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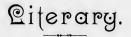
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THE TIDE OF MEMORY.

Faint ripples in the distance lone, A dreamy surge upon the shore, Across the deep with brow of foam Lifting its head a wavelet bore. Far o'er the shimmering waste a gleam: The tide of memory flows in.

White sails across the gleaming blue, Prows golden wet with snowy spray, Cleaving their way soft billows through, To realms where glows the dying day. White sea gulls 'gainst an azure sky: The tide of memory is high.

Wet sand and ranks of sea-weed chill, And far below the heaving brine A waste of sky, gray, sombre, still, In which the clouds, threatening decline. The billows rush, the storm winds blow: The tide of memory is low.

-G., '04.

LUDWIG VAN BEETHOVEN.

A T Bonn in the year 1770 was born one of those men of whom contemporaries are justified in being critical, but who are destined to be loved and reverenced by posterity. Ludwig van Beethoven was a man apparently embittered and entirely eccentric, but at heart sweet and noble and of unconquerable will. He was a man with a fate to be conquered and he conquered it without the loss of one drop of his rich life blood, but with many scars and signs of battle.

Beethoven started life in the midst of poverty, being the eldest of a large family whose father was a poor singer. This boy, Ludwig, was, at an early age, forced to take his share of the burden in supporting the family. He did not show himself to be as precocious a youth as many men of genius, for even until he was ten years of age we are told that it was only through the influence of paternal authority that he could be persuaded to practice on a musical instrument. In spite of this fact, however, the genius was there and soon began to show. At the age of twelve he held the position of assistant organist in the Electoral chapel

at Bonn, and at about the same time was conductor of the Electors' Band.

When Beethoven was about nineteen his mother died and his father's habits of life became such that he was unable to contribute much to the support of the family. Thus Ludwig as eldest son, was left to bear the chief part in providing for himself, his brothers and his sisters. He played in the Court Band and in church gave lessons to as many pupils as he could get, and spent his spare time in composing.

In 1792 the Elector of Cologne sent Beethoven to Vienna, to study music. There his great talent was more appreciated than ever before and there he found several patrons through whose influence his pecuniary troubles were eased and an annuity settled upon him. During his first six years at Vienna he worked hard upon his chosen life work, the composition of music. He gained much of his inspiration from nature, but what was suggested by music in nature was made clear and tangible by the music in his own being. When he had once obtained a conception be would shut himself up for hours having no thought for anything outside of his composition.

Thus for a time Beethoven's career seemed bright. He was successful in his work, was contented with the friendship of the few whom his retiring nature trusted, and was engrossed by the halo of music which surrounded his whole existence. But a foe more dread than poverty was lying in wait for him. When he was only twenty-five he began to be troubled by a confused buzzing in his ears. In spite of anything physicians or surgeons could do, this trouble increased and Beethoven, the musician, became entirely deaf. This calamity seems overwhelming. Deafness is a malady from which all are justified in shrinking, but for a man whose very soul fed on what it could hear, it seems a much worse fate. If Beethoven had been an ordinary man we might have expected, as a result, suicide or insanity, but Ludwig van Beethoven was not only a great musician but also a great man. In the face of a future from which was to be forever banished all the beauty of sound which had bound him to life the strength of the man's will speaks out in these words:

"I will as far as possible defy my fate, though there must be moments when I shall be the most miserable of God's creatures—not unhappy, no, that I could endure! I will grapple with fate, it shall never drag me down."

Beethoven did grapple with fate and instead of its dragging

him down he rose to even greater heights than ever before. Some of his grandest works were composed after he was so deaf that he could not hear a single note. Yes, Beethoven grappled with fate and came off sublimely victorious, but not unscarred. He became negligent and irritable and apparently harsh and cynical, though all the time underneath it all was the old depth of love and tenderness which is shown not only by his continued care for the nephew who so illy repaid his kindness, but also by the little ways in which he aided any whose troubles came to his notice.

Thus for over twenty years this man of genius lived his life almost alone, in one world whose sounds never reached him, in another world whose sublime melodies filled his soul and overflowed into those compositions which tell to us the longing, the striving, and the conquering of this great man. In them we read again that although his life was miserable it was not unhappy.

On the twenty-sixth of March, 1830, at Vienna, Beethoven, after a long, painful illness, died. As this life was passing away it would seem that the elements vied with one another in endeavoring to make him once more hear their music. Who can say that this soul was not borne on the harmony of the grand chorus of the thunder, lightning, rain, and hail, to a region where he still lives in all joy, drinking in the music of all the spheres?

Beethoven still lives among us. To the musician his compositions tell his stories of love and beauty, of strife and victory; to the one who studies his portraits the plain, yes, even ugly person tells of strength of purpose and mighty courage; to each and every one of us the story of his life suggests possibilities and victories towards which even we may struggle. We may not all be able to tune our dreams and aspirations in harmony with Beethoven's sonatas and symphonies, but we can all be inspired by his life to say with him: "I will grapple with fate, it shall never drag me down."

—I. M. M., 'o3.

THE FRIEND OF THE SEA.

One day I wandered on the shore, And heard the waves sing ocean lore, Until I thought, "That traveled tide Must learn Earth's secrets far and wide; And if, like men who sometimes share With one dear friend the heart's deep care, To find who that tried friend might be, Would any thought of mine avail
The burdened waves have told their tale,
That lists to secrets of the sea."
While thinking thus I looked about,
My mind perplexed with hope and doubt.

At first it seemed the wind might be Best loved companion of the sea:
For winds and waves together play
On many a gladsome summer day;
And when the sky is spread with clouds
That make us think of dead men's shrouds,
And breakers roar, and wavelets leap
Like little demons from their sleep,
And quickly grow to billows large
That threaten schooner or steam barge,
Then could it be that winds and waves
With equal glee dig sailors' graves?

I surely thought that it were so
Until the wind began to blow,
And vexed the waves with stinging lash
That made them writhe and cringe and dash
Against each other or away
To seek the bosom of the bay.

At once I knew that misplaced blame Has been attached to waves by fame; And that fierce winds might never hear From gentle waves their secrets dear; And breezes, though both kind and mild, Are children of the winds so wild. All love about the world to roam, And seldom can be found at home. The best friend of that ocean tide Must quietly at home abide.

I pondered where a home could be To which the waves might daily flee. On sandy shore of some deep bay, Where shells and sea-weed lifeless lay? Yes, to the sands the waves come back And leave such relics in their track. Among them may sometimes be found The body of a sailor drowned. "So here," thought I, "the swelling tide Brings things it can no longer hide. But does it tell to shifting sand The story of the distant land?"

I watched the waves roll from the deep, I listened to their ceaseless beat.

The sand sank down like molten lead, As if to keep each word waves said; But when the waves back home had sped, The sands and winds together fled, Revealing to the broad daylight What waves had buried out of sight.

I sighed and turned from sandy beach;
"Let weeds there die and sea-shells bleach,"
I cried, "the wisdom gained through years,
The healing balm for nameless fears,
The best result of Earth's long strife,
The secrets of our present life,
Have never been by ocean told
To any friend so false and bold."

Along the border of the bay. In musing mood, I took my way To where around a rocky cove The waves in whispering eddies rove. They often come with swelling joy, But sometimes seem a little cov, And sometimes, too, they seem to weep When into arms of rocks they leap, As children who have been oppressed Seek refuge on a kindly breast, And find in tears so quick relief That laughter follows after grief, Before the cheeks and lids are dry, Thus children of the ocean cry. Then, thought I, "It is surely here That waves come both in joy and fear; And now I know the reason well. If I can find the words to tell."

"We go for sympathy to those
Who change not with our joys and woes;
Who our confidings keep secure;
Who soothe us though they may not cure.
Now rocks are always in their place,
They do not have youth's subtile grace,
But through the ages trying length,
With unspent store of inward strength,
They stand as monuments divine,
Their sides inscribed in mystic line;
And there those wise by study trace
The progress of the human race;
But those less learned, if not too blind,
The choicest truths may also find."

I knelt upon the jagged rock And cried, "Do not my fresh hope mock, But tell me what the sea has told To you through years of heat and cold. Oh, why are hearts so often torn By sorrows that can scarce be borne? You have been deeply scarred and cleft By some great power, and bereft Of much. The reason do you know?" Just then the waves' incessant flow Was broken by a gurgling sound;-A narrow entrance had been found, And through a long, deep rift, the wave Went gladly to a dim rock cave. I heard it gently murmuring there, Like lover to his lady fair; And when, reluctant, it came out, I ventured in my mind in doubt What water-nymph there might dwell, Caressed by mighty ocean swell.

I saw no living being there,
But beauty that is very rare.
The tide had painted over all
The bowlder seats and rocky wall,
In glowing colors or deep shade,
With sparkling gems of shell inlaid.
The roof was made of fretted work,
On seaweed carpet starfish lurk,
The whole place was kept clean and bright,
By water's purifying might.

"This is the answer, then," I thought;
"Such beauty could not have been wrought
Had not the cliff been rent apart,
Thus giving entrance to its heart;
So must false pride and stubborn will
Give way, before God's love can fill."

Resolved to drain Life's proffered cup Whate'er it held, I then climbed up To where a crag from all the rest Stood out; and there, intent on quest For further knowledge, I sat down Where I could see a distant town. Then moved by thoughts the sight awoke The lofty rock I thus bespoke:

"Oh, crag, that towerest so grand and tall In the most sightly place of all, Pray let no wanton thought deceive, Why is it that some men receive Advantage high position gives, Enjoyment that in knowledge lives, The inspiration of the fair, The brightest sunshine, freest air, While others are weighed down in gloom, By burdens that above them loom So high they leave no breathing space And even Beauty's sign efface.

While yet I spoke, below the tide Came rushing to the high cliff's side. I thought it told of trouble far Away, where, on a lonely bar A ship had staggered, tempest-tossed, And all its freight of lives was lost.

Then spoke the rock: "Those great in mind Must bear the woes of human kind; Must prove safe refuge from all wrong; Must send Earth's treasures forth in song To cheer those who, less knowing life, Think theirs is the severest strife."

It ceased, and from the depth below
The waves then murmured soft and low;
Long harp-strings stretched from rock to rock,
And never under selfish lock.
Thus rock to waves will ever lend
Its service till the world shall end.

-ELSIE M. BRYANT, '05.

THE GIFT OF STORY-TELLING.

S TORY-TELLERS, like poets, are "born not made." To be sure, the gift, the instinct, may be cultivated thirty, sixty, and even a hundred-fold, but there must be, to start with, the in-born capital.

The gift is not dependent on any other. Perhaps it is all the story-teller has. He may be wholly without the qualifications of the literator; he may lack education, or even extraordinary intelligence; he may have no knowledge of the world and human nature, indispensible as this seems at first sight, but all this is as nothing if only he have the talent, the consummate gift, of story-telling.

This is true of all artists. The master musician, painter, or actor, need not be a man of marked ability along other lines; it is sufficient that he knows his art, and can bring it home to the people.

Prominent among the modern possessors of this gift is Mr. Du Maurier, of "Trilby" fame. He never studied fiction; indeed it was late in life when he discovered, almost by accident, this priceless knack. To take all hearts by storm "Trilby" had only to appear; thousands of readers lay prostrate at those incomparable feet. Delightful as the story is, in its freshness of youth and joy of living, it could easily be torn to pieces as a story merely, were any critics hard-hearted enough to undertake the hateful task. But in spite of the only too obvious shortcomings of the tale, the reader feels the power behind the pen, and bows to the genius of story-telling in Du Maurier.

Irving struggled after Goldsmith in the search for this power, and through careful cultivation exceeded even his ideal, in the development of his naive faculty. So, also, Cooper was a more conscientious workman than Scott, and put his framework together better, inferior as the American romancer was to the Scottish master in richness of humor and in the delineation of character.

George Eliot and Tolstoi are alike in their conscious effort to convey, through their stories, a definite moral to the reader, and neither strikes one as naturally a teller of tales. In both "Adam Bede" and "Anna Karenina" we have a constant sense of effort, as though the authors were struggling with a consciousness that story-telling was not their natural work. That neither of these writers was without the requisite endowment is evident from these books, and their fellows, but the lasting value of George Eliot's and of Tolstoi's writings is not to be sought in their stories, considered merely as stories.

The "Sorrows of Werther" met with instant acceptance all over Europe, but, in the opinion of many, great as Goethe was, his gift of story-telling was very small. There is nothing spontaneous in "Wilhelm Meister," but we feel it to be an effort of the intellect rather than a story. We may point to this as the first novel-with-a-purpose; the pioneer of the romances in which the didactic end figures prominently,—if it is clear in this case what the "purpose" is. Certainly we can believe that "Wilhelm Meister" is the ancestor of "Robert Elsmere" and "John Ward, Preacher,"—just as Miss Austen is the maiden grandmother of Mr. Howells.

It is no task to decide, as we read, to what extent our author possesses this intrinsic art. Intangible, inexplicable as it is, its presence can be felt only less than its absence is marked. It is

this naive faculty of narrative which the writer of fiction must have as a condition precedent to the practice of this craft. Without some small portion of it, the conscious art of the most careful novelist is of no avail.

-A. GERTRUDE HARTLEY, '04.

FOR KILLING "TIME."

Great Murder Trial—Doolittle Convicted of Time-Slaughter—Monday's Session of Supreme Court in Auburn.

January 19, '03. The Doolittle murder trial was resumed this morning at nine o'clock, at the point of evidence where it was concluded Friday night. Doolittle himself was first called upon the stand and the following questions and answers are taken from the morning's evidence:

Ques .- "Did you know the deceased, Time?"

Ans.-"Yes, sir."

Ques.—"Did you ever have any trouble with him?"

Ans.—"Yes, sir."

Ques.—"Did Time cause the trouble?"

Ans.—"No, sir."

Ques.—"Who did?"

Ans.—"Mr. Sophomore Debate of Bates College has caused all the trouble between us. We were good friends before he came."

Mr. Doolittle was dismissed and Arthur Smart was called upon the stand.

Ques.—"Are you a student of Bates College?"

Ans.—"I am."

Ques.-"Do you know Mr. Doolittle?"

Ans.—"Yes, sir."

Ques .- "How long have you known him?"

Ans.—"I met him the first day I came to college; I have roomed with him three terms."

Ques.—"During those three terms has Mr. Doolittle spent most of his time in study?"

Ans.—"No, sir."

Ques.—"Was he accustomed to going out evenings?"

Ans.—"Yes, sir."

Ques.—"Did you ever accompany him?"

Ans.—"No, sir."

Ques.—"Was Mr. Doolittle out the evening of January 12, 1903?"

Ans.—"Yes, sir."

Ques.—"Where did he go?"

Ans.—"I don't know, he said he was going calling."

Ques.—"Did Mr. Doolittle ever say anything to you concerning a quarrel with Time or threaten to kill Time?"

Ans.—"Yes, sir."

Ques.—"State the circumstances and what he said."

"It was Monday, January 12th, the night of the murder. We were returning from supper. Mr. Soph. Debate and Time had been tormenting him at the supper table. He seemed angry and silent. He said nothing until we had reached the room, then he said, 'If Soph. Debate and Time do not let me alone there will be trouble. I have had trouble enough with Time and I will kill him if this isn't stopped.'"

Ques.—"What did you say?"

Ans.—"Doolittle began to get ready to go out and I asked him to stay at the room with me, for Soph. Debate was going to spend the evening with me."

Ques.—"What did he say?"

Ans.—"He said, 'then I am going out.'"

Mr. Soph. Debate was next called to the witness stand.

Ques.—"Are you a student of Bates College?"

Ans.—"No, sir."

Ques.—"What is your business there?"

Ans.—"Tormenting Sophomores."

Ques.—"Do you know Mr. Doolittle?"

Ans.—"Yes."

Ques.—"How long have you known him?"

Ans.—"A year, but Doolittle does little with me."

Ques.-"Do you know the deceased, Time?"

Ans.—"Yes, sir."

Ques.—"What do you know of Time's character?"

Ans.—"He is regular in his habits and rushes things."

Ques.—"Do you know of any dissension between Time and Doolittle?"

Ans.—"Yes."

Ques.—"State the circumstances and what was said."

Ans.—"Twice Time tried to make appointments with Mr.

Doolittle to study. One night he was in a Freshman's room; Time appeared. There was some talk and Doolittle told him that Freshmen who could sing and speak pieces were more interesting than he. Another night Time entered the room when Doolittle was dressing to go calling. Time stood firmly against the door. There was a struggle in which Time was victorious. Doolittle was angry and told Time he would kill him."

Ques.—"Did you see Doolittle the evening of January 12? Ans.—"Yes, sir."

Oues.—"State the circumstances."

Ans.—"I was crossing the campus about eleven o'clock when I heard a shout. I looked around and saw two dark figures which appeared to be wrestling. I ran to the spot and saw that Doolittle had badly wounded Time with his jack-knife, though Time succeeded in dragging along for some time. I tried to interfere, but Doolittle struck me on the head and I fell. That is all I remember."

Mr. Soph Debate was then cross-questioned. The jury adjourned. In half an hour they entered the court room and brought the verdict—"Mr. Doolittle, guilty of killing Time, murder in the first degree."

—E. A. B., '04.

AUTUMN'S CLOSE.

The last sere leaf had fallen;
The breath the old year makes
As't wings its flagging way
Had brushed him down.

Time was when summer's storms Had rocked the stoutest trees, But he had held, and when The sun came forth to smile,
Forgot the winds.

Ah well! In years to come, Beneath His smile let us Forget the storms that rage Around our path.

And when the cold, keen breath
From Death's broad wing shall fan
Our face, let us lie down,
Mingle with eternity
And never fear.

-J. A. S., '04.

FIDUS ET AUDAX. FAITHFUL AND COURAGEOUS.

THERE are two pictures in the Dresden art gallery which impress the tourist with their beauty and nobility. These are Hoffman's "The Boy Jesus," and Raffael's "Sistine Madonna." Before these the lover of beauty will sit wrapt in wonder and admiration. So it is in life's gallery of the essential virtues of a strong character; there will always be two that will stand conspicuous because of their beauty and nobility. These are faithfulness and courage; the faithfulness that holds one true or trustworthy in the performance of obligations and promises; courage that makes one calm, firm, brave, and resolute. Do you remember the story of the pilot on the burning and sinking ship? Do you remember how he stood at his post, how he saved the lives entrusted to his care by sacrificing his own? Certainly we may say that this man was faithful in the discharge of duty.

In the Apostle Paul we find another example of this same quality, for during the best years of his life he devoted his services to the work of his Master. Giving up riches and honor, which were within his grasp, he chose to be faithful to his heavenly vision.

Courage! It is hardly necessary to cite instances. Our minds turn immediately to such national heroes as Mad Anthony, the terror of British regulars; Paul Jones, who with a small and unseaworthy fleet carried fear to the very gates of London; or in our own day to the boys of San Juan Hill.

Yet courage is not confined to the battlefield alone, where men in the excitement and din of conflict, under the gaze of admiring thousands, face death unflinchingly. Moral courage, which is much nobler than physical bravery, has been well exemplified by our statesmen. John Hancock upheld liberty in the very face of King and Parliament at a time when King and Parliament seemed to have supreme control. Lovejoy gave up his life, the victim of mob violence, in upholding the moral truths, that slavery is inconsistent with the principles of a government by the people, and that the freedom of the press is inherent in the Constitution of the United States. Afterwards when a mass-meeting was called in Faneuil Hall to sympathize with these murderers of Lovejoy, Wendell Phillips had the moral courage to brave popular sentiment in its very stronghold and to give utterance to those principles which for many years the sacred building had not heard. But a few weeks ago Robert M. La Follette, Governor of Wisconsin, dared to antagonize many of his constituency in the subjection of disgraceful prize fighting, giving a worthy example to other public officials. Surely our country does not lack examples of both physical and moral courage.

Faithful and courageous! How different these qualities! Yet they are not so divergent as they seem to be at first thought. Was it not courage as well as faithfulness that enabled the pilot to do his duty? Was it not courage prompted by this quiet faithfulness that kept him at the wheel while he saw every avenue of escape slowly close? Paul held his faith, but how much fortitude he had! John the Baptist, Christ and Stephen, all martyrs, were examples for him, and in their examples he found a terrible warning; their fates foretold his own. It took wonderful courage as well as faithfulness to pursue a course leading to imprisonment and certain death. Thus we shall always find it true that wherever there is faithfulness there must also be courage. And again if we study some act where courage seems to predominate we shall find that the deed was prompted by devotion to an ideal, to fatherland or to duty. Then these characteristics, so worthy in themselves, are made doubly worthy by the fact that they are so inseparably united that the possession of one necessitates the possession of the other.

We may think that, because these qualities have inspired men to such noble deeds, they are exceptional, but this is by no means true. In every well developed character these qualities are found, and if one has a knowledge of right and a longing for it, they will lift him to higher planes of life. Let us follow a single instance. The Civil War is in progress. In the hay field is a farmer boy at work. Within the last twenty-four hours word has come of the defeat of the Union soldiers at Bull Run and of the President's call for volunteers. Already in the little village close by a recruiting office is stationed. This young man is hard at work, yet in spite of his toil the thought comes to him, "I ought to go. My country needs me." All day he considers the idea anxiously. His mind goes to the little hoard of money that is to aid in fitting him for a lawyer's position. He sees the picture of his friend sent home from the battlefield wrecked in body and mind, one who had such bright prospects before him but three short months ago. His father and mother hold him back with ties of love. Then conscience says, "Duty before self. Think of your country ruined. You must go." At last patriotism conquers and he enlists. We again see this young man, now a soldier. This time he is on a forced march. The road

stretches off into the distance deep with sand; dust fills the air and covers the foliage. The sun beats down mercilessly on the ranks of marching men. Our soldier's back aches with the weight of gun and knapsack. Yes, mind and body unite in the effort to keep in place, to be true to his country's trust. Yet again he is in the din of battle. The Union forces have all but won the day. One fortified hill still stands between them and victory. The steep and rough approaches to this earthwork are guarded by a crossfire of shot and shell. The order comes to his regiment to take the hill. They advance steadily to its base; on the double quick they reach the belt of fire; as they charge up the hill the storm of shot increases; men are falling on all sides; a ball wounds our soldier in the arm. Does he stop? No! On he rushes and the regiment, giving a shout, gains the breastworks; with a desperate effort they drive the enemy, capture the redoubt and the day What was it that held the young man to duty, that led him to enlist, that drove him on in the dreary march, that closed his heart to fear in the terrible charge? You can give no other answer than that it was faithfulness and courage. In being faithful to his convictions, and in answering his country's call for help he rose from the rank of the untried citizen to the plane of the hero.

You say we cannot all be soldiers. How will these qualities affect the business man, the politician, the every-day life? Review for an instant, if you will, the life of George F. Peabody. It reads almost like a fairy story. At eleven he was a poor, uneducated boy, working as an appentice in a country store. At nineteen partner and business manager of the firm of Riggs & Peabody, one of the best American firms of its day, and at seventy-four years of age nations vied with one another in honoring him. From his youth he was faithful to duty, always working for the best interests of his employers. His entire life was a continual display of faithfulness and courage. When these qualities are the controlling forces of the politician we call him the statesman. Our beloved Lincoln was a politician, vet we never associate him with the ward boss or Tammany leader. The world owes all its highest civilization and refinement, yes, everything it has that is most ennobling, to the Christian religion. Yet where would the teachings of Christ be to-day if the founder and its subsequent leaders had lacked these most essential qualities?

As we have needed faithfulness to duty and courage to fol-

low our convictions in the past, so we shall need them in the life that is before us. Times and conditions change, but human character remains much the same. The virtues that were admired by Socrates and Aristotle centuries ago are admired to-day. The qualities that make the commonest workingman respected are not essentially different from those that are required in the statesman and the hero.

No matter how high the ideal, no matter how rough the way or unsurmountable the difficulties, faithfulness will keep our faces towards the goal and courage will lead us on towards its attainment.

—A. T. S., 'o6.



THE "MONOGRAM."

"You will never know enough to go to college," said saucy, pretty, and altogether delightful Marion, to her ardent admirer and slave, Jack Armsby. Marion, eighteen and the village belle, considered herself quite a woman of the world. She and Jack were just returning from a party, given in honor of some college men who were home on their vacation. As usual Jack had played second fiddle, with a college man in the place of honor.

Jack received this laughing assertion with a smile. But its significance sunk deep. Was his intellect, then, so inferior? Must he always sit in gloomy silence, while with easy air and assumed manner, another took the place he coveted? He was a good business man. Since his sixteenth year he had been with his father in business. His knowledge of minute detail was greater than his father's. Dimly conscious that he would succeed his father some day, he had been satisfied.

Now he was aware that his opportunities, in business lines, were limited. The town was small; the country purely agricultural. Long years ago the town had stopped growing and the agricultural development of the country completed. There was nothing to make business increase.

All this and more, ran through his mind, as he sat before the dying fire, after his return from the party. Still in his ears rang Marion's careless words. He could see her now as she spoke them, standing on her doorstep in the soft April moonlight. Her shapely head back-tilted, allowed a rippling laugh to escape from her graceful throat. Her dress he could not remember, only that it was feminine and dainty. The mouth and eyes, though hostile, were none the less bewitching.

Jack was young and proud. His vanity was wounded; wounded by a woman; that woman, he admired. His decision soon came. "I will go to college," said he, with an uplift of his square chin and a straightening of his broad shoulders.

It was hard at first. For three years his mind had been trained to other things than study and Latin was rusty, Greek had corroded. Every night in Jack's room the light burned till twelve. Some of his classmates laughed, some pitied. A pair of brown eyes looked on with surprised interest. A dozen times, on the point of giving it all up, that mocking laugh and those thoughtless words drove him back to work.

Now Jack is a Senior in one of our well-known colleges. Each week he receives a letter bearing the postmark of his native town. The boys call them "Jack's Magazines." The monogram on the stationery is a letter M.

—I. C. B., '04.

A STORM.

The night was Sunday, six o'clock, cold and dreary. Leaning against the stone fence of the church-yard of Saint Peter's a man was standing. His attitude was that of dejection or of indecision. His hands were in his pockets, his head was down, but not so low but that one passing by the lamp-post opposite could easily see his face. His beard was a reddish yellow, his eyebrows, black and bushy. But that which struck one was his face. The forehead was horribly wrinkled into an expression in which bewilderment and worry were blended with deep thought into a harrowed and concentrated look impossible to describe. He

appeared oblivious of the world, unconscious that outlined against the church he was presenting a strange picture. What could he be thinking of? Had he just been into confession and was he fighting a battle with sin out there in the cold snow, under the gilded crosses of the church spires? Perhaps he had decided to do what the priest said, to pass by the saloon on the next corner, once and for all to go home to her who still loved him and bid her look up, for her husband would sin no more. Or was he plotting some deed of horror, that his mind was so terribly concentrated? Was he planning to end his life, and did he stop just here in the sight of the church to consider his reckless determination? Perhaps so. It may be that the world had been too cruel, that the measure of his pain had exceeded his power of endurance, and that this was his farewell to earth. Which was it that he intended to do? Alas! we cannot tell. In "the ocean of life" we sail on in our safe little barques. Sometimes we catch a glimpse of a strange ship out there in the storm nearing the rocks. We would help, but as we look back-"darkness again-and a silence." **—**'04.

THE NIGHT WIND'S MESSAGE.

I was sitting at the open window trying to imagine that I was back in dear old Belmont, where the breeze always comes fresh from the mountain. The day had been unusually hard for me. To begin with, I had had a headache, then something went wrong in school, and, besides, the city air had been stifling. I was tired, homesick, and discouraged.

As I looked out into the starless, murky night, I heard a low murmur among the branches of the elm which shaded my window. I welcomed the sound,—for I knew it well. It was the voice of the Night Wind.

As a child I had heard it often and it had told me strange tales of its home in the far-off mountains, where fairies and elves dwelt the year round.

But to-night it had a new message for me. I listened and heard it whisper: "Ah, old friend, you have not forgotten me. At your home you have listened to me often, and you always understood so well. Yes, I came to-night from my old castle in the snow-covered mountains. It was beautiful there when I came away. The snow gleamed white in the moonlight; every tree

sparkled like silver, for it was the time of the fairies' carnival. They urged me to stay, but I knew that you were waiting.

I looked in upon your old home as I passed. Your mother held your last letter in her hand, and I heard your father say: "Ruth will make us all proud of her some day." And you will not disappoint them—but I cannot stay. Down in the heart of the city the little children are longing for me to come. I tell them stories, too,—the same stories that you loved to hear, and they listen and understand, as you did.

You are tired to-night. But you will remember my message—courage—remember." A faint rustle of wings and the Night Wind was gone.

The sky had cleared. One by one the stars twinkled forth. The Night Wind sped on its way, bearing to hundreds the message of hope and courage that it had brought to me.

-M. E. G., '05.

Alumni Round-Table.

STANTON CLUB.

The annual meeting and banquet of the Stanton Club will this year be held in Lewiston, and it is expected that a large number will be present. Those who attend will have an opportunity to see the life-like portrait of Professor Stanton in its permanent position on the walls of Coram Library.

OBITUARY.

A T no time in our lives can unexpected sorrow so overwhelm us as when, having reached some height for which we have been striving, we are just setting out, all absorbed in our task, to solve the problems in one of the different phases of this life's work.

The news of the untimely death of our dear classmate, Arthur Tryon, has fallen like a gray cloud upon the Class of 1902, and enshrouds within its folds each member.

We are almost overcome with the truth that as a united class, starting out in life's work together, one of our number has been called away by the Great Teacher. We each pause and wonder, we meditate, we try to realize and we are almost bewildered and unable to comprehend that the first link has been broken in the chain of love which binds us together as classmates.

The grief which we feel is far too deep to find expression in words.

Throughout the four years that Arthur Tryon was our classmate and friend, his life was an example of a perfect character, which told that his ideals had been fixed upon the highest and best from his youth, for character comes not at will, but is the crystallized emotions and desires of our past lives.

He was always prominent in all the religious work of his class and college, and at all times an influential leader in every religious interest.

His membership of the Methodist Church at Auburn was noted by the sincerity of his conduct and the careful manner with which he discharged the duties of several important offices in connection with that church.

As a student he was among the first in his class. Always energetic, attentive and devoted to his studies, he discharged the duties of the school work with the greatest care and thoroughness.

His deep interest in all athletics made him a favorite among the players upon the different college teams, and although he never gave much time to athletics as a player, his ability as an athlete was of no mean quality.

In the social life at college he was ever prominent and particularly popular among his classmates. He was chosen class vice-president during his Freshman year, and Class Treasurer during his Sophomore year.

Perhaps the most praiseworthy quality in his life, known particularly to his intimate friends, was the reverence, devotion and thoughtful respect which he always showed toward his mother and father. Never at any time did the pleasure and excitement of college life make him forgetful of his home and his parents.

It would be impossible to express all his praiseworthy attributes. The greatest praise that can be said of Arthur is that when among us he was praised not only for his deeds of merit and kindness, but also for the sterling qualities in his character which prompted his acts. He fulfilled the greatest mission of man for the world, and it has surely been made better because he lived in it.

And we feel

"That somewhere, out of human view, Whate'er his hands are set to do Is wrought with tumult of acclaim."

-J. A. H., President Class of 1902.

Inasmuch as we, the class of nineteen hundred two, keenly feel the loss of our beloved classmate, Arthur Tryon, and desire to express our heartfelt sorrow; be it

Resolved, That we, his classmates, express our esteem for his beautiful and helpful character, and our deep regret for his early and unexpected death.

Resolved, That we extend to his father and mother our sincere sympathy in this, the time of our deep and mutual affliction.

Resolved, That these resolutions be placed upon the records of the class, that a copy be presented to Mr. and Mrs. Tryon and be published in the STUDENT.

WILLARD M. DRAKE, FRANCENA B. RUST DAY, ETHEL A. RUSSELL,

Committee for the Class.

ALUMNI NOTES.

Among the newly-elected members of the Maine legislature were the following Bates alumni: A. S. Littlefield, '87; F. A. Morey, '85; J. M. Libby, '71; N. W. Harris, 73 (deceased); H. W. Oakes, '77.

'68.—For a few weeks President G. C. Chase will be absent from college on business.

'75.—Frank H. Smith has been elected a judge of the Superior Court of San Joaquin County, Cal.

'77.—Superintendent G. A. Stuart of the New Britain (Conn.) schools recently gave a talk at a meeting of the Maine Pedagogical Association held in Waterville. On his way home he visited the Lewiston schools, of which he was superintendent seven years ago.

'85.—J. M. Nichols, principal of Deering High School, is recovering from appendicitis.

'86.—J. H. Williamson, Esq., was elected to the State Senate from Lake County, South Dakota, at a recent election.

'88.—Rev. S. H. Woodrow will preach the sermon here on the Day of Prayer for colleges, January 29th.

'89.—G. H. Libby, a former principal of Lewiston High School, and his wife, have recently visited relatives on Drummond Street, Auburn.

'90.—W. F. Garcelon, Esq., of Boston, spent his vacation in Lewiston.

'92.—Hon. Scott Wilson, now Assistant County Attorney of Cumberland County, has been elected City Solicitor of Portland, Maine, for the coming year.

'93.—Jed F. Fanning, a prominent young lawyer of Portland, has been elected a member of the Common Council of Portland from Ward 6.

'94.—Miss Ethel I. Cummings, now a teacher in the Manchester High School, spent the Christmas recess at her home in Gray.

'94.-Dr. E. F. Pierce is practicing in Auburn.

'94.—John W. Leathers of Machias, Me., is to move to Portland, and open a law office. He will also be associated with the Portland Advertiser.

'96.—O. C. Boothby, Esq., of Boston, spent the holidays in Lewiston.

'96.—Miss Alice Bonney was recently married to Dr. Record, an Auburn dentist.

'97.—R. B. Stanley, Esq., is practicing law in partnership with Boothby, '96.

'98.—Henry Hawkins, who finished his course at the University of Pennsylvania Medical School in June, 1902, is now a hospital physician at Bangor, Me.

'99.—W. S. Bassett of Chatham, Mass., is recovering from a long illness.

'99.—Miss Sue Rounds has so far recovered her health as to be able to resume her work at Leavitt Institute this term.

'99.—On December 18th Mr. Fred E. Pomeroy, instructor of Biology at Bates, was united in marriage to Miss Harriet M. Piper of Parsonsfield, formerly a teacher of elocution at Kent's Hill.

'99.—Nathan Pulsifer, instructor of athletics and mathematics at Dean Academy, Franklin, Mass., spent his vacation in Auburn. Since he has been at the Academy Mr. Pulsifer has done much for athletics there.

1900.—R. S. M. Emrich took first prize in Hebrew at the Hartford Theological Seminary.

1900.—Guy E. Healey, principal of the High School, Winthrop, has been studying law this vacation in the office of H. E. Foster.

1900.—Ralph I. Morse of Liberty has entered the law school at Yale.

1900.—D. L. Richardson passed through Lewiston on his return to the University of Pennsylvania. It will be rememberel that he made a record for himself for the 'varsity foot-ball team last fall.

1900.-M. G. Sturgis spent his vacation in Lewiston.

1900.—C. P. Hussey has been at his home in Lewiston during his vacation from U. of P.

'or.—V. E. Rand has been obliged to resign his position at Dexter High School on account of ill health.

'OI.—Leo C. Demack spent the holidays at his home in Lewiston.

'OI.—W. K. Batchelder has been appointed superintendent of schools in the district lying around Occid, Negros, the town where he is located. Mr. Batchelder has been very successful in his labors in the Educational Department of the Philippines, his salary twice increased and promotion showing the appreciation of the Department for his earnestness and devotion to his work.

'01.—Arthur C. Clark is principal of the grammar school at Highlandville, Mass.

'oı.—Percy D. Moulton has returned to his work at the University of Pennsylvania.

'or.—F. P. Wagg who, since his graduation, has been teaching in the Philippines, was recently appointed postmaster-general of the Island of Luzon.

'01.—Miss Lucy Small, after spending her vacation in Maine, has returned to her school in Thetford, Vt.

'02.—Miss Julia E. Babcock has accepted a position at Milo, Me.

'02.—Ivan I. Felker, sub-master of Westbrook High School, has resigned to accept a position as teacher of sciences at an academy in East Greenwich, R. I.

'02.-Miss Florence S. Ames is at her home, Lewiston.

'02.—F. B. Moody has resigned his position at Dummer Academy, South Byfield, Mass., to accept a better position in Elizabeth, N. J.

Around the Editors' Table.

THE year just ushered in begins but a new chapter in the story of life. The class who leave the duties so faithfully and creditably done for the year past have but finished a volume of the STUDENT, and we who take up the mantle of privilege and duty which they have laid aside but start anew a volume which we hope will add grace and dignity to those which have preceded. We have not meditated long upon the question of where the true strength of our publication lies or how its excellence is best attained, ere we discover that it does not lie wholly with ourselves whose duties have been prescribed. We depend upon the hearty, earnest, loyal support of every member of this institution to make it a publication which typifies the life of the college, the feeling general and far-reaching and the principles upon which it stands. The importance, then, of the STUDENT is not likely to be overestimated. Let us not then be dilatory in our individual endeavors to give it its share of enthusiasm, talent and time. What better compliment could be paid to the STUDENT than this? It holds a mirror to the life of the college not as cited by some specific instances but as reflected by numerous general contributions of careful, well adapted thought. It is a snap-shot of us in our every-day attire, showing us as we are and suggesting thereby ways of improvement. It is a time exposure of us at our best, showing to an extent the ideals toward which we climb and the hopes and aspirations which inspire us.

The opportunities of this year will soon glide by, the things which lie in our immediate future will soon be delegated to the past. What might have been and what we might be had we ventured upon the flood at its flow will be considerations gone forever. Likewise the manifold opportunities which the Student offers us now for self-improvement and for college will soon cease to be. The possibilities to which we might rise and of which we now little dream may be shapen. Let us then, not one but all, concert our aims and give expression with generous enthusiasm to the best thought that wells up within us. Keeping in mind our ideals as a college, let us contribute our part as individuals cheerfully and bravely for our own self-improvement, our possibilities and our college.

HE college magazine is a mirror of student life which should reflect credit to the institution it represents; therefore it should be our aim to work for its further development and improvement. While to undergraduates the most interesting section of the STUDENT is generally "Locals," our alumni look principally to other departments; they read such things as alumni notes and athletic news, but they cannot appreciate the stories and poems of the paper as much as do we, the students who are acquainted with their authors. Therefore, there is a great need in our magazine of something more under the "literary" head-that is, something of a more solid nature which will be interesting and valuable even to those outside of our Alma Mater. Of course we desire three or four original stories and poems, but in addition to those, an article or series of articles each month on some general topic or question of the day, written by students after careful research on the subject, would make our college magazine valuable for information—something which everyone would be interested to read.

SUALLY, after the strain of the foot-ball season is over, the students lose their interest in athletics. The enthusiasm aroused by fiery speeches in crowded mass-meetings dies away. The beseechings and importunings of coach and captain are no longer heard. We should not forget that interests just as vital, just as important, as base-ball or foot-ball need our hearty and united support: that basket-ball and gymnasium work are just as essential to the interests of our college. Basket-ball, especially, needs the united support of student body and Faculty. For the last two years our teams have hardly been worthy of the name. Our sister colleges have good basket-ball teams, which play regular schedules, with the hearty support and co-operation of their athletic bodies. If we are going to have a team, let us make it a good one. If basket-ball is worth playing it is worth playing well. Let us remember that good teams are the result of the support, encouragement and interest of the students as a body.

THERE is one characteristic of us as students that is particularly striking and that is our extreme modesty. Especially noticeable is our reticence in regard to our literary efforts. Rarely do we find an article in the Student signed by the author's name. When such is the case, do we not experience a sense of pleasure? We feel that the writer trusts himself and is willing

to let everyone know that he is not ashamed of the offspring of his brain. It may be hard to thus publicly acknowledge one's efforts, but it is right. It is not, as some think, indicative of conceit. On the contrary, it shows a lack of selfishness and a desire for the pleasure of others. For when we sacrifice a little of our Puritan reserve and boldly sign our names to our works, do we not add to the enjoyment of others? It is a greater pleasure to read a story when we know who wrote it. An essay may reveal to us thoughts and feelings that delight us. A poem may help and uplift us. Surely it is a greater inspiration if we know who it is that can so charm us. Let us, then, since it is not a matter of conceit, but rather the opposite to acknowledge the works of our brain, endeavor to cultivate a greater degree of self-trust and unblushingly sign our names to our literary attempt.

In order to stimulate an interest, now strangely lacking among students, in the study of American History, the Colonial Dames offer to the Junior and Senior girls of the Maine colleges who have studied American History, a prize of twenty-five dollars for the best composition on some point in the early history of Maine. This paper, which must contain not less than three thousand nor more than five thousand words, will be accepted any time before May the first. The conditions of the contest limit the contestants to the women of the colleges. Now we have more women than either of our sister colleges, plenty of time and an instructor who is glad to help secure all available books. As Dr. Veditz says, "It would be a feather in the cap of any young woman to carry off that prize." The men have done their best in debate and athletics. Here is an opportunity for the women to do something for the love of Bates.

Local Department.

GLIMPSES OF COLLEGE LIFE.

Gym work commenced Thursday.

How did you spend your vacations?

The teachers are gradually returning.

President Chase is in Boston on business.

Miss Cornelison of Houlton has returned to 1906.

Harry Doe was elected captain of the basket-ball team.

Professor Rand has been ill for a few days, but has now completely recovered.

The girls are delighted with their new quarters in Whitter and Milliken Houses.

F. W. Rounds, 1904, has been engaged to coach the Leavitt Institute track team.

Irving W. Babcock, 1904, has accepted a position as principal of the Milo High School.

Professor Hartshorn was unable to meet his classes Monday owing to a slight illness.

Guy L. Weymouth, 1904, has returned to college after teaching a successful term in Greene.

1905 welcomes back F. L. Doyle of Caribou, who has been out of college during the fall term.

It is a great grief to the girls that their debate is off, owing to the withdrawal of Boston College.

Owing to the bursting of the boilers in the library, it has been closed for the latter part of the week.

J. K. Flanders, 1904, has returned to college after an operation for a severe attack of appendicitis.

Professor Pomeroy was married December 18th to Miss Piper, formerly a teacher at Kent's Hill.

Professor Veditz made a flying trip to Pennsylvania during vacation to attend a sociological convention.

Owing to the bursting of the steam pipes there were no recitations held in Hathorn Hall Tuesday, January 20th.

The glee and mandolin clubs under the efficient management of David, '04, are getting in form for their season's work. The outlook is excellent.

At a meeting of the debating league, C. L. Beedy, 1903, was elected president; J. C. Briggs, 1904, vice-president; Lewis Parsons, 1905, secretary and treasurer.

Thirty-five of our students are out teaching—5 Seniors, 11 Juniors, 4 Sophomores, and 12 Freshmen. Bates certainly does her share in turning out pedagogues.

The Tufts Glee and Mandolin Clubs gave a concert in Auburn Hall, January 6th. Their work was of a high order and well received by an enthusiastic audience.

Gym work is progressing rapidly. Stebbins, 1903, has been appointed leader of the Junior drill; Rounds, 1904, leader of the Sophomore drill; Briggs, 1904, leader of the Freshman drill.

John A. David, the popular college reader, made a three days' trip with the Lotus Quartet, appearing before enthusiastic and appreciative audiences at Rangeley, North Jay, and Livermore Falls.

At a meeting of the Athletic Association January 14th, the resignation of Perley M. Cole, 1904, manager of the athletic exhibition, was accepted, and John A. David, 1904, elected to fill the vacancy.

Captain Stone has put the pitchers at work and the whole base-ball squad will go into the cage in about a week.

Professor C. W. A. Veditz has introduced a historical seminary course of two hours per week. To this course are admitted those who desire a more thorough course in history than the regular courses permit. The subject for study this term is "The American Revolution."

The athletic association chose for their representatives on the Maine intercollegiate arbitration board: From the Faculty, Professor A. C. Clark; from the alumni, W. A. Garcelon of Boston; from the student body, J. C. Briggs, 1904. Each Maine college elects a like representation, and to this body are left for settlement all athletic disputes.

From the names presented to the Faculty for consideration by the debating league, two teams were chosen, one to meet Trinity, the other to meet Boston University. Those chosen to meet Trinity are C. L. Beedy, 1903, N. S. Lord, 1903, and J. C. Briggs, 1904. The team chosen to meet Boston University Law School is A. K. Spofford, 1904, G. L. Weymouth, 1904, and F. M. Swan, 1904.

Exchanges.

THE Mount Holyoke for December is as readable an exchange as we have received for some time. Miss Jelliffee, in her article, "The Power of Sound in Swinburne's Poetry," shows careful thought and genuine feeling. The bright little story, "Coming to Her Own," has life, a characteristic not always in evidence.

The editorials in the University of Maine Campus are forcible and to the point. For verse, the Smith Weekly may be given the preference this month. "We Shall Be Satisfied," "April," and "The Passing of the Twilight Queen," are remarkably well written. In fact, this paper seldom exhibits the want of verse contributions so conspicuous among the other exchanges.

The Sibyl, Elmira College, N. Y., William and Mary College Monthly, Tennessee University Magazine and Laurentian are all excellent in make-up and general appearance; appropriate

and pleasing in cover design.

Members of 1904 will be glad to hear from Tyler Dennett who, during his Freshman year, did such good work as tackle and guard on the Bates foot-ball team. In the *Weekly* of Williams College, where he is prominent in debate and athletics, we read:

(14) Tyler Wilbur Dennett, 1904, right guard, prepared at the Friends' School, Providence, where for two years he played at guard. Last season he was ineligible for championship contests, but this year has played in nearly every game. He is 19 years old, weighs 195 and is 5 feet 11 inches tall.

At the suggestion of alumni, Bowdoin is to drop the Class Prophecy from commencement exercises and put something else in its place. Is it possible that there will come a time when graduates will no longer go into trances, rise from the tomb, or deliver thrilling messages from a safe perch on the moon?

The following are from the best clippings of the month:

A FARMER'S IDEA OF FOOT-BALL.

A farmer of Bowdoinham has given a description of the Bowdoin and Bates game that is picturesque if nothing else. Asked by a friend to tell about the game, he said: "Nothing to tell. Just let twenty big hogs out on a soft field any day and throw down a peck of corn or so and see 'em go for it, and you'll know 'bout what a game of foot-ball looks like to a farmer."—Bangor News.

WORK.

(From an address by the late Emile Zola to the Paris students.)

"Gentlemen, I presume to offer you a faith; yes, I beseech you to put your trust and your faith in work. Toil, young man, toil! I am keenly conscious of the triteness of the advice. It is the seed which is sown at every distribution of prizes in every school, and sown in rocky soil, but I ask you to reflect upon it, because I, who have been nothing but a worker, am a witness to its marvelously soothing effects upon the soul. The work I allude to is daily work, the duty of moving one step forward in one's alloted task every day. How often in the morning have I taken my place at my table, my head, so to say, lost, my mouth bitter, my mind tortured by some terrible suffering—and every time, in spite of the feeling of rebellion, after the first minutes of agony, my task proved a balm and a consolation. I have invariably risen from my daily work, my heart throbbing with pain, but firm and erect, able and willing to live till the morrow. Yes! work is the only one great law of the world which leads organized matter slowly but steadily to its unknown goal. Life has no other meaning, and our mission here is to contribute our share to the total sum of labor, after which we vanish from the earth!"—Roxbury Enterprise.

LAD'S LOVE.

Lad's love is laughter like, as merry as the morning is,
When all the wood's a-whisper with the murmurings of May,
His words are like a swinging song where not a hint of warning is
To tell how each brave ballad is forgotten with the day.
Hear me, little maiden, and beware of him, I pray—
'Tis a madcap melody he knows the music of,
Trust your ears to listen—he will sing your soul away,

Lad's love is now a jest, remembered but to smile about,
Careless as a butterfly that dances down the grass,
Now a young May madness that he'll sing to you awhile about,
But all the time forgetting the splendid spring must pass;
So, mark you well my moral, O laughing little lass,
'Ware the bold young lovelace who would swear by moons above,
For moons will wax and moons will wane, and hearts are frail as

Hark him not and heed him not, for he's a light o' love.

Hark him not and heed him not, for he's a light o' love.

EDWARD B., '04.

Georgetown College Journal.

THE SONG OF THE HERMIT THRUSH. Out of the green of the distant hill, Where the shadows lengthen, dark and still, While fainter glows the sky-Under the shimmering, sunset star, The hermit calls to his mate afar, Plaintive and wild and shy. Darker shadows the valleys fill; Deeper's the hush of the distant hill; Fainter the glow of the sky; Still, like a voice from another sphere, Moving the depths of the hearts that hear, Comes that lonely cry. McQueen Salley Wightman.-Nassau Literary Magazine.

Books Reviewed.

Moore's Horace's Odes, Epodes, and Carmen Saeculare.

This is the latest addition to the Latin Series prepared under the supervision of Professors Morris of Yale and Morgan of Harvard. It presents Horace's lyrical poems with special attention to the needs of Freshmen and Sophomores. An introduction treats of the poet's life and writings, of the metres employed, and the special points of syntax. The commentary gives such assistance in the interpretation as will help students to an appreciation of Horace's art and charm. The notes include quotations both from the poet's Greek models and from other works of his own. Maps of Central Italy and of the region near the villa Horati afford the necessary geographical information. This is an unusually helpful and scholarly edition of the great lyric poet.

Edited by Clifford H. Moore, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Greek and Latin in Harvard University. Cloth, 12mo, 465 pages. Price, \$1.50. American Book Company, New York, Cincinnati, and Chicago.

Marion's Experiences, by Lucy A. Hill, published by the Educational Publishing Company of Boston, is a story of school days in Germany. The book is well written and very interesting. The reader gains a good insight into a school on the Rhine, and the fine descriptions of excursions made by the pupils make the work valuable for the tourist. In the closing pages we have a vivid description of the opening and progress of the Franco-German war. The moral tone of the book is excellent, and in the delineation of the heroine's character we have a steadily developed improvement. It is a most charming and useful book for school girls, and will be welcomed by every parent.

We have just received from the press Select Poems of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, arranged and edited by A. J. George, who was recently appointed to the Chair of English in the Collegiate Department of Clark

This book will, we think, appeal to students and teachers of English Poetry alike because it is a well-done piece of work and because it supplies a need whose existence all high school teachers have long recogpines a need whose existence an ingil school teachers have long feeder nized. In his selection of poems Mr. George has aimed to show us the man as well as his art, and therefore has included with the poems com-monly recognized as his finest work a great many others not remarkable for their quality but which reveal the influence of Coleridge's life that

gave the distinctive note to his poetry.

The portraits of Coleridge and Wordsworth are of rare merit. The mechanical execution of the book cannot but appeal to one so well

acquainted with the common faults of school books in this particular.

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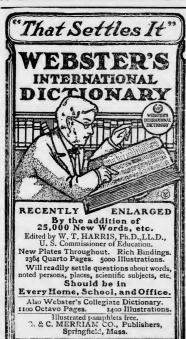
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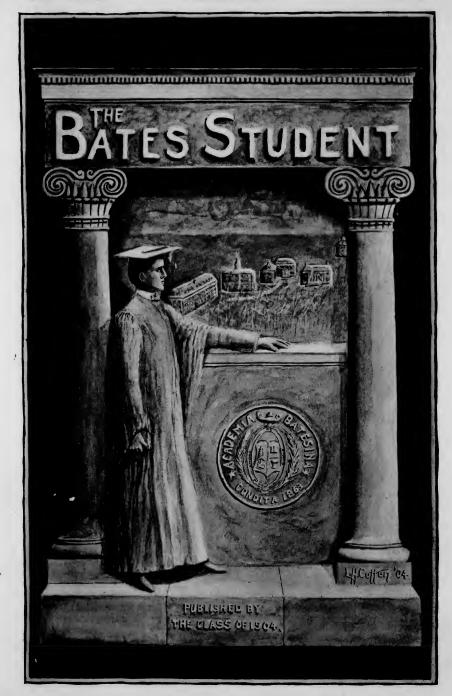
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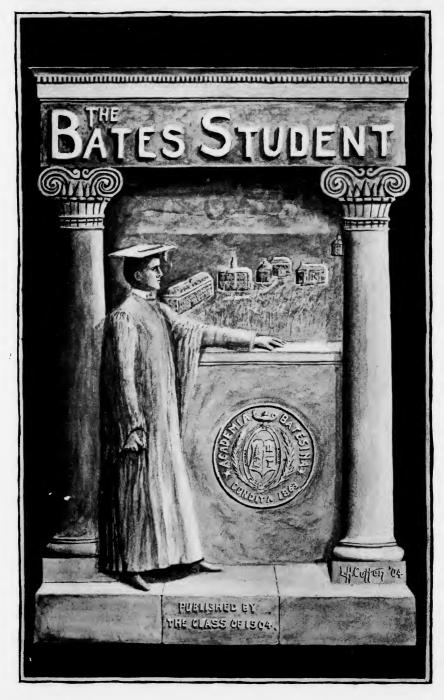
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Literary.

TO THE LAND AND THEE.

Away, away o'er the rolling deep
Where the waves rush by the prow,
Where the sighing winds soothe in restful sleep,
Breathing calm o'er the wearied brow.
Oh, sweet is that sleep on the ocean deep
On the billowing breast of the sea,
Sweet be my rest, calm be my sleep,
To the land—to the land and thee!

Away, away o'er the stormy deep Where the winds in the tempests blow; Where the rigging creaks and the wild waves leap As onward we sweeping go.

As music to me is the wind's wild shriek,
The waves mad, tumultuous glee;.
For staunch is the ship, strong the rigging and sheet.
To the land—to the land and thee.

Away, away o'er the boundless deep,
To the land and the sunset glow,
To the vales in a robe of fadeless green,
To the peaks with a cap of snow.
Beyond the tumult a calm serene,
Beyond the breakers the lea;
Then welcome to home, and love, and peace,
To the land—to the land and thee!

-Gould, '04.

MENTAL TRAINING.

WHAT subject is of more vital interest to the thinking man than this? It is by the mind alone that he is set aside from the brute creation and characterized as belonging to a higher race of beings before whom all things which dwell upon the earth must bow. Should not then the problem of the development and improvement of this power which marks his superiority be of the utmost importance to man? And yet how few there are who have a full and complete understanding of all that this question involves. How many there are who would define mental training as simply the development of the mind. This definition, however true and simple it may be, through its very simplicity, leaves unnoticed and unanswered many of the things of which some knowledge is necessary for the full understanding of the term.

The definition itself needs explanation. What is the mind and what is meant by its development?

The word "mind" is very elastic. In a narrow sense it is nearly synonymous with intellect, but in its wider and truer sense it embraces all the powers of the sentient being with the exception of the purely physical factors. Used in this sense it includes not only the intellect but also the sensibility and the will. intellect as distinguished from emotion and volition may be regarded as that assemblage of faculties which is immediately concerned with knowledge. It is this division of the mind which the purely text-book work of the college course tends chiefly to improve. But the term intellect itself is a broad one, being merely a group name under which many mental powers, different in themselves, vet bearing a more or less close relation to each other, are gathered. According to Porter, in his "Human Intellect," the three leading ones are the acquisitive or observing faculty, the representative or creative faculty, and the logical or thinking faculty. The acquisitive, or as it is sometimes called, the presentative faculty, is the power of perception or simple cognition. Bowen in his "Logic" maintains that here may be found the origin of all knowledge, claiming that knowledge, vast and complicated as it now is, must have begun in simple acts of perception. Everything which shows us how to use our senses to the best advantage and teaches us to notice the things which are about us tends to develop and improve this faculty. Such studies as Botany, Chemistry and Physics and in general all college laboratory work, appear to me to train our powers of perception and observation.

The acquisitive faculty itself consists of many minor mental powers banded together. It may be roughly divided into sense-perception and consciousness or the outer and the inner sense, or more exactly into four divisions, consciousness, reflection, intuition and perception proper. Consciousness is the power of the cognitive faculty by which the mind knows itself as the subject of its own operation and may be distinguished from self-consciousness by the fact that it is entirely unaccompanied by the embarrassment resulting from a sense of one's own individuality. Reflection is the turning inward of the mind upon itself for the purpose of considering and comparing ideas by means of association. Intuition is the power of gaining immediate knowledge, a quick perception of truth without a conscious process of reasoning. Perception proper is aptly defined by Hamilton in his "Meta-

physics" as that faculty through which we gain a knowledge of the external world. But perception itself is but the mental part of this knowledge-gaining process and always implies a previous physical part in sensation.

The representative faculty is the power to recall, represent and re-know objects or ideas which have been previously known or experienced. The minor faculties of which it consists may be arranged in three groups according to the attendant circumstances. If the object recalled is recognized by the mind as having been known at some time in the past, the representative process is termed memory; if it is without implied recognition, fantasy; if it has been voluntarily modified, imaginaton. These, like the other powers of the mind, can be best trained by a judicious use. Most of the studies in the college curriculum tend to improve and develop them to a greater or less degree. All the faculties of this class alike depend upon the existence of some previously known thing, some starting point; this is true even of imagination which, as Emerson says, is but "the use which the reason makes of the material world."

The logical faculty of the intellect may be divided into four parts: Logic of conception, treating of the term; logic of judgment, treating of the proposition; logic of reasoning, treating of the syllogism; logic of construction, treating of the system. Conception consists of the power to arrange and unite several attributes by a unity of thought into a complete whole. Judgment is the process by which two or more different conceptions are compared and a preference given to one or the other. Judgment always includes and pre-supposes reason, the faculty which enables us to distinguish between the good and the bad, the true and the false, the exercise of which is ever a prior condition to the forming of judgment. Reason has been called our intellectual eye, which, to see clearly and far, needs the light of heaven. According to Berkeley it is by reason alone that we have any knowledge at all of external things, for it is by the use of reason that we infer their existence from the perceptions which our senses give us. Construction is the power of forming new combinations of knowledge out of elements existing separately in the mind.

All the logical faculties may be roughly classed in two great groups; the comparative powers including reason and judgment; and the constructive powers including conception and combination. Everything which sets before us two or more possible courses to be pursued where a choice must be preceded by reason and judgment tends to educate our logical faculties, unless, like Hamlet, "cursed with some craven scruple of thinking too precisely on the event" we surround ourselves with a network of self-made difficulties and with indecision block the way to judgment. Everything also which furnishes us with different combinations of elements and requires of us other combinations of the same elements is of great use in training the logical faculties of our intellect. Those studies in the college curriculum which seem to me especially adapted for this end are Mathematics, Debating, and some of the sciences. Latin and Greek also, though in a somewhat different manner and perhaps in a lesser degree develop and improve our comparative and constructive powers.

Sensibility or sensivety, the second great division of the mind, denotes the capacity for feeling, as distinguished from the intellect and the will. It includes sensations both external and internal, whether derived from the contemplation of outward and material objects, or relations and ideas, desires, affections and passions. It also includes the sentiments of the sublime and beautiful, the moral sentiment, the religious sentiment; in short, every modification of feeling of which we are capable. The minor faculties of which sensibility is composed, may be developed by judicious use or their fineness blunted by over-employment. For example, the continued reading of exciting novels would tend to dull the same faculties of sensitivity, through abnormal development, which a course of good reading would only stimulate to further activity.

The will, the third great division of the mind, is that power by which it intentionally originates an act or state of being, and differs from impulse in requiring a preceding process of reasoning. It is the faculty, or body of faculties, by which the rational mind makes choice of its ends of action, determines to act or refrain from acting, in view of a certain mentally represented end, and directs the energies in carrying out its determinations. It is influenced in a measure by both intellectandsensibility, for the exercise of the will involves as prior conditions action of the intellect in reason and judgment and action of the sensibility in wish or desire. The importance of the latter influence is well illustrated by the common saying, "the motive determines the act," which is only an abstract statement of the fact that the man wishing determines the man acting. This relation is also strikingly shown in legal cases, where the discovery of a strong actuating motive does much toward fastening guilt upon a criminal.

The minor elements which constitute the will may be broadly included in two great groups; the elective faculties, by the use of and a preference given to one or the other; and the executive faculties which direct the energies of the mind in the accomplishment of the ends of action determined upon. The importance of the elective faculties of the will cannot overestimated. Choice and volition are the two constituents of man as a free agent. Our choices are our destiny, for we are to a great extent the result of them. Nothing is ours which has not become so through some choice. These faculties are in almost constant use, for there is not one waking moment in which it is not necessary to make some choice, however small. There is nothing which develops and improves them so much as experience, for we do not often choose a second time a thing which has once proved useless or injurious to us.

The executive faculties naturally follow and depend upon the executive powers. Three distinct steps may be noted; we make a choice of a certain end of action, then we form a purpose to carry it out and finally actually employ the energies in so doing. There may be choice without volition, but not volition without choice. But while distinction is thus made between these two faculties, they are naturally conjoined and are together known as a single act.

We have now seen what the principal faculties are which make up that complex thing we call the mind, and are in a better position to determine what is meant by mental training. But to examine that subject in detail would take more time and space than is now at my disposal, so I will end with the general observation, that, while the development and improvement of any one of the faculties noted would probably be included under the term mental training, inasmuch as the whole is benefited by the bettering of one of its parts, yet in its wider and truer sense the phrase would imply a development of all, and, not only that, but a proportionate development, a constant progress upward of all with due relation to each other. As one approaches the perfect man through the improvement of the three-fold nature, mental, moral, and physical, so one should approach the perfect brain through the proportionate development of all the faculties of which it is composed.

-N. S. L., '03.

THE STORY OF A CURL.

"There was a little girl
And she had a little curl
Right in the middle of her forehead—"

BUT here the application stops, for "Kinky" Barner, although "when she was bad she was horrid," was never "very, very good." She was not called Kinky because of her hair, for, with the exception of this one curl, it was merely wavy. She was called this on account of the kinkiness of her nature. From the time she was old enough to creep around the floor and pull pussy's tail, until she reached the mature age of long skirts, she was continually in disgrace. By innumerable devices they tried to restrain her impetuous nature, but in vain, and as a last resort she was sent away to school.

At Sandhurst, the first homesickness over, it was soon discovered that if there was any daring deed to be done it was Kinky who would do it; one escapade followed another and, contrary to custom, she came out of them all unharmed and undiscovered, but, alas, the inevitable climax came.

It was always a noticeable fact that, when this merry little curl of hers was unusually long and curly, Kinky was especially mischievous, and at this time it reached nearly to the tip of her turn-up nose. A sedate and orderly crowd met in her room on the afternoon of that eventful night and after a short time went away as quietly as they came. A few hours later, when

"All over the house Not a creature was stirring, Not even a mouse,"

they met again and soon started forth, each carrying in her hand a large and unwieldy bundle. They went straight to the summerhouse, vanished from sight and were seen no more. A few minutes later, however, instead of the girls eight tall, white figures came out, and if Ichabod Crane was frightened out of town by one headless horseman he would have expired on the spot had he met this ghostly procession. Eight white spectres all in a row, each with gleaming eyes and nese from which issued forth fiery vapors, each carrying in its bony hand a clanking chain and at intervals giving vent to the most terrifying groans. This was the procession that, after it had visited the wicked and indifferent, at the sound of a well-known voice fled in a most unghostlike manner right through a barbed wire fence. One of the spirits in spite of

its disembodied state, left part of itself attached to the fence, but because the necessity for rapidity was great, stopped only to heave

a sigh of regret and then passed on.

The next morning in the lecture-room sat a very pale and quiet maiden listening to the remarks of the preceptress, who was saying, "It has ever been my purpose to have a school of young ladies, not of hoydens, and it has been a great pleasure to me to believe that I had been successful, but I have recently discovered that my success is not so great as I had thought. This morning, while taking a stroll, I found these hanging to a barbed wire fence, and I have since learned that they were left there last night." She held up before them all a torn piece of a plaid skirt and—a golden curl. Every eye turned instinctively towards Kinky, yes, the curl was gone.

From that time Kinky was a different girl. Some said it was because she came to a realization of her "wicked ways;" some, that it was the natural effect of a public reprimand, but Kinky herself declares to this very day that it was because the evil spirit that resided in that curl was destroyed and cast out forever.

-C. M. D., 'o6.

THE DOMINIE.

URING my vacation, I spent one forenoon "visiting" a D school, at which our family representative is my very small cousin. - The interior of the little district school-house was not cheerful; its windows were dirty, and its walls quite bare, save for the home in process of construction, of a way-faring spider, who wished to settle down and rear his family in an educational atmosphere. On the desk lay a switch,—a cheerful reminder of Solomon, to whose methods of discipline the Dominie is deeply devoted—in theory. For the Dominie, like the school-house, is a relic, though both are still sturdy and staunch. And the Dominie, if he is an old man, is not narrow-minded,—not he! He realizes that times change—he sighs to think how quickly—and he tries to change his ways with them. And, although he still clings lovingly to the rod and its traditions, at least one important element of modern normal training he possesses in abundance. He is as full of methods as a kindergarten teacher in her chrysalis state.

He vibrates with methods. They gleam in his blue eyes and quiver from the lids of his nervous fingers, and he puts them

through with a grim determination that is almost pathetic. For to him they represent "modern education," and are his one hold upon it.

So at devotionals, the Dominie said impressively, "One,"—at which every head bowed; "Two,"—at which every voice began "Our Father." And, in every subsequent exercise, "it all happened as before." A class was called, and Number One asked to recite. He complied solemnly. Suddenly a chorus of voices shouted as with one accord, "wrong!" I jumped nervously, but the pupil thus emphatically criticised, received the volley with calmness, struggled valiantly with his memory, and made a second attempt, only to meet the disconcerting chorus, the Dominie nodding approval the whiles. Number One retired, defeated, it is true, but still calm. This charm at least, the Dominie's "Method" possessed.

Presently he announced that the school might sing for a few moments. The oldest boy, without consideration for musical ability, was asked to give its pitch. "Do," he announced, in a deep bass voice. The school took him up promptly.

"Mer-ri-ly sings the far-r-mer's boy-y, Sow-ing corn, wheat—and rye; Mer-ri-ly sings the far-r-mer's gir-r-l, Making a pump-kin pie,"

they declared, and the ecstatic shriek with which the chorus soared to the "pie" was not the least delightful thing I heard that morning. Even the "bass" touched high C, arising, no doubt, from his intense appreciation of the subject.

Then followed a vocal race, technically called a "round." A "round," I learned, is a song, which, like a cat chasing her tail, is capable of an infinite number of revolutions. In the case of this particular "round" the Dominie regulated the number of repetitions by three taps with the rod,—the first of which meant "Attention," the second, "Go slow," and the third, "Stop." After this ceremony was completed, at a wave of the hand from the Dominie (almost a flippant gesture, so pleased was he with their goodly showing), the pupils returned to a contemplation of the spelling-lesson, which was written in the Dominie's characteristically precise hand, on a blackboard.

When, at last, I arose to go, it was with some trepidation lest the Dominie should say "One,"—at which some gallant youth should arise; "Two,"—at which he should come forward and open the door for me. But although I was spared such publicity, I am almost sure that the Dominie, who performed the kindly office himself, was all the while counting softly to himself, under cover of his shaggy gray beard.

—'o6.

PLEA FOR A COURSE IN FINE ARTS AT BATES.

WHY are we here at Bates? Is it for the sole purpose of committing Horner's Method and mastering the seismographical susmometers that we may pass the joy along to equally feverish seekers-after-happiness—and incidentally receive a competence?

"No, not entirely," you reply. "I thought I could have a better time if I understood things a little more."

Yes, to understand—that is the heart of the matter. Someone has said that the pleasure of reading consists in the recognition of truths already known; our own Professor Stanton has taught us that the birds in the yard are dearer when we can call them by name. It is really not in circumstances, but in the heart that joy resides; we must then know how to put it there or else depend for our happiness in life, entirely on the senses. The greatest source of this happiness is not in knowledge or events; this is clear when we recall our most vivid impressions, for events leave little behind them; it is with sensations that memory deals. But, if our nature be stunted, incapable of emotion, what is there to respond to the thrill of vibrant life about us? The emotional nature without training, has no more capabilities than has muscle which has never been used. Goethe's mother had this truism in mind when, at dream-time, she stopped her storytelling just as the little boy's eyes were widest, saying: "Finish it for me in the morning, Johann."

In the enjoyment of art there are no events to bother the intellect; all is sensation. Any one who has learned to care for a picture or to long for the sunset-glow down a familiar valley, knows that such gratification does not tire—it is his always. On the other hand one may work out a problem in metaphysics and delight in the activity of the moment; the satisfaction goes with the unriddling.

This pleasure in the beautiful, however, is not ours for the asking; we cannot appreciate the best in art or in

nature with an untrained eye. As Professor Espenshade of the State College, Pennsylvania, says in the January Education:

"The æsthetic faculty will flourish only under the most favorable conditions. Its nature is so delicate that unfriendly surroundings readily stifle it; so wayward that, unless wisely disciplined and cultivated, it will most surely lead us to admire many things unworthy of admiration. Moreover, it is during the years that a young man spends in college that he forms, to a great extent, his tastes, his ways of thinking."

Professor Charles Eliot Morton says:

"It is through the study and knowledge of the works of the Fine Arts, quite apart from the emperical practice of any of them, that the imagination, the supreme faculty of human nature, is mainly to be cultivated. The absence of the love of beauty is an indication of the lack of the highest intellectual quality, but it is also no less an indication of the lack of the highest moral dispositions."

If this be so, can we not, along with the dozen sciences offered, have at least one elective course in the history and criticism of the Fine Arts?

"But," you remonstrate, "art has no interest for me. I don't care an ounce for that sort of thing!" and why should you? Have you the custom of falling hopelessly in love with a person whom you do not know by sight? Last fall Doctor Leonard asked a class of forty-five to name a few characteristics which distinguish a Greek from a Gothic structure; not one could give an intelligible answer.

In this, we would by no means lay slight stress on the course available, or designate science as "a lucid madness occupied in tabulating its own halucinations." A wholesome, symmetrical development lies in neither extreme; each of those branches of study supplements the other. The reason that so much time is now given to the education of the mind is plain; it is easier to train the intellectual than the emotional nature, and furthermore, intellectual training is more immediately practical than any degree of æsthetic culture. But if one joy of life be wrapt in an appreciation of the beautiful, is it not worth while to introduce, during our four years in college, at least one course in the Fine Arts?

It is, in view of these facts, happily true that there is growing interest in art among the American people, an indication, we think, not only of a higher degre of appreciation, but also of a

partial recognition of this educational value we have tried to emphasize above. Indeed, a few American universities far in the rear of those of Germany and of England now offer courses in the history and principles of art; that Bates should rate such courses as equal in value to those now in her lists, and accordingly, establish, whenever resources permit, a department of fine arts, seems to us proved by at least two reasons. The first is based on the belief suggested at the opening of this talk, that the aim of education is to enable men not only to serve but also to be happy. Man is surrounded by beauty; endowed with the faculty for receiving pleasure and ennoblement from the contemplation of the mere outward aspects of nature; but he is unable to enjoy the æsthetic without the cultivation of this faculty.

The second reason follows from the comparatively modern theories regarding the correlation of studies. The study of art is an incentive and aid to the study of the classics; it helps to an adequate conception of History, and is indispensable to a rational study of the several sciences. For these two reasons, then, the value of the Fine Arts in furthering the aim of education—a broad culture and complete living—commends it to a worthy place among the studies leading to the Bates degree of A.B.

-Bessie Lucile Russell, '04.

THE RURAL AU REVOIR.

The day is done and the sun has set,
The cowbells are tinkling far away,
The dew is falling o'er hill and dale,
The creeping shadows are long and grey.

By a mountain cottage sits a maid,
Jeanette, in her patched and faded gown,
The girl with the smiling lips and eyes,
The ruddy cheek and the hair of brown.

What means her doleful attitude,

The pouting mouth and woeful eye?
Oh! but listen, she's telling us
That he didn't even say "good-bye!"

But two little shepherds, arm-in-arm,
Walked in the moonlight over the down.
"Just to be friends and to say good-bye,"
Explained the lass with the head of brown.

Yes, he had repented his hasty words,
And had seen Jeanette in her sad despair,
For he had come back in the twilight grey—
Had kissed her—the maid with the nut-brown hair.

Together they sang their evening hymn,
And over the moorland still and calm
The echo quavered and died away—
The last sweet notes of an old Scotch psalm.

And thus Jeanette with her loyal heart,
Her rosy cheek and her laughing eye,
Made up with her lover, the shepherd lad,
For in the moonlight they kissed good-bye.

---'o5.



THE WHITE DRESS.

Oh, the dainty muslin gown! Must she lay it aside at last? Three years she has worn it. She has passed from maidenhood into womanhood, and as she stands in her bed-room, softly touching the lace and ribbons, sweet memories of the past steal over her. The first time she wore it! How young she was. How happy she felt when they dressed her for graduation and everyone waited on her and gave her roses to carry. And how full of hope and youthful enthusiasm she was when she stood up before the crowded audience and told them all about the "Unwritten Page." She had hoped it would be spotless and pure. She was sure then that she would conquer herself. "Be thou removed," she had said to the mountain, and "with ambitious feet and proud," she had begun to "ascend the ladder leaning on the cloud." Oh, little white dress, what ambitions you have concealed! How short a distance she has climbed up the cloud-lad-

der! What fun your owner has had, what joys! What sorrows? No, not yet, dear dress. You have belonged to a happy, care-free girl. You have been to dances, and she has waltzed and waltzed and wished to dance on forever. She has worn you to parties where she has laughed and joked. To receptions you have been, and your owner has come home late at night, in the sweet moon-light, under the music of the stars. You have been to church, white dress, while she listened to the organ, and looked through the stained windows and felt that she was in Heaven, and that you were her angelic, white robe. You have been present at weddings and seen the happy bride and groom. Many and varied have been your experiences, sweet dress. And now, as the woman stands there, and gazes at the dress of her maidenhood, the soft drop of tears fall on the muslin, on the lace that the mother made with such love and toil. And she thinks unspeakable things. A long time she stands there, looking at you, white emblem of her maidenhood, and then she turns away with a sigh. She must lay you away, white dress, but she will come again and look at you, for when the cares of her womanhood are too great, she will come and touch you, and gentle memories of her maidenhood will come over her and she will feel young again and think long thoughts.

-A. L. S., 1904.

Alumni Round-Gable.

FATHER OF CLUB.

Replete with fitting tributes to Bates' honored professor, the Stanton Club banquet for 1903 passed off on Friday evening in a most successful manner. This year, contrary to past custom, the gathering was held in Lewiston. For the first two years the Falmouth at Portland was the meeting place, then the beautiful banquet hall at Riverton. This season it seemed fitting to change to the home campus and to sit together under the benign influence of the new portrait of Professor J. Y. Stanton, as well as beneath the spell of the personal presence of this dearly beloved Bates professor.

It may truly be said that the Bates graduates cannot do enough for Professor Stanton; and it is a matter of congratulation that to the graduate body it is given to show their affection

for him while yet it may comfort and cheer the man they honor as he walks down the sunset path of life. The Stanton Club, while it also serves to unite the Maine body of Bates alumni and alumnæ in the interests of the college, was organized primarily to honor Professor Stanton. Thrice he has met with them and the circumstances were never more happy than on last Friday evening. Very nearly a hundred were present and the banquet tables were spread in the art room of the new Coram Library building, where Professor Stanton's portrait by Vinton is hung.

It was very nearly eight o'clock before the mutual greetings were exchanged all round, and the line of march was formed to the banquet room. At the close of the dinner, Toast-master Reade rose and first called for the Chautauqua salute to Professor Stanton. In an instant everyone was on foot, faces smiling at him their joyful greeting and the room white with fluttering kerchiefs.

Professor Stanton, himself, was the first speaker. moment he rose from his chair at the head of the table, the applause burst forth, echoing through the halls, as the object of adulation stood in characteristic attitude with bent head, the nervous hands slightly twitching, but with face unlighted by any smile. Always of unassuming presence, Professor Stanton's modesty is never more apparent than when any evidence of praise or appreciation is shown. The weight of gratitude seems to bear down upon him. The voice almost trembed as he spoke, giving his life testimony that meant years of unselfish devotion to the college. The keynote of his remarks was this,—that when, early in his career here, he was offered a more lucrative position elsewhere, he considered the needs of this Lewiston infant college and decided "not to take it all in money." To this decision he attributed the joy of family, work and associations which has been his in the thirty-eight years since. His words touched every heart.

Then as President Chase rose, as the next speaker, he took the clue from Prof. Stanton's words, urging that while the present standing and outward prosperity of Bates is a tribute largely to Professor Stanton's work, still more so is the continuance of the same gentle, unselfish spirit in the graduates who have felt his kindly influence. His success has been true success.

Others who responded to toasts were Mrs. Emma J. C. Rand, Henry W. Oakes, Judge Walter A. Barrows of New Jersey, Hon. W. H. Judkins of Lewiston and Professor R. H. Tukey. The exercises closed with the reading of a letter from John T. Abbott, Bates '71, by Miss Alice E. Lord, Bates '99. Though this personal communication was not written to be read on that occasion, it was opportune in its choice reminiscences of early associations with Professor Stanton and the courtesy seemed to be fully appreciated.

The evening's exercises closed at eleven, after one of the happiest affairs recorded by the Stanton Club. The club itself promises more than ever to be one of the most genial and pleasant of the graduate associations at Bates, for all time.

ALUMNI NOTES.

'68.—Professor O. C. Wendell of Harvard Observatory has communicated some interesting observations to recent issues of the Boston daily papers.

'72.—C. A. Bickford as editor of "Current History," published in Boston, has gained for that periodical a large and rapidly increasing subscription list.

'72.—John A. Jones of Lewiston is directing the construction of the electric railroad in York County of which Governor Hill is the principal owner.

'73.—Rev. Frank W. Cobb.—The college friends and students of Mr. Cobb while he was instructor at Bates, have never ceased to mourn his untimely death in 1880; they will be interested to learn that his mother, Mrs. Esther Cobb, is still living in Colorado Springs, Colo., at the age of 82 and that she retains a warm interest in Bates College.

'74.—Rev. Charles S. Frost has been compelled by the continued ill health of his wife to withdraw temporarily from the active duties of the ministry. Mrs. Frost has been for some time under skilled medical treatment and her health is improving.

'74.—Thomas P. Smith, M.D., of Westbrook, has recently recovered from a very severe illness. Dr. Smith is vice-president of Section 7 of the Council of the Maine Academy of Medicine and Science.

'75.—G. W. Wood, Ph.D., editor of the *Lewiston Sun*, has had the pleasure of seeing his editorial written for the *Sun* upon the comparative cost and usefulness of a United States warship and of Bates College, copied into many of the leading papers of the country.

'77.—Hon. F. F. Phillips of Somerville, Mass., has recently celebrated the 25th anniversary of his marriage. Invitations were extended to his old college friends and there was a large attendance at the gathering.

'81.—W. C. Hobbs is principal of one of the grammar schools of Newton, Mass.

'81.—The Second Congregational Church of Norway, Me., of which Rev. B. S. Rideout is pastor, observed the 50th anniversary on January 21. On Sunday, February 1st, Mr. Rideout preached at Portland in the Williston Street Church for Dr. Smith Baker.

'82.—I. L. Harlow, M.D., has been considerably out of health, but is now much better. He is in the employment of one of the large medical laboratories of the country.

'83.—January 20th was the beginning of the first term of court at which Clerk John L. Reade has officiated; a short account of Mr. Reade's life was given in that day's edition of the *Journal*.

'85.—Hon. Morrill N.Drew, representative to the legislature from Portland, is a prominent candidate for Speaker of the next House.

'86.—Hon. H. M. Cheney, having been nominated unanimously by the Republican caucus, was elected Speaker of the New Hampshire House of Representatives.

'87.—A. S. Littlefield, Esq., as chairman of the committee on elections of the Maine Legislature, has recently presented to the Lower House a very interesting report upon the conflicting claims of the late Lewiston candidates for election to that body.

'88.—Rev. A. C. Townsend has been compelled to resign his pastoral duties and is now residing with his family in Colorado.

'89.—J. J. Hutchinson, Assistant Professor of Mathematics in Cornell University, has recently published a valuable text-book in mathematics.

'90.-Dora Jordan, of Alfred, Me., has recently visited the college and friends in Lewiston.

'90.—F. S. Pierce has recently married Miss Pratt of New Brunswick, N. J.; Mr. Pierce now holds a position under the United States government at Buffalo, N. Y.

'90.—W. H. Woodman of this class and his brother, Julian C., of '94, are members of the Board of Aldermen, Melrose, Mass.

'90.—Jennie L. Pratt is missionary of the Shawmut Congregational Church, Boston.

'90.—Mrs. Mary (Brackett) Roberts of Chevy Chase, Md., has a son Theodore born on the Fourth of July.

'92.—Jacob R. Little of Lewiston has proved to be a successful contestant for membership in the Maine House of Representatives, having been seated by a vote of the House.

'92.—W. B. Skelton, attorney for Androscoggin County, seems to be the accepted candidate for mayor of Lewiston in the March election. Mr. Skelton recently made a very favorable impression in the case of contested election before the committee on elections at Augusta.

'93.—George M. Chase, Professor of Ancient Languages in the French-American College, Springfield, Mass., and Ella (Miller) Chase have an infant daughter, Helen Sherman, born January 26th.

'95.—B. L. Pettegrew was recently united in marriage to Lotta E. Neal of Auburn, for two years or longer a member of '95.

'95.—Nora G. Wright, A.M., is teaching English and Commercial Geography in the English High School, Providence.

'95.—Mabel A. Steward is teaching History in Michigan Seminary, Kalamazoo, Mich. She took her degree of A.M. from Ann Arbor in June, 1902.

'95.—W. S. C. Russell has purchased the business of the Franklin Laboratory Supply Co., of 15 Harcourt Street, Boston, Mass. This is one of the oldest firms importing, manufacturing and dealing in scientific apparatus in America.

'96.—Miss Flora A. Mason is regaining her health at her home in Milford, N. H.

'96.—O. C. Boothby, Esq., who is ill in Boston with rheumatic fever, is slowly gaining.

'97.-E. C. Vining is principal of Lee Normal School.

'97.—Rev. H. A. Childs, of Biddeford, Me., has succeeded in raising a debt of \$5,000 upon the Free Baptist Church there of which he is pastor.

'97.—Rev. J. Stanley Durkee, pastor of the Free Baptist Church in Boston, is studying for the degree of Ph.D. in Boston University.

'97.—Carl E. Milliken, Island Falls, Me., is recovering from the effects of a very serious accident which befell him on the 16th of January. Mr. Milliken was unconscious for an hour from a severe blow upon his face received while assisting workmen employed by him, in unloading logs from a car. He has extensive lumber interests in Aroostook County.

'98.—Abner T. Hinkley has lately been very ill at the Roosevelt Hospital, New York. He was threatened with typhoid fever of which he had an attack a few years ago.

'98.—Rev. Frank Pearson has resigned his pastorate of the Free Baptist Church in Farmington, Me. His work there has been very successful and his resignation calls forth universal regret.

'99.—O. C. Merrill recently visited Lewiston. Mr. Merrill has recovered from his attack of typhoid fever, but on account of loss of work at M. I. T., instead of going back there before next year he will in the meantime be employed in government survey.

'99.—Rev. H. C. Small is pastor of a New Church organization in Illinois.

1900.—Welbee Butterfield is pastor of the Randall Memorial Free Baptist Church, Somerville, Mass.

1900.—W. A. Robbins is pastor of the Horace Memorial Church, Chelsea, Mass.

1900.—In Our Journal for January, published at Keuka Park, N. Y., is the picture of Professor Nelson A. Jackson and a sketch of his life. Mr. Jackson is at the head of the Mathematical Department in Keuka College and also Director of Athletics, in both of which lines he is very successful.

1900.—Royce D. Purinton recently spent a few days in Lewiston.

1900.—L. G. Whitten is principal of the High School in Stoughton, Mass.

1900.—Clara E. Berry is teaching in the High School at Springfield, Me.

'01.—H. L. Moore is superintendent of schools as well as principal of the High School at Whitefield, N. H.

'or.—Josephine Neal is for a short time at her home in Lewiston.

'01.—Harry I. Smith is principal of the High School, Boothbay Harbor, Me.

'02.—We correct the statement in last month's Student in regard to F. B. Moody; he has not gone to New Jersey, but still keeps his position at South Byfield, Mass.

'02.—Irving O. Bragg is at the head of the Chemistry Department in Fargo College, N. D. The president has notified him that he is expected to teach there another year.

'02.—E. F. Clason has been teaching at Cranberry Isles, Me. '02.—Miss Philena McCollister has been employed as assistant

in the Central Maine Hospital.

'02.—S. E. Sawyer has entered Tufts Medical School.

'o2.—Miss B. V. Watson has given up her position at Saugus on account of ill health.

'02.—A. E. McCleary is engaged in tutoring at Wayland, Mass.

'02.—On account of illness, Miss Hattie Truell is unable to teach for a few weeks.

'02.—E. A. Childs is thoroughly enjoying his position at Drury College, Springfield, Mo. He recently attended a teachers' convention in St. Louis at which several thousand teachers were present.

At the annual meeting of collegiate alumnæ, recently held in Washington, D. C., Bates was represented by Mrs. Mary Brackett Robinson and Mrs. Mary Angell Lincoln, '90, and by Miss Grace Conant, '93.

Soon after his graduation from Bates, O. A. Fuller was elected to a professorship of Greek and Latin in Bishop College, Marshall, Texas, which has an enrollment of 3,304 students; he is having excellent success in that position. On October 26 was born to Mr. and Mrs. Fuller a little girl, Carmina Frances.

Around the Editors' Table.

O be conspicuous on account of absence is not always commendable. Especially is this true when presence would add grace and prestige to a worthy cause. As a factor in the production of literature, such as we might be well expected to produce, by virtue of our equipment, instruction and resources, we have been conspicuous to a remarkable extent on account of our absence. There is a lack of enthusiasm in this regard which we might well wish were otherwise. The object of this editorial is to arouse, if possible, an interest in a line of literary pursuit which will be profitable to those who engage in it from more than one point of view, which will give dignity and brilliancy to the pages of the Student and increase our reputation as a college. What we refer to is the contributions of articles or stories to magazines and papers to which we might well be expected to contribute. Very, very seldom do we find the names of any of our number subscribed to such productions, while we do know that there are those in the various institutions of our country who find it profitable, not only from a money standpoint, but find the practice and discipline of the work opening ampler and more effective fields for usefulness and endeavor. There is something in that dauntless spirit which shows itself in the young author when he. having sent out his "piece" on the rounds and it being rejected by all, sits down again at his desk, takes his pen and tries again. We think could we create some of that "foot-ball grit," "never say die," "I will do it" spirit in the lines of composition here at Bates, our expressions would be fuller and deeper, our influence broader, the STUDENT would take another step upward, we would be better satisfied with ourselves, and those who have an interest in us would cherish a deeper interest than ever before.

THIS month we have been fortunate in having a course of instructive lectures in Nineteenth Century English Literature, secured through the efforts of the University Extension Society of Maine. These lectures offer an excellent opportunity for broadening the mind. Every student should make a point of attending such lectures. Even the best friends of the small college see the advantages of a large Faculty. These advantages

are partially given the students of Bates by this local movement for the extension of University teaching. Through this movement and the great kindness of other colleges, we shall have, during March and April, courses of lectures by Rev. William Jewett Tucker, D.D., LL.D., President of Dartmouth College, and President George Emory Fellows, Ph.D., of the University of Maine. The subjects of the lectures of President Fellows will be "The Germany of Bismarck and William II.," and "England under Gladstone and Since." It is needless to say that both of these lecturers are highly gifted, and will bring us the best of modern thought.

Now, can we afford to miss such an opportunity for culture? In the first place, it is ungrateful in us not to give our support to these lectures, for they are secured primarily for students, and if the college does not support University Extension, surely the other institutions will not. Both of these lecturers make sacrifices to come to us. They are obliged to travel a long distance and hurry back to their college work. Is it not, then, our duty to them to give our hearty support by attending these lectures? But more than this, it is a duty to ourselves. We cannot afford to become so engrossed in our text-books as to exclude all outside interests. If we do make this fatal mistake, we shall become narrow. Now is the golden opportunity for broadening the intellectual life. Whenever an instructive lecture is announced, let us endeavor to attend. We shall find ourselves fully rewarded for the sacrifice of an hour from our text-books. We shall gain new food for thought, new subjects for further research, and best of all, that broadening of the mental horizon which should be the aim of every true student.

Is foot-ball brutal? To this question mothers offer a decided affirmative, fathers are doubtful, students and athletes are clamorous and decided on the negative. If our mothers are right, the interest shown by the attendance at games is not a compliment to the refinement and culture of the American people.

The game is becoming more and more popular in our schools and colleges. Each year shows an increase in the attendance, In no other country in the world is the American game popular. To be sure, the English colleges have Rugby, but that is not nearly so rough as our game.

No other game requires such strength, such quickness, such courage. A foot-ball team must work together like some finely adjusted machine! It must be more than a machine, for each part must think and act for itself; yet the whole must work together. A quick, intelligent mind is necessary; for, to think and act quickly, requires a high order of intelligence.

After all, it is symbolic of the American nation. It represents "the strenuous life" President Roosevelt so warmly advocates, and the aggressiveness which has made us one of the greatest commercial nations of the world.

To be sure, men receive injuries in such a contest; but not more than they will receive when they get out into the world and begin to play the game of life on the gridiron of their surroundings. Is it not well that they should be taught to endure physical shock, that they may better stand before the blows of life itself? If foot-ball is brutal, so is life. The shocks of the former we may undergo if we wish; those of the latter, we must suffer regardless of our feelings or desires.

HERE is an opportunity for one enterprising student each year to obtain, before leaving college, a material return for his college work! A gentleman has given Bates one thousand dollars on which he guarantees an annual income of five per cent. for the payment of a prize to be awarded at the close of the first term of the Senior year, beginning in 1903, to that member of the Senior Class presenting the best essay on "Arbitration as a Substitute for War in the Settlement of International Difficulties." It is hoped that a large number of the Seniors will make an effort to compete for the prize, as careful research and a thoughtful consideration of the subject will aid them greatly in this line of work, even though each one cannot be the successful contestant. As this is a standing offer and the subject, we understand, is to remain the same until peaceful arbitration shall take the place of international struggles, all undergraduates will have ample time to work up for succeeding years carefully prepared articles worthy of receiving some compensation.

Local Department.

THE BATES ROUND TABLE.

The Bates Round Table convened on February 6th, with Professor and Mrs. L. G. Jordan, when the discussion about "Rome" was continued from the previous session. Dean J. A. Howe opened the talk with further recollections of what he saw and enjoyed in the year he spent in Italy a few seasons ago. The Roman baths so characteristic of the Eternal City, and their history, their architecture, their social features all were touched upon interestingly. Then he spoke of several of the church interiors and dwelt at length upon the beauties of the Vatican. Especially interesting was the description of the circumstances under which Dean Howe saw the Pope. This was on one of the Pilgrimage days, so called, when the Pope came out and gave his blessing to the throng. Professor Stanton then took up the discussion, considering the statues of the Roman Emperors, both as works of art and as likenesses. He dwelt at length upon Julius Cæsar, Augustus Cæsar, Nero and Caligula. The third and last speaker was Miss Evelyn Bartlett, who showed a map of Rome and many Italian photographs, of which she talked enthusiastically. The next session will be on February 13th, when Dean Howe will entertain at Cobb Divinity School.

THE WEEK AT BATES.

There have recently been added to the decorations of the German room at Bates College several interesting pictures. These were purchased by Professor A. N. Leonard of the department of German, with funds provided by the present Senior Class, who have fitted up this room and made it one of the most attractive in Hathorn Hall.

Two of these pictures are portraits of Goethe and Schiller. They were obtained directly from Munich and are copies that are considered the best likenesses of these two great literary characters. There are a great many portraits of Goethe and Schiller, which are too ideal and fail to show the real men and their superb manhood, but the two chosen are far from effeminate or overdrawn.

A third picture is that of Faust in his study. The original was done by Von Kreling and this picture now at Bates is a photograph brought from Munich. It is full of interest. The room in which Faust stands is filled with every evidence of the studious character of the owner. On the table is a grinning skull, on the shelves the many books, the curtains grimy with smoke

appeared in 1886.

from his ever-burning study lamp. There is also to be seen all the outfit of his chemical laboratory and Faust himself is represented as just hindered from accomplishing suicide by poison by hearing the Easter chorus.

The fourth new picture in the German room is a beautiful photograph of the Cologne cathedral. It shows, not the front view which is seen so frequently, but a side view by which one gets a better idea of the great depth of the building, though not so much the height. This cathedral is, of course, one of the greatest structures in the world. Its construction lasted over centuries and while some of its decorations are modern, there is much that belongs to the 13th, 14th and 15th centuries. It is difficult for one photograph, however, to show much of a structure with such dimensions as these, 468 feet in length and 91,464 square feet in area, while the western spires measure 512 feet.

These pictures are all framed neatly in dark heavy wood, in which the photographs appear to great advantage. The size of each picture is about 27x33.

The Gefman course under Professor Leonard is very strong. Good work is being done this year. The Sophomores have nearly completed their grammar and are rapidly reading fairly difficult German prose. The Juniors are reading Schiller and are making a study, in class, of his "Maid of Orleans." The other dramas of Schiller will be taken up by special reports by members of the class, who cover ground laid out by Professor Leonard. The Seniors are reading from Sudermann, the leader of the realistic school in Germany. At present they are discussing in class Sudermann's first great novel, Frau Sorge (Dame Care) which

GREAT SOCIAL EVENT.

TWO OF BATES' MOST POPULAR YOUNG PEOPLE UNITED IN MARRIAGE.

On the eve of February seventh occurred the most charming event of the season, when Cynthia Imogene Van Housen was united in holy wedlock to Archibald Theophilus Miltourné. The bride and groom are the most popular young people in town, and before 7 o'clock Gymnasium Church was crowded with the friends of the happy couple. Indeed, so many were present that the young men of Cheney House were obliged to bring over pews from Hathorn Hall. The church was artistically decorated with red poppies, the favorite flower of the bride. At half-past seven, the strains of Lohengrin pealed forth from the organ, played by the accomplished hand of Miss Elise Reynolds. The door at the front of the church opened and there appeared the holy officiator, Reverend B. Bray, O.K., followed by the best man, Monsieur Escaré, and the groom. Monsieur Escaré came way from (South) Parıs on purpose to assist at the wedding. The groom looked startlingly beautiful. So handsome he appeared as he

walked slowly in, that the audience was visibly affected. And now the door in the rear or the church opened, and all stretched their necks to see the bridal party. First came with slow tread the ushers, Max H. Carrow and Avel M. Wheeler, followed by G. Valentine Thompson and John M. Given. Then came the little flower girls, Ethelyn White and Maudie Parkin. They were cunningly gowned in white. They were followed by the dainty bridesmaids, Bessie Cora Helena Cooper, Florence Ethyl Hodgson, Edna Mae North and Alice Lora Sandys. Miss Cooper was charmingly gowned in blue silk trimmed with chiffon, and carried white roses. Miss Hodgson wore a sweet gown of ecru mousseline de soie over cerise silk. She wore a cerise rose in her hair, and carried the same flowers in her hand. Miss North was becomingly gowned in white muslin trimmed with black velvet. She carried yellow roses. Miss Sandys wore a dainty white muslin with rare Battenburg lace and carried red roses. Next came the maid of honor, Miss Virabel Van Housen, sister to the bride. She wore a dainty creation of green silk with pearl trimmings and carried pinks. Leaning on her father's arm, came the blushing bride. Her beauty was such that the audience held their breath. Her cheeks were the color of a peach. Her lownecked dress revealed a neck of dazzling beauty. She wore an exquisite gown of point d'esprit over silk with duchess lace trimmings. Her veil was white lace and was fastened with a diamond sun-burst. When Dr. Bray commenced the ceremony every one felt that it was a very solemn occasion. When Mr. Van Housen gave the bride away, the audience were strongly moved. And when the minister said, "I pronounce you man and wife," they were again visibly affected. Miss Van Housen turned back the veil and the groom gently kissed the blushing bride. No one ever saw such a handsome couple. The coal black hair and white skin of the groom contrasted strikingly with the flaxen hair and pink cheeks of the bride. The little flower girls preceded the procession, strewing poppies before the happy pair. After the ceremony the bridal party received their friends and then came an expectant hush. The door opened and the couple appeared. Mrs. Miltourné was dressed in a charming travelling suit of brown, and wore a white hat trimmed with a black crow. The groom carried the dress-suit case which was trimmed with the usual amount of paper and ribbons. A shower of rice and old shoes greeted them, but the groom valiantly defended his bride with his manly arm. With shouts and peals of laughter the happy couple started on their honeymoon where they will visit Mars Hill, Palermo, Rome and Paris. The presents were too numerous to mention. Among them were a dozen silver spoons, costly diamond and pearl brooches and unique matchsafes, but those over which the bride became ecstatic were an exquisite brown bean-pot, a redwood receptacle for confining mice and a dainty kerosene oil can. Everything went off delightfully and all agreed that it was the most charming wedding ever held in town.

GLIMPSES OF COLLEGE LIFE.

Johnson, 1906, is back after teaching a successful term.

1904 welcomes Harry Fortier, who has been out teaching.

Miss Alta Walker, 1904, who has been teaching in Wayne, Me., has returned to college.

President Chase has been with us for a few days. He returned to Boston February 7.

Prof. H.—"Mr. H., who was Brutus?" Mr. H.—"The great-grandfather of Aeneas." Applause in the gallery.

J. Abbott Sinclair, '04, has returned to his studies after a term spent in teaching the young idea how to shoot.

This term the girls of the college are holding from time to time, on Saturday evenings, informal and very enjoyable socials.

Economics Class. Prof. V.—"Mr. B., what is the cost of reproduction?" Mr. B.—"The cost of reproduction is, er! ah! what it costs to reproduce."

The 1904 basket-ball team played the Lewiston Y. M. C. A. a close and exciting game Monday evening, February 2. The score was 13 to 11 in favor of the Y. M. C. A.

Captain Stone has the pitchers hard at work in the cage. Towne and Doe are beginning to get in form. Among the Freshmen Payne and Austin are promising candidates.

At a meeting recently held by the Sophomore girls, Miss Marion Vance was chosen captain of the basket-ball team, and Miss Charlotte Millett manager. There is enough material in 1905 to make a strong team.

Senior English. Prof. H.—"Mr. N., on which river did the Goths live, the Rhine or the Elbe?" Mr. N.—"The Rhine."

Prof. H.—"Mr. R., on what river did the Goths live? Mr. R.—"The Danube." Prof. H.—"Correct."

Junior English. Prof. H.—"Name some of the works of Ben Jonson." A. K. S.—"Johnson's 'Life of Boswell.'" Prof. H.—"A very natural mental aberration. Boswell wrote a Life of Johnson." [Laughter.] "Still more unfortunate, it was the life of Samuel Johnson."

Miss Catherine Crane, a graduate of Smith College and general secretary for Y. W. C. A. college work in New England, recently spent two or three days at Bates in the interests of that work. On February 4th she addressed a union meeting of the Christian Associations. Miss Crane has a very pleasing personality and her talks were full of interesting and practical thoughts. We are always glad to wecome her at Bates.

As Blount, 1906, was trying a fire escape, which some of the boys had procured, he was suddenly precipitated by the breaking of the rope from the window of the fourth story to the ground, a distance of nearly forty feet. Mr. Bradley, 1906, who was leaning out of the window below, when he saw the rope flying by,

caught it in one hand, stopping the force of Blount's fall somewhat, and preventing any injury beyond a few bruises. Mr. Bradley deserves great commendation for his quick action. His hand was quite badly torn.

The day of prayer for colleges was observed January 27th. In the morning chapel exercises were held as usual, followed by a prayer-meeting in the Y. M. C. A. room. In the afternoon Rev. Mr. Woodrow, Class of '88, addressed a large audience of students and friends. At the end of the service Mr. Woodrow expressed a willingness to speak again in the evening. He was immediately urged to do so. Again an interested and appreciative audience listened to an able and forceful discourse. Mr. Woodrew is a fine type of a Bates man. Amid great difficulty and privation he worked his way through college. Now he stands very high in his profession.

The first meeting of the Young Women's Debating League of Bates College was held Wednesday evening, February 4th. The question debated was, "Resolved, That, for the student of average ability, the small college offers more advantages than the large." Miss Freeman and Miss Bartlett supported the affirmative, Miss Donham and Miss Manuel the negative. The question was also warmly discussed by supporters from the floor. This, the first meeting of the league, was so successful that the girls feel quite encouraged. The next meeting will be held February 18th. The question will be-"Resolved, That Latin and Greek should not be required in the Freshman year at college." Affirmative, Miss Carrow, '04; negative, Miss Frost, '04.

Athletics.

T this time of year, athletics play rather a quiet part in col-A lege life. However, the interest in athletics is not lacking at Bates and the gymnasium is the center of attraction for a goodly number taking preliminary practice for the spring and summer events.

The management of the athletic interests of the college has received radical changes this winter. The most important change is a treasurer from the Faculty, who takes the office formerly held by a student. Changes have also been made in the advisory board.

Active preparations are now in progress for the annual athletic exhibition and interclass meet which takes place the last of March. The broad-sword, dumb-bell and Indian-club teams are getting down to work, and a good exhibition in these lines will result. A few track men have begun light training on the gymnasium track. Although there are several strong basket-ball players in college, there will be no attempt made to get out a varsity team this winter.

The pitching staff of the base-ball squad has been working in the cage since the first of the term and the candidates for the other positions on the team will begin work this week. Five of last season's nine were lost by graduation, but at present appearances indicate that their positions will be well filled by capable players. The Freshman Class promises some good material and some of last year's substitutes are good for a 'varsity team. In short, although it is yet too early to give any safe estimates, the prospects are that a fast nine will represent Bates on the diamond this season, and, judging from reports, close contests will be witnessed between teams representing the Maine colleges in this line of athletics.

Some new interest has been manifest in tennis this winter. A committee has under consideration the advisability of joining a tennis league with the other Maine colleges. The greater portion of the students are in favor of such a proposition. Although some of the best tennis men have gone from the college the past two years, there still remains much good material for a team representative of the college. Nothing except hard, systematic preparation and training will develop able men in this sport. The training should be as careful and thorough as is that required of men competing for positions on the other college teams. Until the courts are in condition, the gymnasium should be patronized by those expecting to do anything in this line. It is hoped that the present courts will be repaired this spring, as they were in bad condition last fall. New back nets would be greatly appreciated, and there is plenty of room for one or two additional much needed new courts.

Another matter which should here be freshened in the minds of the students, is the desirability of hearty support and co-operation of every student in the athletic interests of the college. This has been commendable the past year and must be continued if the best possible results are expected in the athletics of Bates.

Exchanges.

O N opening the Laurentian for January, our attention was caught by the vigorous editorial written for the purpose of calling to the minds of the St. Lawrence students the motto, "If you can't boost, don't knock." As they are knockers, so are we all of us. Why not, for the coming month, leave this thankless task to our next-door neighbor?

A twentieth century Cinderella is introduced to us through the pages of the *Tennessee Magazine* in the person of a young girl who, having been denied the frolic of a masquerade, borrows the costume of an invalid sister and steals away to the dance. While there she meets Prince Charming who, later in the evening, finds the slipper dropped in the hurried flight from the unmasking, and thereupon asks her to the theatre. The storiette ends according to approved modern methods; and little Cinderella

fully expected to "live happily ever after."

The sturdy brown front cover of the *Brunonian*, bearing the inscription, "Founded in 1829," gives an appropriate indication of what may be expected from the contents of this well-bred periodical. The January number offers a well-worded appreciation of the play, "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," which he pronounces the finest English play of the last half century." A paragraph on the "Spirit of Pater" shows a style that is delightfully refreshing after the rough, stilted phrasing of the average contributor.

The following pieces of verse rank relatively high:

THE CHANT OF THE SPAR BUOY.

Up—down—a reeling dance
In the swirl of an unkind sea!
Drowned in the crest, bared in the vale,
As the shouting waves swing down the gale!
Up—down—a reeling dance
Till the ocean masters me!

The stately ships from danger set, far fading down the main, And the starving reef, deep-lurking, knaws my slime-decked anchor chain.

The winter ice my fibre rends, the heavens burn or frown, The barnacles prey on my heart and slowly drag me down.

Forever crash the battering waves that a thousand leagues have rolled, With the pent-up might of storms to test my straining anchor hold.

I watched when winter suns grew pale and the white gales ruled the sky. O'er the babbling flood of summer nights, we watched—the stars and I.

Oh! may I have the strength to stay till the twilight of the world, Till all the ships are safely past and the sails of man are furled!

Then, O ye waves that scourge me now! come break my chain for me And bear me to the sleeping shore—and set me free!

Up—down—a reeling dance
In the swirl of an unkind sea!
Drowned in the crest, bared in the vale,
As the shouting waves swing down the gale!
Up—down—a reeling dance
Till the ocean masters me!

-The Yale Literary Magazine.

THE PLAINT OF THE UNEMPLOYED.

Our sister alumnæ who toil and teach, Whatever their various trials may be, At all events are beyond the reach Of the left-over duties which all agree Should fall to the Unemployed.

Because we have nothing that we can call A real "life work," all our friends infer That of course we have nothing to do at all; So they quite overwhelm us, as it were, With tasks for the Unemployed.

In vain we plead a few household cares, They laugh at our "Family Sunbeam" tales; And they put us in charge of their hospital fairs; Committees and concerts and rummage-sales Are the lot of the Unemploy

We cannot convince the public mind That courses in ethics and English prose With Browning and cooking-school combined May keep us busy; we are perforce The leisurely Unemployed.

With a sigh we think of the few demands Of our college days; but our friends still ask If "our time hangs heavy upon our hands," While kindly suggesting another task To busy the Unemployed.

-MARGUERITE PAGE. 'OI

Smith Monthly.

Books Reviewed.

THE MESSAGE OF THE BANKNOTE, by Joseph Cooper.

This is a strong, wholesome story of thrilling interest. It is crowded with adventure, descriptive and narrative. The plot is ingenious and intricate, yet entirely vindicated by the sequel. It is full of true and helpful thoughts, which are shown working themselves out in concrete expression

in the characters portrayed.

No young man, especially, could read it without being thrilled and lifted to higher things. The poaching raid, the coal mine explosion, the storm at sea, the buffalo hunt on the pampas, the fight with the pirate ship, the enslavement in Morocco, the sending of the banknote written by the white slave, its reception by the person addressed and the momentous consequences involved all give the book a weird and absorbing interest. Its literary value, its high moral aim, its vivid description, all should give it a place in the mind of the reading public.

The Abbey Press, publishers, New York. \$1.25.

Journey's End, by Justus Miles Forman.

The book is very tastefully and uniquely gotten up. The illustrations are neatly and artistically done. Very interesting throughout perhaps one can best gain an idea of it by these words, "If you were lucky enough (1) To have suddenly come into an English Dukedom. (2) To have suddenly become famous as the author of a successful play in America. (3) To know that either of these charming girls ("Molly," associated with your English life and traditions, and "Miss Evelyn Berkeley," the fascinating young actress who had made your play a success) will have you for the asking—which would you choose? would you choose?

Published by Doubleday, Page & Co., New York. \$1.50.

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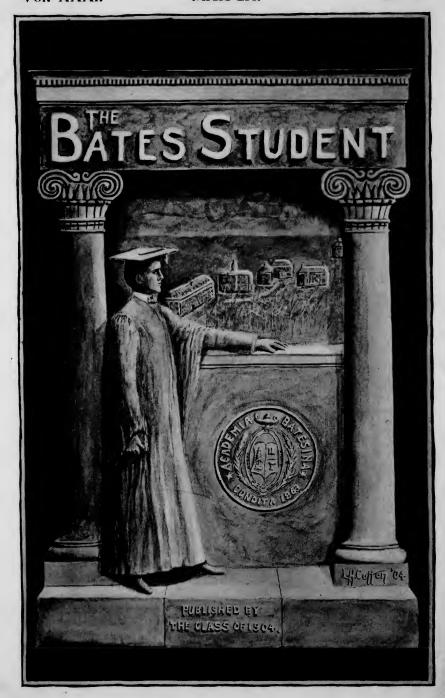
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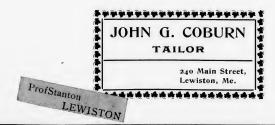
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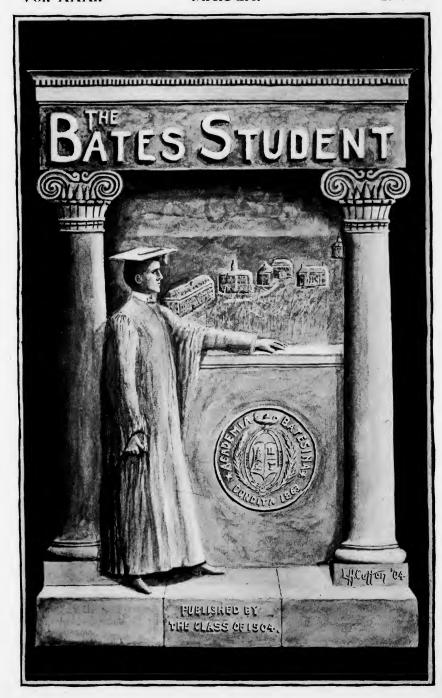
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Literary.

EVOLUTION.

The truth can never be confirmed enough,
Though doubts did ever sleep. —Shakespeare.

W HAT is evolution? Continuous change according to certain fixed laws,—is a reply which is very good but not as exact as the definition given by Mr. Spencer, which is: "An integration of matter and concomitant dissipation of motion, during which the matter passes from an indefinite, incoherent heterogeneity, to a definite, coherent homegeneity, and during which the retained motion undergoes a parallel transformation." If we will think about the definition we may be able to understand what it means, provided we have a good dictionary to which we can go for help. As understood by people in general, evolution is the theory that organic life has developed from simpler to more complex forms in obedience to universal natural law.

There have been various theories advanced to explain the origin of species, but they can, in the main, be reduced to three—the atheistic, the Christian, and the theistic.

The atheistic theory is that as the earth cooled, species sprang into existence by spontaneous generation. It holds up the idea that by their own power species have slowly become higher in the scale. It means simply that man may, by his own strength alone, gradually become better and better until, in the course of time he reaches that stage of religious nature known as Spiritual Life. Or, if Spiritual Life is denied to exist, at death the corpse falls to the earth, like a plant, or an animal, yielding rapidly to a transformation called decay, which is merely giving up of what has been recently of use to this form of life to some new form of the same sort, or of a different one. This theory leaves God out entirely.

It has been attempted to prove that life sprang into existence by Spontaneous Generation, by placing in a glass jar or vessel infusions of hay or some other organic matter. The material was then boiled to kill all germs of life and then hermetically sealed to exclude the outer air. Therefore, it was argued, if any life did appear in the jar it would be spontaneously generated. At length life did appear. But it was afterwards discovered that some of the germs were all but fire-proof, and that the matter had not been subjected to high enough temperature.

But it is plain to see that this goes to prove nothing, for the early condition of the earth and atmosphere was far different from the condition of the matter which was placed in the glass jar.

Granted that living protoplasm cannot be manufactured by any artificial process or processes now known and what is proved? Nothing. We must remember that organic chemistry and molecular physics as well as physiology are just in their childhood. Some day the right conditions, chemical and physical, may be brought about so that vital protoplasm may be formed. Be that as it may, the earth in its early existence passed through chemical and physical conditions which it can never pass through again. Therefore, we cannot prove that the first plant was not Spontaneously Generated.

The Christian theory advances the idea that it was by the direct command of God that the earth was first formed, although it has changed some since; and that it was by direct creation that He brought into existence the different species, at the head of which stands man created with an immortal soul. This theory is based on the literal interpretation of the Book of Genesis.

In reading the Biblical account of creation we must take into account the ideas of science which the people of those times held. The history of humanity, in its efforts to understand the creation, resembles the development of any individual mind engaged in a similar way. It has its infancy, with its first recognition of surrounding objects. Those early observers do indeed seem to us like children in their first attempts to understand the world in which they live. Just as the "Vision of Newton rested on a clearer and richer world than that of Plato," so, though seeing the same things as the ancients, we may see them in a clearer and richer light. If the revelation of law had come sooner it would have been probably unintelligible. Revelation seldom volunteered anything that man could discover for himself—on the principle, without doubt, that it is only when capable of discovering it that he is capable of appreciating it. Besides, children do not need laws of a universe, but rather laws of commandments. They rest with simplicity on authority, and ask no questions. But there has come a time, or will come a time, when we desire to know more of the "Whys and Wherefores." It is for natural science

to illuminate what the inspiration of Revelation has left in the dark,

Don't I believe the Bible? Yes, I certainly do with all my heart, but not according to the literal interpretation. I believe that the figures of speech and ideas of science of those times largely entered into the Bible with God's revelation to man. Simply because the common interpretation of minor points has been shown to be wrong, it does not follow that essentials, which alone are the revelation of God to man, must be thrown aside. We must sift the wheat from the chaff, and bring together all phenomena from all sources and seek to discern what exact bearings these phenomena have on each other and on Revelation, and we shall then be filled with wonder that revelation and science are so much alike and agree so well with each other. They were never meant to be contrasted.

Science as well as Revelation, teaches us that in the beginning "the earth was without form and void." In regard to the creation of plants and animals we must take into account the ideas of the times. This was not God's revelation to man. For it is now proved that evolution was the mode of bringing the different forms upon the earth. In regard to the creation of man with a living soul, it is probable that man existed as a mere animal, and went through a long course of discipline and preparation, for a long time before the implanting of his divine nature took place. Evidence is fast accumulating that he was an inhabitant of the earth for some time before the time which history and revelation have alike assigned for his appearance. Be that as it may, his true creation as man, can only be dated from the moment when he first received that super-animal principle from which springs all that is distinctive in his character. Without this perception of moral and divine law he might have remained forever with the self-same nature as the beasts which he so much resembled, and have been superior to them only in the higher development of the same faculties as they had. When the living soul was implanted in man, he was endowed also with a knowledge of good and evil and the power of choice between right and wrong. This was the Garden of Eden and the temptation. Before, man had no idea but of self-indulgence; now begins self-control. Before, there was no conception but of life for the present; now, there is not only a conception of future life, but of the way in the present life to prepare for that future. What the first temptation consisted of, is not known. Several explanations have been suggested, but it little matters what it was. The fact remains, that the inhabitants of Eden chose wrongly and thus made it easier for posterity to do the same. But not all the choices were made wrongly, so that in the main the tendency has been ever upward.

It is only when we can thus contemplate the whole series of events in which creation consists and can interpret Revelation with science, that we can attain to a conception of the goodness, power, and wisdom of God.

If science can overthrow the Bible, I am willing it should. I do not fear to have it tested, for I am sure the gold, the truly inspired Revelation, will stand the fire and come off the purer for the test.

Science and Revelation should go hand in hand. Therefore, though the advance of science has been more rapid in the past few years than in all preceding ages, do not be alarmed in the least. Remember that the greatest scientists hold to the God of our fathers and believe that his laws govern all things. Nature is but a volume of which God is the author just as surely as He is the author of Revelations. He has not left Himself without a witness in the shades of His perfection, for the power of God and the mysteries of Nature are taught in the unfolding of the leaves and the blossoming of the flowers.

"The earth is cram'd with Heaven, And every common bush afire with God."

-G. E. R., '03.

[Concluded in April.]

WHAT IS FAME?

REQUENTLY during the past three years has public attention been directed to the Hall of Fame, "the Westminster Abbey of America," which has been built on University Heights, New York, connecting two buildings of the New York University. The origin of this building was simply an architectural device for beautifying the structures with which it is connected; and its use in commemorating great Americans, was a later project. It is a colonnade semi-circular in shape, with an entire length of five hundred feet, affording an excellent view of the Hudson and Palisades. The interior is divided into seven apartments assigned to authors, teachers, scientists, statesmen, jurists, soldiers and the "septimi," those not included in the other six

classes. In the walls of these apartments are set panels of marble, on which are to be inscribed the names of the one hundred and fifty Americans considered most worthy of being thus remembered. Space is also provided for holding busts, statues, and other memorials of the chosen few. The names to be here inscribed are decided upon by one hundred eminent men selected from every state of the Union. Twenty-nine names have already been chosen; but there has been a great deal of discussion as to whether they were all truly famous. This leads us to inquire, "What is fame? Of what does fame consist?"

Pope saw the temple of Fame resting on a foundation of ice, "slippery and hard to reach," while within sat the goddess sought

by a long train of eager suppliants.

But what is fame? Is it glory? Not necessarily, though often used synonymously with glory. The youth Herostratus fired the temple of Diana at Ephesus simply to make his name famous, but we give no glory to him. Nero, whose name has become a synonym for cruelty, is far-famed, but no halo of glory hovers around his head.

Again, fame cannot be defined as success, for men have become renowned by failure, and on the other hand, some of the most useful and successful lives have been entirely unknown to the world at large.

Charles Sumner defines fame as "the reputation which is awarded on earth for human conduct, the judgment upon our lives or acts which is uttered by our fellow-mortals." the earliest nations feats of strength and courage in war were regarded as the noblest accomplishments of man. Hercules was renowned throughout the world for his enormous strength. The North American Indian who could hang the greatest number of scalps at the door of his wigwam, was looked upon with admiration and his name handed down to posterity. In all ages men have been inclined to distinguish especially their warriors. Generals in history have almost universally been accorded the highest honors, have acquired the widest fame. To Alexander, to Scipio, to Napoleon, has homage been paid for their remarkable achievements in this line; but as time advances, the tendency to applaud those who are bold to destroy their fellow-men becomes less," while those who improve the world by uplifting humanity, who leave something which shall remain for good so long as the world endures, gain fame in its noblest and truest sense. It is the

philanthropist, the reformer, the inventor, the literary man who leaves the most enduring "foot-prints on the sands of time."

"Fame is but an empty name," yet how many have been willing to sacrifice even life itself to acquire it! The desire for fame, however disguised, is implanted in every human heart to some extent, and surely with wise design. It is the offspring of Ambition, the sister of Success, the very foundation on which rest progress and achievement. Yet no true fame can be acquired which is not governed by the higher principles of justice and regard for humanity. How unworthy a fame bought at the price of honor!

"Unblemish'd let me live or die unknown;
Oh, grant an honest fame, or grant me none!"

-M., 1905.

WHEN THE PRESIDENT CAME TO LEWISTON.

THE President was coming. This was the astonishing piece of news which was hailed with great interest by Lewiston people last August. Great pains were taken in preparation and the whole line of march was gorgeous with flags and tri-colored bunting on that afternoon when the great Executive arrived. He left his special train at the Auburn station and, amid the booming of saluting guns, went in triumphal procession to the Lewiston city park. Here there awaited him a vast and enthusiastic crowd, filling the streets and thronging around the platform in their eager desire to get a good look at the distinguished visitor. With Secretary Cortelyou, Detective Craig, who has since been killed, his private physician and a retinue of reporters and stenographers, he was escorted upon the platform, where the local dignitaries awaited him. As he sank into a chair to rest a moment, thousands of eyes were fixed upon him.

Now he was introduced to the audience. And as soon as he could be heard, he began his address to his fellow-citizens. He is a pleasant as well as pithy speaker. A peculiar characteristic, of which the cartoonists take advantage, is his habit of raising his upper lip in such a way that it shows distinctly his teeth and square jaw. He is not handsome, but of fine form and noble bearing, a type of strong and resolute manhood. None, who saw him that day, who heard him advocate the principles of integrity, could fail to heartily admire this man who commands the respect not only of the American people, but of the world.

But the time for departure had come. Even a greater throng than before accompanied him to the depot. With eager attention the people, assembled in the station, on top of freight cars, on the roofs of adjacent buildings, watched his every movement. Amid great ovation he stepped from his carriage and boarded the train. As the train pulled out, he stood on the rear platform of his palatial car and acknowledged the loud and prolonged cheers. President Roosevelt had gone.

—J. C. W., 'o6.

HUGO AND ROMANTICISM.

DURING the period of the French Revolution literature naturally suffered no change, since practically there was no activity. For the next few years while the nation was recovering from the effects of that terrible struggle, thought was undergoing a marked change. Still, while thought was changing there was no corresponding transition in literary style. Writers still clung to the modes of the previous century, models permitting of no digression from certain iron-clad rules. Consequently since writers could violate none of these requirements without censure from the Academy, and were unable to renew the beautiful works of the preceding century, they "contented themselves with reproducing in artificial guise a semblance of classic form."

The younger school of writers, finding themselves hedged in by the narrow, bigoted rules of the classicists, began to seek some way of escape, that they might indulge in something more natural and better qualified to appeal to mankind. The first to openly express this desire were Chateaubriand and Mme. de Staël, through whose influence it has been said literature "assumed a new life and regenerated both in exterior forms and in its inner life and spirit." But while their work served as the opening wedge, it remained for Victor Hugo, "the father of Romanticism," to drive this wedge home and rend asunder the old classic forms, letting into literature the sunlight and inspiration of real life—its hopes, yearnings, and aspirations.

Hugo began very early to write poetry, and showed such aptitude for versification and such brilliancy of thought that Chateaubriand called him the "sublime child." His first volumes of poems do not indicate any radical departure from the literary style of the period. His first romance, "Ha d' Islande," contained many instances of the grotesque horrible which was so

characteristic of many of his later works, and to a great extent, of the Romantic school. In 1827 Hugo was ready to make his decision, and cast his lot with the Romanticists. Then appeared his "Cromwell," which was not intended for staging but simply to serve as a gauntlet to the classicists. In the famous preface to this book we find Hugo's views stated clearly and boldly. "Romanticism," he said, "is simply liberalism in literature;" and after discussing the office of the epic, the lyric, and the drama he concludes thus: "The time has come for us to declare our position bodily, and it would be strange that at this time liberty, as the light, should penetrate everywhere except into what is most natually free in the world—the realms of thought. Let us put the hammer to theories, poetics and systems. Let us cast down this old plaster-work which masks the face of art! There are neither rules nor models; or rather there are no other rules than the general laws of nature, which hover over art as a whole, and the special laws, which, for each composition, furnish conditions suited to each subject. Some are eternal, interior and remain; others variable, exterior and serve only for one time. The first are the carpentry which sustains the house; the second, the scaffolding which serves in the construction and is rebuilt for each edifice. Finally the latter are the skeleton, the former the clothing of the drama."

Having thus laid down his ideas of liberty in thought, Hugo proceeded immediately to carry them out in his "Hermani." He based this play on life in Spain rather than in ancient Greece or Rome; and the time was the sixteenth century, not the reign of some pagan emperor. Place and time were thus disregarded, but a unity of interest was substituted depending chiefly upon unity of action. His characters are portrayed with all the true elements of life; there is a mingling of the sublime and the grotesque; and the words used are such as were in common speech rather than expressions consecrated to the use of poetry.

"Hermani" was written to act, though a critic like Hugo might have called it a lyric in five acts. Its production by the Théâtre Francais was a gauge of battle to the critics. They mustered forces to damn it. But on the other side came the young poets who by this time rallied around Hugo's standard. "Youth carried the day with Freedom and Romanticism as its watchword"

Hugo wrote several plays after this, but none possessed the merit or achieved the success of "Hermani." Later he turned his

attention to prose, when we find the same characteristics as in the drama—the portrayal of deep passion, the sublime and grotesque, visions, vagueness.

As a poet Hugo always delights and refreshes. "No poet has a rarer and more delicate touch, none more masculine or a fuller tone of indignation, none a more imperious command of awe, of the vague, of the supernatural aspects of nature. As a dramatist he evinces a masterly hand in portraying tragic passion, fertility in moving situations, and incidents of horror and grandeur. As a prose romanticist he shows a style incomparable in brilliancy, with startling digressions and dramatic situations. As the leader of the Romantic movement, his name will go down through the ages as the hero of that great drama.

"All that went into his mind came forth transformed, made his own by the right of genius."

—B. W. S., '03.

HOW THE AMERICANS SAVE TIME.

THE fact that the Americans are a hard-working people is one that impresses all their visitors. An Englishman once said: "I do not wonder at the American iron and steel establishments getting ahead of ours, when I see their workmen, after delivering a load, running back for another. I never saw an English workman run, except out of the shop when his day ended."

This love for work that the Americans display is, however, of recent origin. In early times as "Poor Richard" and other writers tell us, the American was fond of his leisure; he loafed about, talked politics, and whittled sticks; nor did he care for any kind of over-exertion. Yet it must be remembered that in these old times the toil required to produce even the least impression on the wilderness that has since become our prosperous America, was immense. But, with each generation, the effects of labor become more and more evident and put new heart into the laborers.

Soon American ingenuity began to lay plans for relieving men of disagreeable toil. It was then that labor grew more attractive and at the same time, better paid. The days had ceased when the farm-boy had to work a month to procure the price of a coarse cotton shirt. Moreover, as conditions of to-day show, the Americans have taken no backward steps in their progress.

Labor, however, is not the only thing that Americans try to save. If there is anything in this world with which we are not fully supplied, it is time. Realizing this, genius again set to work to save all the precious moments it possibly could. One result brought to notice about a year ago is, perhaps, little appreciated by many of us. But let any one try just once to pick the feathers from a healthy hen or an active goose, and he will be aware of the value of the machine invented for the plucking of fowls. A fowl is placed in the machine and emerges completely stripped of feathers.

Of course, there are like machines in many departments other than hen-plucking. The records made by Americans in the invention of time-saving devices is astonishing. To-day a pig may become sausage before he has had time to think, and roast beef may have been the property of the lively bullock you saw enjoying himself only a few minutes ago.

We have certainly entered upon a wonderful age. Where will it all end? If Americans do not stop and rest awhile there is no knowing to what limits their energy will carry them. Truly, they deserve credit for this advancement of theirs, for it is due, for the most part, to the attention to work during hours that might have been claimed for recreation. At the present time their greatest danger is over-work. It seems as though they have forgotten how to be idle. They convert their very amusements into labor. Even at a base-ball game, the audience shares the exertion of the players, at least as far as nerves are concerned. Those who watch the players and "yell for their side" are more used up after the game than the base-ball men themselves.

Perhaps what the Americans need now,—since they have added a twenty-fifth hour to their day, by the invention of fowl-plucking machines and like devices,—is restful methods for spending this hour.

Let them not forget that after all, the world without any more modern improvements, is a very pleasant place to live in.

-B. A. L., '04.



THE DREAM SPIRIT.

The Spirit of Dreams was abroad one night, and, in his swift, noiseless flight, he paused a moment, now and then, to hover lightly over some one who was sleeping.

Once he stole in at an open window, and lingered a moment over a child, who slept with a rag doll tightly clasped in her arms. The child's bed was only a ragged cot, and the room a dark, cheerless attic, but the Dream Spirit cared not for this. He touched the child lightly, before he sped away, and left her dreaming of all the delights which her mind had ever conjured up in her waking hours.

Then he crept softly into a sick-room, where lay an invalid with sleepless eyes. His touch was like magic, for in a moment, the weary eyes closed, and the sick one was wandering through green fields and listening to the songs of birds.

As the Dream Elf went on his way the glimmer of a light in a dingy office caught his attention. A man was sitting at his desk, which was strewn with many papers and accounts. He was not sleeping, but sat upright, staring at the papers before him, and trying in vain to make the accounts balance. His face had the worn look of one who longs for rest, but has no time to seek it. He could not see the winged sprite, but he felt his presence, and, half against his will, yielded to the gentle spell. His pen fell from his stiffened fingers, his eyes closed slowly.

Once more he was a happy, care-free boy, sleeping under the old home roof, where he used to lie and listen to the musical tinkling of the rain-drops.

Those long-ago days! He is living them all over again, in the half-hour that he sleeps. Life was sweet then, and heaven was

near, and for a little while he forgets that many years have passed, and that he is a work-worn man of the world.

But his unseen guest cannot linger. He flits away-through the starry night, to a prison-cell where sits a condemned criminal. For him there is no peace, even for a moment. For him there are no bright dreams of the past, though once the past was bright. The stern reality of the present forces itself upon him. He sees the past, but it only makes his self-reproach the keener, and, with a pitving sigh, his unseen visitor leaves him alone.

Once more the Dream Spirit is drawn toward a room where a dim light burns. It is very late now, and well the wise elf knows that no one but a college student would be working, so far into the night. The sprite cannot unravel the knotty problems, but he can at least immerse them for a little while in the sea of forgetfulness. And so the student sleeps, oblivious of all his duties, and dreams of his early days in the "deestrick school," when his highest ambition was to have a pair of red mittens, and a jack-knife with two blades.

Thus the Dream Spirit flitted through the night, bringing to some dreams of the future, to some memories of the past. And last of all he came to me in the "wee sma' hours" and touched me with his magic wand, and I slept, until the morning bell aroused me from dreams to the realities of another day.

AN AFTERNOON SPENT IN THE FOREST.

An afternoon spent in the forest may not seem very inviting to many of my readers, and there may be a few things they would prefer to such a pleasure; but I, who was weary of the writing of themes and the study of text-books, enjoyed no part of my vacation more thoroughly.

First there was the sunshine. The brave little sun-god seemed to be valiantly striving to free the long-suffering earth from the tyrant winter. He would not know defeat but smiled through the death-like chilliness of the atmosphere and seemed to whisper to the trees, "I shall soon be irresistible, I will put winter to flight and there will be a general rejoicing here in the forest."

Some fresh particles of snow had fallen the night before and the trees were covered with a delicate fringe of rime, which penciled each point and needle of every twig. All seemed to be arrayed in a garment of beauty.

Then there was the air. Don't talk of ozone. Don't tell me of any of your chemical concoctions in a laboratory. The forest puts life and spirit into me, for it was laden with the intoxicating delight of absolute purity, and was wholesome, vigorous, and bracing, with the energy which the united action of hard frost.

brilliant sunshine, and the smell of pines had given it.

I could not be lonesome, for the forest was teeming with life which was revealed to me by degrees. I soon discovered what Professor Stanton would call H. locupus, but is generally recognized as a field mouse; then there flashed past me and settled over my head a pair of partridges, the swiftest of God's winged children. Next I saw someone in white moving slowly along by hops and jumps; it was Mr. Hare whom nature had been very partial to, and had arrayed him in a garment the color of the snow to protect him from Sir Reynard, for F-O-X spells death to him and devil in one, and he is Reynard's standing dish for miles around my home. On my way towards our farm-house I saw some slender tracks imprinted in the snow; these were evidences that Sir Mephistis Chinza (the skunk) had not yet taken his six weeks' sleep and was still out in society.

After I had reached home, and warmed myself before the blazing logs in the open fireplace, and heartily partaken of the supper especially prepared for a hungry boy, I involuntarily said, "It has indeed been an afternoon well spent."

-L. G. P., '06.

HELEN.

I can still see distinctly to-night a curly-haired little girl of eleven summers. She is such a bright little maiden, so wide awake that joy always resides with her.

When I saw her last, she was hand-in-hand with a play-mate, skipping merrily down the street, dressed in blue muslin, with brown shoes and stockings, and a broad-rimmed hat. As she ran, her brown curls, loosely tied with a large blue bow, shook carelessly.

Her neck and dimpled arms, tanned far beyond their natural color, were bare; her face also told of a summer sun.

She was always a happy child; one could tell this at any time by her smile and by the merry twinkle in her eye. In one of those brown cheeks was a dimple which grew deeper and deeper as she laughed. In her little square chin was another twin dimple. The curls which lay on her forehead were not easily forgotten. Never was hair known to curl more tightly and never were curls more becoming to a fat little face.

Such an attractive child. I can still see her prancing gaily down the street. I remember those laughing eyes, of deepest brown, the curls shaking as she ran, the deep dimples in both cheeks and chin, and best of all, the happy smile which told of a good disposition.

—M. R. P., 'o5.

Alumni Round-Eable.

BATES ALUMNI BANQUETS.

A jolly gathering, made up of fifty-eight members of the Bates College alumni of Boston, attended the annual banquet of that organization at Young's Hotel in that city Friday evening, February 20. The speakers were H. S. Cowell, '75, L. M. Palmer, '75, J. S. Durkee, '97, Joseph Coram, President George C. Chase, '68, B. B. Sears, 1900, R. B. Stanley, '97, and Clarence C. Smith, '88. F. L. Washburn, '75, retiring president, acted as toastmaster. The following officers were chosen: N. W. Howard, '92, President; J. W. Hutchins, '78, Vice-President; R. B. Stanley, '97, Secretary.

The Bates Alumni Association of New York City and vicinity held its second annual banquet on February 20th at the Marlborough House. President Chase and Professor Stanton from the college, Frank A. Munsey of Munsey's Magazine, and Allen Thorndike Rice, LL.D., proprietor of the Forum, were the guests of the occasion. There were present of the alumni: Fritz W. Baldwin, D.D., '72, E. J. Goodwin, Litt.D., '72, Frank H. Bartlett, M.D., '78, Henry A. Rundlett, M.D., '78, Frank L. Blanchard, of the New York Daily News, '82, George L. Record, Esq., '81, A. F. Gilmore of the American Book Company, '92, M. E. Joiner, Esq., '93, George W. Thomas, Esq., '96, A. P. D. Tobien, '97, and Frank P. Ayer, 1900. The acting president and toastmaster was A. F. Gilmore, the president, C. S. Haskell, '81, being absent on account of serious illness. E. J. Goodwin was elected president for the coming year, and George W. Thomas, secretary

and treasurer. The speakers of the evening were President Chase, Mr. Munsey, Dr. Goodwin and Mr. Blanchard.

ALUMNI NOTES.

'70.—L. M. Webb, Esq., of Portland, has in good degree recovered from the serious illness resulting from appendicitis which confined him for some months in the hospital. Mr. Webb has been sorely afflicted recently in the loss of his oldest son.

'70.—Josiah Chase, Esq., of York, has been very successful financially and is now at the head of an extensive business enterprise.

'71.—Jesse M. Libby, Esq., Mechanic Falls, isaprominent candidate for Attorney-General of this State. Mr. Libby made a very able and witty speech against resubmission in the House at Augusta. To the charge that the law should be reinforced he said: "We might as well abolish the Christian religion because after a trial of two thousand years there are still a few sinners left in Lewiston."

'72.—E. J. Goodwin D.C.L., principal of the Mixed High School of New York City, has in the January number of the *Educational Review* an interesting article on the proposed shortening of the college course.

'73.—J. H. Baker, LL.D., president of Colorado University, was elected one of the vice-presidents of the Association of State University Presidents, which recently held its first meeting in Washington.

'73.—An expensive and beautiful library building in connection with Thornton Academy, has recently been dedicated. Mr. Edwin P. Sampson has been for a long time principal of this school.

'75.—Judge A. M. Spear, by his important rulings in the liquor cases before his court at Augusta, has received the strong commendation of all friends of good government.

'76.—John Rankin of Wells, Maine., has a son in the Friends' School, Providence, R. I., who will be fitted for college next fall.

'76.—D. J. Callahan, Esq., has been re-elected a member of the Lewiston school board. He received the compliment of running much ahead of his ticket.

⁷76.—E. R. Goodwin is still the successful principal of the Classical Hgh School of Worcester, Mass.

'77.—B. T. Hathaway, Helena, Montana, holds an important position in the civil service of the State of Montana.

'77.—During the present session of the Maine Legislature, Hon. Henry W. Oakes has introduced several important measures, most of which are likely to become law.

'79.—Walter E. Ranger is state superintendent of schools of Vermont. Mr. Ranger has been spoken of as one of the foremost educators of New England.

'80.—The wife of M. T. Newton, M.D., of Sabattusville, Me.,

has recently died.

'81.—W. T. Perkins, LL.B., is one of the officers of the Alaska Fur Co.—headquarters at Seattle. Mr. Perkins has recently presented to Bates College some very valuable specimens, including the tooth of a mastodon, a fish scraper, and a stone hammer; all of these specimens were found in Alaska—the last two of Indian origin.

'81.—Friends of C. S. Haskell, Assistant District Superintendent of New York City, have learned that he is very ill.

'81.—Rev. Herbert E. Foss is the very successful pastor of one of the largest Methodist churches in Philadelphia. He lately spent several days in this city.

'81.—Rev. R. E. Gilkey lately officiated at the funeral of the

father of Rev. O. H. Tracy, Bates, '82.

'82.—Frank L. Blanchard has been engaged to deliver in the University Extension course, his very popular lecture on "How a Newspaper is Made." Mr. Blanchard's lecture is fully illustrated by stereopticon views.

'83.—Clerk of Courts J. L. Reade has been elected a member

of the Lewiston school board.

'84.—Catherine A. McVay is completing her nineteenth year as teacher of Latin in Lewiston High School. It is perhaps unnecessary to add that she is very successful in her work.

'85.—C. A. Scott, proprietor of the Bridge Teachers' Agency, Boston, has an unusually convenient and beautiful home at Melrose, Mass.

 ${}^{\prime}85.\mathrm{--W}.$ B. Small, M.D., is president of the Maine Academy of Medicine and Science.

'85.—D. C. Washburn is in business at $13\frac{1}{2}$ Bromfield Street, Boston.

'85.—Dr. William V. Whitmore of Tucson, Arizona, was married on Wednesday, January 31, 1902, to Miss Opal LeBaron McGauhey of Los Angeles, Cal.

'85.-C. W. Harlow, M.D., is having a desirable practice in

Melrose Highlands, Mass.

'85.—B. G. W. Cushman, M.D., of Auburn, was elected to the Auburn school board.

'86.—Sherman G. Bonney, M.D., Denver, Col., has done some very important work in his profession in which he stands among the first in the country.

'86.—Dr. Herbert S. Sleeper of Lewiston, has a large and successful practice. He was recently a candidate for alderman in his ward.

'87.—A leading educator has referred to Frank W. Chase, principal of the grammar school at Newtonville, Mass., as one of the best grammar school principals in New Engand.

'88.—Norris E. Adams is meeting with excellent success as principal of Lewiston High School. The new school building which he occupies is doubtless the best of its kind in Maine.

'89.—A. L. Safford, superintendent of schools at Beverly, Mass., is quoted in the Boston dailies as advocating gymnasium, cooking and textile departments in the schools of Beverly.

'90.—Arthur N. Peaslee has been invited to give at the college early in April a course of lectures on Dante.

'90.—The Bridgeport (Conn.) *Standard* states that Dr. Fessenden L. Day was unanimously elected president of the Bridgeport Medical Association at the annual meeting of that organization January 6th.

'92.—William B. Skelton has been elected mayor of Lewiston. '94.—Rev. A. J. Marsh is pastor of the Free Baptist Church

in Lynn, Mass.

'94—Frank C. Thompson spent his Washington's Birthday recess at his home in Lewiston,

'95.—G. A. Hutchins is instructor of Physics and Chemistry in the High School, Melrose.

'95.—In addition to the regular work of Miss Emily B. Cornish at the Toronto Conservatory of Music, she has recently been appointed to teach vocal culture at the Knox Theological College in Toronto—the first time that a woman has been employed at that institution.

'96.—O. C. Boothby is at his home in Lewiston.

'97.-R. B. Stanley has been at home to visit his mother who is sick.

'98.—One of the 90 successful applicants at the examination for admission to the Massachusetts bar in January was T. E. Woodside, Esq., of Sabattus. As Mr. Woodside did not have the benefit of a law school degree, he succeeded in the examination by his own merit and is receiving many congratulations.

'99.—W. S. Bassett after his severe illness has resumed his studies in Newton Theological Seminary.

'01.—Lucy J. Small visited college during her short vacation.
'01.—Herman H. Stuart, principal of the Mechanic Falls

High School, has visited friends in Lewiston.

'o1.—On Thursday, February 26, in Lewiston occurred the marriage of Gertrude Brown Libbey to Prof. Alfred Williams Anthony, Cobb Divinity School, '85. Prof. Anthony is a graduate of Brown University and received the degree of D.D. from Bates College last June.

'02.—L. Florence Kimball has been elected to a position in the High School, Ware, Mass.

Around the Editors' Table.

NE of the events long anticipated every year is the Intercollegiate Debate. On the seventeenth and twenty-fourth of next month will occur the debates with Trinity College and Boston University Law School. The subject of the first debate is, "Resolved, That combinations of capital commonly known as trusts are likely to be beneficial to society." We have the negative. The second debate, of which Bates has the affirmative, is, "Resolved, That State boards of arbitration should be established with compulsory powers to settle industrial disputes between employers and employees." Of the different phases of our college work, the debate in several respects is the most significant. Athletics to a certain class of people are of primary importance, but forensic contests appeal to some people who are unmoved by foot-ball achievements. Conservative persons who hear of Bates' efforts in debate are pleased. They think that the college is striving for things of practical value. They say, "Well, this is something like it. This is what I send my boy to college for." Not that we minimize the value of athletics. But we say that there are many people, who, displeased with the prominence given to athletics, wish their children to spend more time in the practice of oratory and argumentation. Just now, probably on account of the approaching Sophomore and Intercollegiate debates, an increasing interest in argumentation is manifested at "Society." The number of speakers from the floor is becoming greater and the debates are more carefully prepared. fitting, for our societies are primarily debating societies. young men, especially, ought to speak whenever they have an opportunity. Don't be discouraged if you fail at first and if others laugh at you. "Keeping everlastingly at it brings success." Only keep on speaking and speaking and speaking. Some time you may be President of the United States, and then you will bless the little college that offered you opportunities for becoming a thoughtful and persuasive speaker.

F OR what sort of a reputation are we really striving? Is cleverness a better pass among intelligent men than honesty? The youth of "Honest Abe" has become proverbial, and every small boy who watches for the next number of the

Success magazine, knows, by heart, the early life of some prominent man, once a despairingly poor office boy but trustworthyalways trustworthy. And yet when we come to college we lay aside this fundamental rule of truthfulness as peurile, something to be packed away together with our go-carts; cribbing is a necessary evil, unfortunate, perhaps, but indispensable. It is useless to go over the old ground of the students' after life being determined by the habits formed during school days; that, in short, which bears the sign-board, "The boy is father to the man." To such a degree have we become calloused by these ancient precepts that when an instructor begins talking on the subject of integrity we fix our eyes on a familiar crack in the floor and let his well-turned sentences flow smoothly on. But-in this heedlessness,—and much of the fault lies in lack of thought—is this benumbed, lethargic, unresponsive attitude excusable? Small charity is bestowed on the well-dressed Freshman who ignorantly flaunts a cane; public opinion recently condemned the thoughtless wearer of the "B." We must make up to a sense of the fitness of things! In none of us are the moral sensibilities so hopelessly stunted that we do not, with the rest of the world, pronounce plagiarism a contemptible business; still with the knowledge that the stealing from another's writings is plagiarism, do we take another student's thoughts or deliberately copy answer after answer on an examination paper and hand the matter in under our own name. The result is that we put a risk in the friend who helps us; blight our own consciousness of right; wrong the Faculty and alumni who offer recommendations and—receive a little higher mark on a rank bill which, along with other unimportant things, will soon be forgotten. If "the educated individual is one who learns to make distinctions" we here at Bates had best make speed to learn what is worth while; for, as an editor of the Miami Student says, "It would be as impossible for one to attempt to pull himself up by his boot-straps as to attempt, by rules and measures, to rid a school of such practices until, among the students themselves, sentiment is developed that such unfairness is mean." The students of a great Eastern college have come to such a realization of the despisableness of cheating in examinations, that the man who is guilty immediately loses the respect of his fellows. An institution that can present a clean record in athletics can establish a code of honor in academic work which will stamp Bates as a college where students give and receive fair play.

WE feel that the increasing support and co-operation on the part of the student body in matters of contributions to the STUDENT is encouraging. We believe that more care is being exercised as regards treatment of subject and composition. However, we shall not probably reach perfection in the art this vear. This fact ought to be the greater incentive to keep at it more diligently. We know that in Goldsmith's "Deserted Village," whose lines are so natural and easy that it seems as if the peet must have put his pen to the paper and the language just flowed right off, there is not a line but was rewritten, a word changed for a better one, or some other transformation which would add grace and clearness to the poem. It is not easy to write well. It is not easy to accomplish anything that is worthy of us. But there is a mighty lot of satisfaction in it. He who thinks he writes with ease should remember this saying of Sheridan's, "You write with ease to show your breeding, but easy writing is cursed hard reading." In poetry especially should we increase our endeavors. It is a difficult field of work, but it is an ample one, and persistent thought and patient study will do wonders. We write this, not for criticism, but to suggest and encourage, for we hope the pages of the STUDENT may grow brighter and more scholarly, that our pride may be centered in it, to endeavor and determine to make it the best publication of its kind.

Local Department.

GLIMPSES OF COLLEGE LIFE.

The Seniors are thinking about commencement.

Kendall and Connors of 1906 are back again after a term of school-teaching.

B. E. Packard, 1900, has been seen on the campus several times this term.

Miss Shaw, 'o6, was called home a few days by the serious illness of her father.

E. P. Bessey, '05, who left college some time ago owing to illness, is still unable to return.

L. H. Cutten, '04, has returned after teaching a very successful term of school at Southport.

Captain Reed has returned to college from an absence of eight weeks in the eastern part of the State.

Hon. Henry W. Oakes addressed the Sophomores Monday, March 9th. His subject was "Evidence and Assertion." The address was of special value to the class in making the final draught of their prize debates.

On the night of February 21st, a masquerade was given in the Gymnasium, for the benefit of the Y. W. C. A. The affair was highly successful, being one of the most enjoyable social events of the season at Bates.

There are three more lectures given by University Extension Society at Oak Street School Hall. April 9th and 23d, two lectures by George Emory Fellows, Ph.D., President of the University of Maine: "England Under Gladstone and Since," "Germany Under Bismarck and Since." April 30th, lecture by Professor Arthur L. Clark, of Bates College: "The Molecular Structure of Matter."

The University Extension lecture by Professor Hartshorn, February 26th, on Fiction, was one of wide range and interesting, not only to the student but to the general public as well. Professor Hartshorn began by explaining the different objects of reading fitcion. He then described the elements of the novel and the different schools of its development. The exceptionally large audience found the lecture of great interest and value.

The prize-division of the Freshman declamations occurred Saturday afternoon, March seventh, in Hathorn Hall. An unusually large audience was present and the speakers were given the credit of being among the best heard at Bates for several years.

The prizes were won by Miss Alice Pray Rand of Lewiston, and William Rufus Redden of Roxbury, Mass.

The program was as follows:

Music.
Prayer.
Music.

Bunker Hill Monument.—Webster. Two Gray Wolves.—Fontan. Irish Loyalty and Valor.—Sheil. The Death Disk.—Mark Twain. Abraham Lincoln.—Fowler.

Ross Mortimer Bradley.

Miss Alice Pray Rand.

Lewis Harold Coy.

Music.

The Boat Race.—Miss Annie R. Weston. Retributive Justice.—Corwin.
Two Home-Comngs.—Donnell.
Centralization in America.—Grady.

William Rufus Redden. Miss Annie Louise Dolloff. Simon Fillmore Peavey, Jr.

Winfield Scott Austin.

Miss Dora Drake Shaw.

Music.

The Wonderful Tar Baby.—Harris.

Wendell Phillips.—Curtis.

Thrush, the Newsboy.—Lovell.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.—Russell.

Miss Clara Mae Davis.

Wayne Clark Jordan.

Miss Alla Amantha Libbey.

Paul Whittier Carleton.

Music.

AWARD OF PRIZES.

The judges were Tascus Atwood, Rev. R. T. Flewelling and Mrs. F. H. Briggs.

The members of the Senior Class read their original parts before a committee of three on Monday afternoon and evening. Those chosen for the annual Senior Exhibition were as follows:

Miss Nellie Prince, Miss Lillian Alice Norton, Miss Olive Grace Fisher, Miss Theresa Ella Jordan, Miss Hazel Donham, Miss Marion Emma Tucker, Howard C. Kelley, Theodore A. Lothrop, William W. Keyes, Lowell E. Bailey, Harry M. Towne, George E. Ramsdell.

The judges were Rev. C. R. Tenney of Auburn, Miss Mary A. Stevens of Lewiston, and Mr. George A. Hutchins.

Athletics.

The annual Freshman-Sophmore basket-ball game was held in the Gymnasium, February 22d, and resulted in a victory for the Sophomores, by a score of 28-22

Sophomores, by a score of 28-23.

During the first half, the Freshmen appeared stage-struck, but later played so hard a game that in spite of the score, which was already to the credit of '05, the outcome seemed very doubtful. The victory was due to the superior team work of '05 and the skillful playing of Doe.

The line-up was as follows:

 Rounsefell, r. f.
 r. f., Mahoney.

 Staples, l. f.
 l. f., Jordan.

 Doe, c.
 c., Redden.

 Williams, r. b.
 r. b., Carleton.

 Cooper, l. b.
 l. b., Salley.

Referee—Rounds, '04. Umpires—Weymouth, '04. Flanders, '04. Time—15-minute halves.

The track men are in hard training for the intercollegiate meet in May.

This year, the meet comes nearly three weeks earlier than usual.

Manager Piper, of the track team, has been elected vice-president of the Maine Intercollegiate Track Association.

The base-ball squad is fast getting into trim in the cage. Manager Hunt has completed his schedule and presents it as

April 18-Bridgton at Lewiston.

follows:

April 22—Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston.

April 23—Dean Academy at Franklin.

April 24-Massachusetts State College at Amherst.

April 26—Amherst at Amherst. May 2—U. of M. at Orono. May 6—Colby at Lewiston.

May 8-Massachusetts State College at Lewiston.

May 16—Bowdoin at Lewiston. May 23—U. of M. at Lewiston. May 30—Bowdoin at Lewiston. June 3—Colby at Waterville. June 6—Columbia at Lewiston.

June 12—Bowdoin at Brunswick.
The annual interscholastic meet will be held in Lewiston on May 8th and 9th.

The Junior basket-ball team has played two games with the Y. M. C. A. team of Lewiston, and, although beaten both times,

has given the city boys interesting games.

Thursday evening, February 6th, the Sophomore basket-ball team, under Captain Doe, went to Gardiner to play the Athletic Club of that town. The game was held in the Coliseum, one of the largest halls in the State. The team work of the Gardiner five was excellent and the '05 boys certainly kept them busy, for they put up one of the fastest games seen in Gardiner this year. It was nobody's game until the final basket was thrown. At the end of the first half the score stood 4 to 4, and at the end of the game 12-9 in favor of the home steam.

The line-up for '05 was as follows:

Rounsefell, r. f.; Staples, l. f.; Cooper, r. b.; Williams, l. b.; Doe, c. Referee—Rounds. Timer—Getchell.

Captain Stone is still hard at work with the boys in the cage. He is showing on the start the right kind of metal for a successful base-ball leader and is getting some good, faithful efforts in return for his efforts. The material in the Freshman Class is showing up well.

The first game is with Bridgton Academy, April 18th.

The track men are in hard training for the intercollegiatemeet, which will be held in May, at Brunswick. This year the meet comes nearly three weeks earlier than usual.

Manager Piper, of the track team, has been elected Vice-Pres-

ident of the Maine Intercollegiate Track Association.

TRAINING.

W HAT difference does it make? College students often hear this question asked in regard to athletic training. Many people, among whom are a few athletes, claim that a man accomplishes just as much regardless of his observance of the laws of hygiene. Among college athletes, the argument is often advanced that the professional men in base-ball do not train, and do not even admit that benefit is to be derived from such a course. Let us look at the matter fairly and squarely.

Health is the key to all success, and without this, a man's accomplishments are far from what they should be. The life of every human being demands that every part of that being should be in the best condition possible. In order to attain this condition it is necessary that we should work upon certain lines with some object in view. What effect will "Training" have upon this result? What do we mean by "Training," and of what does it consist?

The writer regards training as the art of bringing anyone into such a condition, physically fit for the performance of any athletic contest. In other words, it is the observance of a few simple laws of hygiene, the sacrifice of a few privileges by the athlete. This art, if we may call it such, although till lately very imperfectly understood, is one of ancient origin and very general diffusion. Its elements may be discussed among every people, however rude and barbarous, who are led either by necessity or choice to undergo long and violent exertions. We are led by instinctive perceptions rather than by a process of reasoning to believe that certain circumstances have a tendency to invigorate, while others enfeeble the human frame. We find evidence of "Training" even among the savages, in their preparation of foot-races. It is shown more clearly among the Greeks in their Olympian games, and among the Romans during the time of Pliny. We might trace its course up to the present time, finding its principles upheld and adopted by all the larger colleges and fitting schools. Although confronted by the evidence of to-day in its favor, we still find three divisions among our students as concerns this question. The first division comprise those who doubt the necessity of training, and even laugh at those who maintain that it is the first requisite for a good athlete. The second division comprise those who admit the good to be derived from training but believe that it should be left to the athlete to decide for himself. Such people "are on the fence" and are so afraid of hurting the feelings of some person, that they always remain there. The third division comprises those who believe that training and strict training is the only salvation for an athletic team and that without this effort on the part of the athlete, he should receive no encouragement. The writer belongs to the third division and has taken that position from a long, hard personal experience.

What are some of the methods and results of training?

A person whom I consider authority on this subject is Bernard MacFadden, editor and publisher of *Physical Culture*. The author may be a crank on certain matters; no doubt he does carry certain of his ideas to the extreme; yet in the main he presents his views in an admirable manner and his argument is convincing.

May people fall into the error of supposing that nature is striving for their betterment; nature is concerned only with deadly logic. It is for man to decide whether he will become his best or his worst; nature shows no partiality.

Many methods of training are advocated, all of which have

their advantages. The writer does not intend to pose as an authority on this subject, but simply to give in a few words his

idea of training and its results.

The question of what a successful athlete shall eat and drink is of paramount importance. In these progressive days when there is such a wide range in which to choose, the chief difficulty is not what to select for the palate, but what to reject as undesirable. No arbitrary rule can be laid down. Each one must to a certain extent be his own judge. Liquors of all kinds should be dropped. Stimulants like tea and coffee should likewise be barred from the table. These stimulants seem to impart additional strength for the time being, but soon have their reaction, leaving the victims in a worse condition than formerly. All pastry should be debarred. A plain, wholesome diet, enriched with a good amount of different fruits, tends to help the athlete to the condition desired.

Smoking should not be allowed. Many authorities claim that some men are so constituted that once given to the use of tobacco, a total withdrawal would result in harm, yet those same authori-

ties admit that the partial withdrawal is a benefit.

An athlete must have strong muscles, plenty of agility, a quick, keen eye, lots of reserve power and a cheery countenance. A plain diet at regular stated times conduces to these qualities. Even old leaguers condescend to omit the pie at noon, knowing that it makes them logy, in fact they generally eat a very light dinner.

Another and perhaps the most essential feature is sleep—sleep. I do not mean twelve or fifteen hours sleep, believing that too large an amount causes as much harm as too little. From six to nine hours sleep, retiring at an early regular time and arising as soon as awake, makes the work of the athlete easy. All these small details, if observed, are productive of good results, such as a renewal of life, a vigor, characteristic of young men; an ability to stand practice without becoming winded; and a perfect rest at night. The principle result will be seen in the strengthening of the muscles, the developing of the body, the loss of that tired feeling and a condition in which an athlete will at any time be fit for work.

What attitude do the large colleges take in this matter?

Harvard and Yale, as well as all other of the larger colleges, adhere strictly to the most rigid training, whether it be infoot-ball, base-ball or track. Duffy, the great sprinter, never enters a special race unless he has spent weeks in faithful training. Ought we to enter upon our foot-ball or base-ball games without any special preparation? If practice is necessary to become acquainted with the rudiments of the game, how much more needful is training in order to use to our greatest extent what knowledge of the game we may acquire. Athletes often complain of being tired after their usual length of practice. Should young men, if they are in condition, complain of being tired, just

because they have taken sufficient exercise to keep them bodily active? What does two or three hours mean to anyone if he observes those little things that count so much for his health? Such an amount of exercise should be a pleasure and not a dread. If in condition, we ought to come from our base-ball and track practice with lungs expanded; shoulders thrown back; a light step and a glow that is the sign of health. All this is possible to a man who will regulate his habits and sacrifice a few personal pleasures.

All these things may seem foolish to that class of our students who doubt the need of strict training. The writer knows from experience what hard, consistent training means, and he also knows what it is to play foot-ball and base-ball without regard to this important factor. The first year in his fitting school was spent without training. At the beginning of the second year, at the suggestion of the manager of the team, strict training was undertaken. The good results were so plainly apparent that he has virtually kept in training ever since, holding himself ready at any time for any contest. From a personal acquaintance and association with professional ball-players, he knows that they do admit that good is to be derived from training and the managers so far recognize it as to demand early hours and refrainment from cigarette smoking.

The writer believes that it is time for the student body at Bates to take a decided stand in this matter and to demand of our athletes that they train consistently. Man cannot have midnight feasts, or be out on the streets until the small hours of morning, and be in good condition to play base-ball.

Players cannot break every known law of hygiene and expect to have a successful team.

Bates has not had a successful base-ball team since the spring of 1900. Many reasons may appear for this, but the chief one is a direct and gross violation of every known principle of training, and until this is stopped, Bates must expect to be at the foot of the ladder. With practically a new team this spring let the student body demand faithful training, with the understanding that the team will receive no support from the college unless it fulfills these terms. When such a stand is taken the welfare of athletics at Bates will be upon a firm foundation.

Let this coming spring see a step taken in this direction that will be of lasting benefit to the college.

—H. M. T., '03.

FOR THE MADNESS OF OUT OF DOORS.

Oh, it's not love, it's not love!
It's only the world and I!
And it's not the red of the passionate rose,
But the far, cold red of the sky!
And whether the wind lean down like a fate
And sing to the stripped trees their dole,

Myself is running apace with the world;
Myself, and the world's own soul!
Oh, it's not love, it's not love!
It's only the world and I!
It's only this joy of being alive.
And the singing up to the sky!

Oh, it's not love, it's not love!

It's only the song and the leap!

It's only the lifting of arms to the moon,

Half-poised on the sky-cliff's steep.

And whether the wind swoop down like a hawk

And wrest the day from the land,

Myself is praying the world-prayer strong,

And standing where world-priests stand.

And soon as the temple-veil of the clouds

Is rent by my wild, high prayer,

The temple lights of the stars shine out

And the Moon God stands in the air.

Oh, it's not love, it's not love

That makes me worship and cry;

It's only the prayer of the world and myself,

To the rest of the world in the sky!

Smith Monthly. —FANNIE STEARNS DAVIS.

ON HEARING SOME OLD SONGS.

Something has come in my heart to-night (Something so wild and shy!)
It flew from the amber depth of the West,
From the blaze of a jeweled sky.

Not slower than dreams it flew, it flew, And nestled down in my breast, As sure of a welcoming for the night And sleep in a quiet nest.

O brown little bird of tenderness,
From whatever West you come,
Rest softly here in my heart awhile;
I pray you may make it your home!

τT

Bring out the song and sing it to me (Soft while the lights are low) Gently, tenderly touching the keys, Let the dear old melodies flow.

Thrills through the dark will awake in me And all in the dim room, lo! Shadows and shapes will awaken too,— Sweet shapes of long ago!

And you will not ask me why I am still (Not you, for you always know) And I will not tell him (ah, could I) how well Sound the songs of long ago!

And when you are done, I will wait a space
Then quickly rising,—so,
I will press your hand. Then, silent still
Our separate ways we'll go!
—Raymond Sanderson Williams, in Nassau Literary Magazine.

PRAIRIE LULLABY.

Sleep, oh sleep, little child— Over the prairie wild The great red sun sinks low and low, The stars come out to see him go, The night wind rustles to and fro, Sleep, oh sleep, little child.

Sleep, oh sleep, little child— The Spirit great has smiled, The moon mounts high in her silver trail And the light of the stars on her pathway fail, Sleep—till the morning star grows pale. Sleep—sleep, little child.

-Brooke Van Dyke.

ON FRIENDSHIP.

T

In the Mouth of a Selfish Person.
What is thy friend to thee? Bait for thy fishline
Wherewith to angle in the sea of honor
And catch for thee a full grown reputation?
Or is thy friend a bank whence thou cans't borrow
The coin of traffic, fashion, conversation,
To make thine own store seem the more abundant?
Or is thy friend a sponge which holds in keeping
The water of thy tears, complaints, and miseries,
And never drippeth nor gets saturated?
Oh, may the gods withhold me from thy friendship!

II.

In the Mouth of One Who Loves.

Let me be swift to understand thy mood,
To heal thy sorrow e'er the tale is told,
Perfect thy happiness before its light
Shines in thine eye,—a speechless language ours.
And thou shalt give, and I thy gift receive
Yet feel no gratitude; and thou shalt take
Of me, returning neither praise nor thanks,
The flowing of my life into thine own,
Until each stream be equal; thence to seek
The eternal sea; no longer separate
But borne along by one strong current, love.

-Eva Augusta Porter in Smith College Monthly.

Books Reviewed.

Franklin and Greene's Selections from Latin Prose Authors for Sight Reading. By Susan Braley Franklin, Ph.D., and Ella Katherine Greene, A.B., Instructors in Latin at Miss Baldwin's School, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

This little book contains material for students in the last year of a college preparatory course or in the Freshman year in college, and is designed to test and to increase by exercise their power to read Latin. Accordingly, passages have been chosen in which the difficulties of syntax, order

and vocabulary are fairly typical. The seventy-five selections, varying in length from half a page to two pages, have been taken from Caæsar's Civil War, the less familiar Orations of Cicero, and the narrative and descriptive parts of Cicero's Essays. Because of the book's suitability for weekly tests, examinations, and oral work, there are but few notes and no vocabulary.

Cloth, 12mo, 80 pp. Price, 60 cents. American Book Company, New

York, Cincinnati, and Chicago.

TRUTH, by Emile Zola. Translated by E. A. Vizetelly.

"Truth" is the third of the group called "The Four Evangelists." The first two were called "Fruitfulness" and "Labor." The last had the author lived would have borne the name "Justice."

The plot of "Truth" is for the most part a resetting of the celebrated

Dreyfus case, in which Zola took a very prominent and commanding part. The army, however, scarcely figures in the narrative, as the crime on which he bases the story is not ascribed to any military man, but a crime arising from those who have taken vows in the Roman Catholic Church, yet whose lives have been incongruous.

The realistic treatment sustains by vivid dramatic situation the intense interest and excitement of the reader's attention from the beginning.

This last novel of Jean-Jacques Rousseau's great and foremost descendant, Emile Zola, will undoubtedly have to be reckoned with in a social and literary sense.

John Lane, pub. New York. \$1.50.

TERRA-COTTA, by Alice McAlilly.

"That there is in the soul of man an innate belief in the Power that

rules in the destiny of human life is a universally conceded fact.

Upon this premise the author has delineated some of the theories which, aided by the fertile fancy of the mind, have been the outgrowth of this great truth. And while not attempting to enter the realm of speculative thought, the author has, with dextrous touch, made clear the superiority of the Christian faith over various phases of superstition in dealing with the mysteries of God, in "The ways past finding out." These words of the introduction describe well the tone of the book. It belongs to that class of religious literature which breathes an wholesome influence over its readers. It touches a chord of sympathy which is impressive of the nobility of a "life in the clay."

Jennings & Pye, Cincinnati, Ohio.

10,000 Words Often Mispronounced, by Phyfe.

The book is a revised and enlarged edition of "7,000 words often mispronounced" with supplement of 3,000 additional words. The fact that this is the fourth edition of the work speaks for itself. It is one of the books which the scholar finds of immeasurable value and convenience. be a good speaker one must pronounce words correctly. The book gives sufficient explanation to that end. It is remarkably comprehensive and carefully planned.
G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. \$1.00.

EGLEE, by W. R. H. Trowbridge.

"Eglée" is a story taken from the convulsion of the French Revolution. Eglée is a girl of the people. From the time she chances to be brought before the queen, Marie Antoinette, who speaks kindly to her, she is devoted to the cause of the aristocracy. Daring and picturesque, she upholds her cause in the very face of the mob. It is a remarkable picture and the author has been eminently successful in painting the portrait of a girl who could endure solitary confinement in a cell in the "Salpêbrièré," but who would not desert the cause of her queen.

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This is a department in the College, established by vote of the corporation July 21, 1870. It occupies Roger Williams Hall, a new and beautiful building, and is in charge of a special Faculty appointed by the College corporation.

Candidates for admission are required to furnish testimonials of good standing in some Christian Church, and to tive evidence of their duty to prepare for the gospel ministry, certified by the church of which they are members respectively, or by some ordained minister.

Those who are not graduates from College, previous to entering upon the regular course of study, must be prepared for examination in the common English branches, Natural Philosophy, Physiology, Chemistry, Geology, Astronomy, Algebra, and in the Latin and Greek languages.

Tuition, room rent, and use of libraries free.

THE BIBLICAL TRAINING SCHOOL.

This school was established by vote of the Trustees, June 27, 1894, to provide for the needs of students not qualified to enter the Divinity School. Its students have equal privileges in the building, libraries, lectures, and advantages already described. Its classes, however, are totally distinct from those of the Divinity School, the students uniting only in common chapel exercises and common praver-meetings.

This department was opened September 10, 1895. The course of study is designed to be of practical value to Sunday-school superintendents, Bible class teachers, evangelists, and intelligent Christians generally, as well as to persons who contemplate the ministry.

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Latin Composition; Latin Grammar (Harkness or Allen & Greenough). GREEK: In three books of Xenophon's Anabasis;
three books of Homer's Iliad; twenty exercises in Jones's Greek Composition; Goodwin's or Hadley's Greek Grammar.
MATHEMATICS: In Arithmetic, in Wentworth's Elements of Algebra, and Plane Geometry or equivalents. ENGLISH:
In Ancient Geography, Ancient History, English Composition, and in English Literature the works set for examination for
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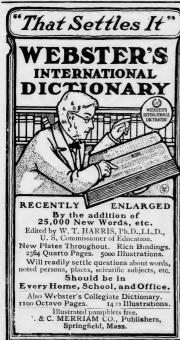
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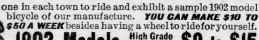
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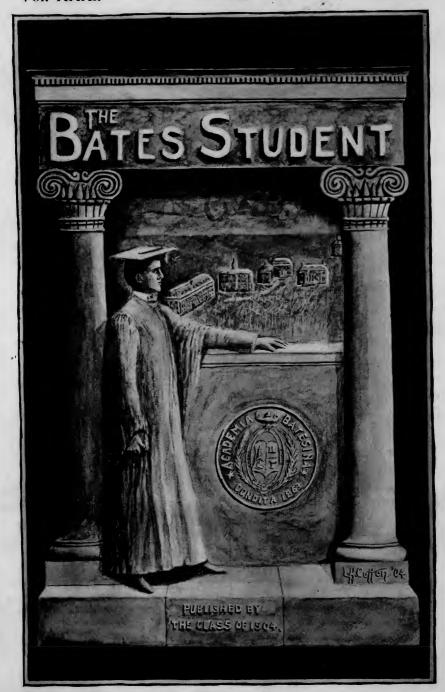
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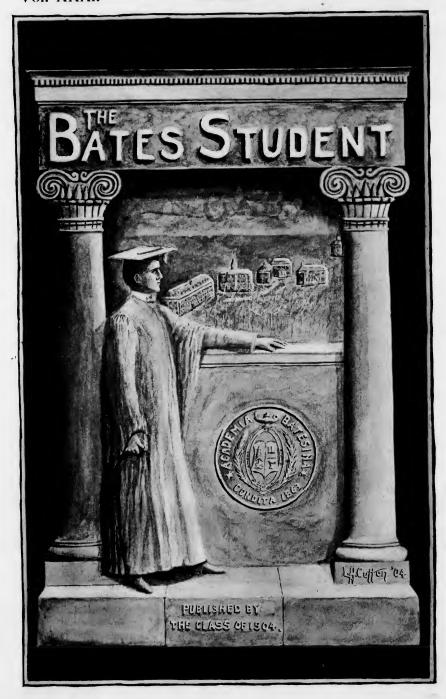
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What myriad feet have trod thy stately halls, O mansion grand, in festive days of yore; What voices mingling in command have called That time's stern hand has silenced evermore! What memories linger in thy stately rooms Of men once mighty but forgotten soon!

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The thunders of a war upon the deep Against a tyrant conquered yet once more, Unjust, echoed thy walls around e'er yet asleep Had fallen the men that forced her from their shore. Again you stood and saw the peaceful end, And stars still floating to triumphant wind.

Deep as the rumbling voice of lowering clouds When mighty storms are near—'rose slavery's groan. Trembling thy country stood till burst aloud The deluge of fraternal strife. Fair homes In ashes lay—red ran the blood—till conquest o'er Brought peace and brotherhood forevermore.

And naught is changed, the hills still lift on high Their craggy peaks, the forest green looms deep As in the century past; the river by Still murmuring floats to greet the waiting sea. And firm as height where rests eternal snow, You stand unmoved while seasons come and go.

You breathe the spirit of the land I love, In you I see the pure, unchanging life That formed my native land. Firm as above The years you rest strong to endure the strife Of time, so stands my native land a shield Against all storms—and ne'er to foes to yield.

Stand firm, old mansion dear, may yet more Centuries find you strong to brave the storm; Still looking calmly down the years and o'er This mighty land, a sentinel with form Unmoved! Teach us like thee to ever stand One body firm, guarding our native land.

-J. H. GOULD.

BOW-GUNS.

THE two farm-houses stood less than twenty rods apart. Their great barns and sheds stretched toward each other like clumsy arms outspread.

A path led from the back door of Joe's big barn down through the orchard to the side door of Joy's long wood-house. Of course, Joe did not really own any buildings, he was only eleven. But he always said "my house" and "your house" to sixyear-old Joy. She did as Joe did. The fathers did not mind at all.

As for the path, the two children took care that it should not become grass-grown. No other playmates for several miles, and even if there had been I doubt if,—but that's not telling about the bow-guns. Never saw a bow-gun? Poor unfortunate that you are. Only yesterday I asked my mother,—I mean Joy,—to tell me about hers, and you should have seen the gleam in her eye at mention of that word.

It was a glorious morning in early October forty years ago. Joe came tearing down the path under the apple-trees, brandishing his first bow-gun proudly aloft. He found Joy moving,—from the pile of boards that had been her residence all summer to the garret where she proposed to store her goods through the winter.

Joy placed a pile of broken dishes carefully on the ground, and, thrusting both hands into her tier pockets, gave her entire attention to the bow-gun and Joe.

"Father made it for me. It's ter shoot squirrels 'n crows with," he announced condescendingly. Down in his heart he had determined to try a few robins also, on the quiet, just to keep in practice. But it was not necessary to mention this to Joy. She would tell. And if mother found out, there would be an end to

his fun for a week may be. Mother had a way of hiding weapons on occasions.

"You put th' arrer in so, 'n your hand on so. 'N' when you get ready just hist your forefinger so." Twang! Away went the arrow. "See that?"

Bows and arrows they had both known about. But bowguns! Here was something entirely new.

That evening, after the early supper, Joy climbed into her father's lap to tell him about this modern invention.

"It's just a wooden gun, father, 'n' it shoots along a kind of trough on the top,—the arrer does. 'N' the bow is on the front end of the gun. You pull the string back over the crooked part; 'n' when you want to shoot, hist the string, just the leastest bit, father, 'n' it snaps onto the arrer, 'n' it goes."

This last triumphantly, with clasped hands and wide-open eyes.

"'N' father," she continued, "will you make me a bow-gun?" "Ho, ho, ho, a bow-gun for a girl!"

Father lifted her down to the floor and rose at once. But Joy danced, for he walked out through the long shed to the bench, and stooping down selected a piece of wood from the pile beneath.

"I'll go and get Joe's for you to look at, father, if you want me to," she said as he took down the saw. But father laughed his slow, quiet laugh and shook his head. "I guess I can remember, little girl. I made a good many bow-guns when I was a boy."

Then Joy tried to imagine how her father could ever have been a little boy, with a bow-gun, too, and decided she "would like to have been there, then."

They went to sit in the big shed door while father finished the bow-gun with his jack-knife. The shadow of the house and barns had stretched out nearly to the woods,—an irregular line. Joy propped her head in her hands and watched for the longest part to begin to climb the wall of trees still bright in the sunshine. The chimneys would show first. She knew just where to look for them. Every turn in the shadow line was familiar to her. In the early afternoon while it was still in the yard she had walked the entire line, stepping carefully just where the dark green met the light.

Over the tops of the trees a mile away, the glory of the setting sun was being flashed back from the windows of two other houses, near together like hers and Joe's. That view had been the first Joy's eyes had seen,—the narrow line of woods, the two houses; farther away a white church and a glimpse of the village; beyond, Boardman Mountains and the hills. It was the world and it looked large. Then.

Long before the bow-gun was finished the shadow had climbed the woods and put out the light in the windows of the two houses. Then, there was the arrow to be made. One would be enough, father said, "for a girl."

It was later than usual that night when Joy went to bed, but she carried the precious bow-gun with her, quite finished.

Next day they decided to go hunting. Joe strapped an old fish basket over his shoulder for the game they would kill, and Joy carried a pail full of doughnuts and cookies in case the game should not be eatable.

Up through the orchard and the second field and the third. So far from home! And what a wide, wide country! They could look off here on all sides. The two houses and the white church showed even more clearly than at home.

"The higher you go the further you can see," observed Joe sagely. Then he continued, quoting from a favorite book, "until now, madam, we have been travelling due north. At this point we change our course and move toward the rising sun."

"The sun's all rised," said Joy, scanning the heavens with critical eye. "He's going over to the place where he sets now." But Joe was already climbing a stone wall, quite indifferent to her criticisms. And the small huntress made haste to follow. No easy task, for on the other side the ground fell away abruptly into the pasture, and you had to jump, bow-gun, pail, and all, and take your chances of alighting right side up.

By digging their heels into the bank the hunters managed to arrive at the foot in good order,—that is, Joe first and Joy immediately after. But a moment later our Diana discovered that the arrow had slipped from her bow-gun.

Back up the bank again, but the wall was high for a six-yearold and Joy's yellow head had not reached the top when Joe shouted from the field:

"I've found it, 'n' 'taint broke either." Less poetical but quite as full of meaning as Longfellow's famous line. "Girls are considerable bother," Joe announced, as they scrambled down the bank again.

"But you wanted me to come."

"Course," sighting at a thistle-top, "it's no fun alone."

Joe was on the road to manhood.

Through the "sap grove," scuffing the maple leaves at every step; and then down an old wood road under the firs and beeches. Falling leaves everywhere, but not a single squirrel.

They sat down on a fallen tree trunk and opened the lunch pail. Only a few minutes later Joe actually did spy a squirrel and fired, hitting the exact spot where chippy had been and breaking his arrow, while the squirrel lost not so much as a hair. Thereupon they agreed to hunt no more for that day; and Joe led the way out of the woods into a pasture quite new and strange to Joy, and covered with coarse brakes that cut and scratched tired small folks in a most trying way.

"Joe, are we lost?" she kept asking, but he did not seem to hear. "Oh, no, there are the two houses," she exclaimed. "We can go and ask 'em 'n' they'll tell us where we live, won't they?" She pushed ahead eagerly and Joe followed this time, grinning.

"They've got a big rock in their lane, too, Joe. See? Just like ours, 'n' the same kind of a watering trough. Ain't that funny?" They were in the farm-yard now.

Round the corner and through the gate and there was the house. Before the shed door stood a wagon. "Whyee, Joe, that's our wagon. What are you laughing at, Joe?"

She heard some one coming through the shed, and a moment later mother stood in the door.

"There, it's our own houses, after all. Why didn't you tell me, before?"

—Edna Cornforth, '03.

OUR IDEAL LIFE.

E VERY one has an ideal, something toward which he is striving. This ideal may be low or high, but it is there. Every act, conscious or unconscious, in a measure reveals the person's ideal.

The attempt to reach a high ideal is like striving to gain the summit of a mountain. After we have made up our minds to attain a certain height, we set out with hearts beating high with hope, and belief in our own powers. For a short distance our progress is easy, and possibly we deceive ourselves into thinking that the task before us will be speedily accomplished.

But soon the path grows narrower, the way steeper, unforeseen difficulties confront us which we overcome only to meet others more formidable. Many times we are on the point of giving up the attempt, but thoughts of the lofty summit urge us to try again, and so we struggle on.

Sometimes loose pebbles in our way cause us to step back almost as fast as we advance, but with perseverance and perhaps by the aid of friendly twigs and branches, we slowly make our way onward.

Now and then from an abrupt turn, we catch glimpses of the valleys below us, and are surprised that such a short climb could give us such a fine view. If we are wise, we stop and enjoy each beauty placed before us, but usually, determined to enjoy nothing until the goal has been reached, we hurry on, leaving many blessings unnoticed.

After many hours have been passed in toil, and many obstacles overcome, we see before us the peak, and a few more efforts bring us to the top.

Imagine our surprise when we discover that this is not the real summit as we had supposed, for we see in the distance and far above us another and fairer height. Each achievement makes us more eager to gain the next, so, although the sun has passed its noon, we again set out to reach the top at any cost. The higher we go the steeper and more rugged the way, but our courage is renewed by each victory, and slowly we advance.

With a feeling of triumph we at last pull ourselves up over the last cliff. Now, surely, we may rest and enjoy what we have striven for. Again, we are doomed to disappointment, for high above us in sublime majesty towers the sun-crowned summit.

In the distant valleys long, dark shadows are creeping, one by one, the mountains take on violet hues, only the unattainable peak catches and holds the last lingering rays of the sun.

In despair we say that we have failed. We have not reached our goal, have not attained our ideal life. And yet, have we failed? The highest pinnacle has not been reached, our fondest hopes have not been realized, but has our day brought us nothing? Suppose, if possible, we had gained the high ideal, with nothing higher above us to strive for, what could we have done but stood still or gone back. The poet meant this when he said, "A man's reach should exceed his grasp or what's a Heaven for?" And Lowell has told us that "Not failure but low aim is crime."

In climbing this mountain of life, no honest effort is in vain. Every opportunity improved, every noble impulse obeyed, every pure thought lived is a step onward, and each step, however small, helps build the ladder and brings its own reward. Patience must be our companion, for

> "Heights by great men reached and kept Were not attained by sudden flight, But they, while their companions slept, Were toiling upwards in the night."

As each new and nobler ideal presents itself, let us not be discouraged, if to reach the highest seems impossible, but rather let us thank God for the heights that have lifted us out of the valleys up to a plane nearer Him.

—Lillian M. Osgood, 1906.

EVOLUTION.

PART II.

The Theistic theory advances the idea that the present conformation of the earth's crust, the distribution of land and water, and the infinitely diversified forms of plants and animals which constitute its present population are merely the final terms in an immense series of changes which have been brought about, in the course of immeasurable time, by the laws of God which have been in operation since the beginning of time. Inorganic was slowly transformed into organic matter, as the earth was falling from high temperature by a chemical process. Out of this simple protoplasmic matter, germs were in time evolved which gave origin to forms of life, the plants appearing first. All living things in their development started from the same point—a common germ state—in which no distinction can be perceived from this state involves a succession of partings and divergences. Every individual varied in some ways from the forms which preceded it, and those forms whose variations were most suitable to the environment were the ones which in the end survived. The change from the protophyta, the lowest class of plants, to the protozoa, the lowest class of animals, could not have been very difficult, considering the condition in which the earth was at that time. Even to-day with all the modern microscopes it is not possible to clearly draw the line between the lowest plants and the lowest animals.

At first there was a chemical change by which inorganic was changed into organic plant life. In the next change it diverges

from the plant world into the animal kingdom. It then diverges again, leaving the lowest animal forms; and thus it has continued down to the present forms. Thus man, for example, sprang indirectly from a germ which differs in no sensible respect from the germ out of which every plant and animal has evolved.

This theory is a compromise between the other two and is on the side of science. It is in advance of the first in that it acknowledges the Divine Hand as working through nature. It is in advance of the second theory in that it raises God to a higher plane. The second seems to belittle Him. There is no one but will acknowledge that if God had so willed it He could have brought every creature into existence by a separate creation. But which would be the greater, a God who brought every creature into existence by direct command or one who instituted certain fixed laws from the beginning and developed the different creatures according to these laws? Which would be the greater, a man who could by cunning workmanship build, in the good old way, a large and beautiful palace, or one like Aladdin who could only by a magic lamp cause a large and beautiful palace to be erected during a single night? To me there is but one answer. The man who could build a palace by natural laws would be far in advance of the other. And it is the same with a Creator who could by natural laws cause the different species to be developed from lower to higher and higher forms, till at last man is developed with an immortal soul. But, some may say, this theory is open to the objection that a Newton or a Shakespeare sprang from a germ that cannot be distinguished from that of an oak or a polyp, and it hardly stands to reason that the trillions of different animals, varying in size from those that can scarcely be seen by the aid of the most powerful microscope, to those that weigh tons, that all the different plants and trees, and that all the birds and reptiles sprang from the same germ. In reply to this I will say, that we have the record, preserved in the most trustworthy of books—the book of nature, of the growth of new species, by gradual change, from former ones. Prof. Huxley once said,-"On the evidence of paleontology"—the science which treats of the life of previous geological ages-"the evolution of many existing forms of animal life from their predecessors is no longer an hypothesis, but an historical fact." The history of the horse is known in detail through paleontology. All the stages have been found which intervene between the four-toed Echippos of the Lower Eocene and the zebra and horse of the present day.

Then, too, in following back the development of animals, we find that the earlier the stages, the more the embryos of related forms resemble each other, and there is a remarkable parallel between the paleontological record and the embryological evidence. This is intelligible to all who have a passing knowledge of biology. The highest vertebrates recall in their earlier stage the first representatives of its type in geological times and its earliest representatives at the present day. Man himself, in his embryonic development, passes through the fish stage. These may be repugnant to some, but looked at in a broad, intellectual way, they truly show the unity of the organic world, at the head of which stands man, and they mark the incipient steps in revelation of God's hand, till through evolution the immortal soul was implanted in the highest representative of the vertebrates.

Man thus became a being with a soul. He is the crowning work of God on earth. But though so nobly endowed and continually looking Heavenward, he is, notwithstanding this, rooted deeply in the animal kingdom. He must not forget that he is but the lofty child of a race whose lowest forms are prostrate in the water with no higher aspiration than the desire for food. As we behold the degradation and moral wretchedness of man, we cannot help knowing that his physical nature is grounded in the characteristics that belong to his type and link him even with the fish. The moral and intellectual gifts which distinguish him from them are for him to use or disuse. If he choose he may neglect his better nature and be more vertebrate than man. He may, if he choose, sink as low as the lowest of his type, or he may rise to heights that will make the higher side of his nature the controlling one, rather than that which binds him to them.

I am no pessimist. I believe in Revelation and I believe in evolution. I think they should go hand in hand. In speaking of science, Wordsworth said:

"Its most illustrious province must be found In furnishing clear guidance a support, Not treacherous, to the mind's exclusive power."

I believe that Omniscience, through evolution, is creating the heavens and the earth. And since we are allowed in a measure to participate in this creation, we ought to take pleasure in observing, studying, and enjoying the beauties so profusely spread around us and never allow ourselves for a moment to forget the possible expansion and the eternal value of the human soul.

Thus alone will this life be a preparation for the broader, fuller life beyond.

"What if earth
Be but the shadow of heaven, and things therein
Each to other like more than on earth is thought?"—Milton.

-George Edwin Ramsdell, '03.

UNDER FALSE COLORS.

I was the day of the great game between the college at Albany and its rival. For weeks the game had been the subject of much conversation at the Farley home, and now,—this day of all days in the year,—Tom must stay in the house. "As if I was a girl," he said angrily, "and couldn't stir out of the house without taking cold." But the doctor was firm. Tom was just recovering from a very severe cold, from the effects of which he had come near losing the use of his voice. The next week the intercollegiate debate was to come off, and Tom was one of the debating team. The slightest addition to his cold would mean the loss of his voice, for some days at least. Great things were expected of Tom in the debate, and his mother, the college faculty, and the doctor, were unanimous in saying that every possible precaution must be taken.

Constance, Tom's pretty sister, was "dreadfully sorry" poor Tom couldn't go, but she really couldn't miss the game, so she started off in good spirits, leaving as a parting injunction for Tom, "Now, brother, if anyone calls to see me, you must entertain them for me, and tell them I will be back soon."

"I didn't want Tom to know," she confided to her dearest friend, Lucy, "but I think Jack Spencer may call sometime during the week. I heard that he was in town. Tom has never seen him, but, if he knew that I was expecting him it would be just like him to try some practical joke."

After the girls had gone Tom said to himself, "I wonder what Con meant. She doesn't usually leave such explicit directions. Something must be up. At any rate, if I have got to stay in the house all the afternoon, I'll get some fun out of it. I know what I'll do. I'll be Constance for this afternoon."

It must be explained that Tom and Constance were twins and looked so much alike that when Tom was dressed in his sister's clothes, a casual observer was sure to mistake him for her, and even those who knew both Tom and Constance well were often deceived, for Tom was fond of parading, at home, in his sister's dresses.

He ran up the stairs to Constance's room, and began to look for a suitable afternoon dress. He discovered a shirt-waist which he declared was just the proper thing, but somehow he couldn't make it fit right. He pulled and wriggled and tried to get it into shape. At last he saw where the trouble was. "O, bother," he exclaimed, "this is one of those things that button in the back." It was of no use—he could not button it, and he wondered how Constance "ever got into one of those things alone."

At last, however, he hit upon an old blue dress, which his sister had discarded. Into this he managed to wriggle. With the addition of a lace collar, a belt, and one of his sister's perfumed handkerchiefs he was all ready—except his hair. He remembered that there was a wig somewhere around, so up to the attic he went, carefully holding up his skirts. The wig was one that had been used in amateur theatricals, and could hardly be told from Constance's own hair. Tom carefully adjusted it, took a fan from the dressing-table, and, book in hand, descended to the parlor. He was alone in the house and the quiet was almost oppressive. Suddenly the door-bell rang,—a loud, insistent ring that brought Tom to his feet so quickly as to greatly endanger the equilibrium of his wig. He hastily readjusted it, and tripped lightly to the door.

When he opened it he saw there two ladies whom he recognized as belonging to a charitable society in which his mother was interested. "Mamma is out," he informed them, "but I think she will be in soon." The ladies decided to wait, as their errand was important, so Tom, with his sister's best company manner, ushered them into the parlor.

"How can I entertain them," he thought. "I suppose I must ask them about the orphans' home." "Where are those dear little children you were telling mamma about?" he questioned, "they must have looked so sweet. (There, Constance herself couldn't beat that.)" The ladies were delighted at his interest and went on to describe the home, until, as Tom afterwards said, he "almost wished he was an orphan."

Tom was all attention—everything was going well, and not a word of slang had he spoken, until, without warning, a crash was heard in the dining-room.

"Confound that cat, er-yes, I was just going to say—Constance found that cat (we call my sister 'Con' for short)," he hastily explained as he saw surprise in the faces of his visitors.

"You must excuse me while I feed her, she is a great pet," and he hastened into the dining-room as fast as his clinging skirts would allow him. The ladies exchanged comments. "I didn't know Mrs. Farley had two daughters. I noticed this one spoke of her sister." "Yes," said the other, "and I do not approve of the custom our young people have nowadays of shortening their names into nicknames. 'Con' is a poor substitute for 'Constance.'"

Just then Tom returned. "We cannot stay longer," said the ladies. "I am so sorry mamma was not at home," said Tom politely, "but I will tell her you called."

"So far so good," he thought, "but it is quite a strain on my nerves. Guess I had better get out of this rig." But as he was

speaking, the door-bell rang again.

This time a young man, whom he had never seen, stood at the door. Tom was about to make a formal bow, but the look of pleased recognition on the young man's face made him change his mind. "Why, what a pleasant surprise. I didn't know you were in town. Do come in," cried Tom in his most cordial tone, at the same time saying mentally, "Oh, bother, I know that isn't what Constance would say."

He led the way to the parlor. "Now for all my airs and graces," thought he.

For some moments all went well. They talked on various impersonal subjects. Tom sat by the window, reclining gracefully in an easy-chair, his dainty handkerchief in one hand, while the other toyed with his fan. Tom tried in vain to get a clue to his visitor's identity. At last the young man said suddenly, "Do you remember, Miss Farley, that last boat-ride at Bay Point?"

"You bet I—ahem—why, yes, to be sure—how we all enjoyed the songs. (Wonder if I hit that right)."

"Yes, indeed," assented Tom's guest, "but I think I enjoyed the walk up from the landing better."

Tom looked down, with what his visitor construed as a conscious blush, but he was only thinking of the fun he would have teasing Constance, and trying to hide a smile.

"And where is your young scapegrace of a brother, as you used to call him?" ("She did, did she?" thought Tom), but he answered sweetly, "Oh, he's really the dearest boy, only he likes to tease me now and then, like all brothers. He's gone to the ball game. ("Really, this is getting uncomfortable. I do wish Con would come.)"

"What is that?" asked his caller suddenly. Tom listenedlooked—and flung the window open. Down the street came the band, followed by a great crowd of college boys, who were cheering and shouting over the hard-won victory.

Dress and fan, airs and graces, yes, even the caller himself, all were forgotten in the excitement of the moment. As the boys came opposite the house Tom leaned out of the window, waved his hand and shouted to the captain of the team, "You're all

right, old man. What's the score?"

But the visitor had risen to his feet in horrified astonishment. Tom's wig had fallen off, his dress was disarranged, and he looked anything but the sweet and sedate Constance Farley of Bay Point memory.

He stood for a moment irresolute. What could he say?

The dining-room door opened, and Constance, flushed with the excitement of the recent victory, stood in the doorway. The situation was dramatic-not to say tragic, but the girl took it in at a glance-and rose to the occasion. She came forward with a charming smile. "Mr. Spencer," she said, with a withering glance in Tom's direction, "you know small boys must amuse themselves some way, and-I am very gad to see you."

-MAY EVELYN GOULD, 1905.

THE MAN OF DESTINY.

BORN amid the wild grandeur of the Corsican mountains, reared under the stirring influence of an age dissatisfied with a corrupt political life, roused to action by the final battle clang of the French Revolution, the greatest product yet the most terrible child of that awful upheaval appeared on the stage of history. Truly a man of destiny, one whose career seemed preordained by Fate herself, whose feet were destined to shake thrones in their march to power and echo in the palace halls of many kingdoms.

There was a crisis in the affairs of Europe. The French Revolution was in full sway. Since the overthrow of ancient Rome by the barbarians from the North history furnishes no parallel to this mighty upheaval when the French aristocracy reaped the whirlwind which they had so blindly sown and the maddened masses proclaimed to dismayed Europe their right of selfgovernment. Thrones which had stood secure for centuries were

ages, had broken forth with all the fury of a volcano and was pouring the lava of its wrath upon the hated institutions of despotism. The combined efforts of the kings and princes of Europe had failed to crush it, and now the greatest military genius of modern times had appeared in its defence. Yet, defender of liberty though he was, he approved not the horrors committed in its name. The guns by which he checked the advance of the Parisian mob sounded the death-knell of the Reign of Terror and marked the beginning of military rule in France. Now her destinies were to be controlled by a master-mind, her fortunes swayed by a genius respected and feared by all Europe.

In the year 1805 a coalition, formed by the diplomacy of the court of St. James and cemented with British gold, united Slav and Teuton, Swede and Anglo-Saxon against him. Could his genius and energy withstand such odds? The champion of France seemed doomed. But his destiny was not yet complete. The campaign closed with the battle of Austerlitz, which swept away the clouds obscuring his star and left it shining with greater brilliancy than ever.

But his enemies gave him no peace. Almost daily was he compelled to fight and almost daily did he defeat them. Victory piled on victory, but the day of doom drew near. The invasion of Russia in 1812 was the greatest and saddest mistake of his life, for the combined armies of Russia, Austria, Sweden and Prussia rolled back upon France with such disastrous results as to leave the empire a heap of ruins.

The return from Elba, Waterloo and its tale of woe came not much later. Gallantly but fruitlessly they fought the battle. The trained and hardened armies of all Europe were against them, armies which our hero had taught to fight against his own invincible genius. The die was cast, the day was lost and the dying embers of Waterloo presaged the fate of Napoleon. Confidence in a sense of justice and faith in international law prompted him to surrender himself to British arms with the result that was witnessed at St. Helena.

With regard to the military genius of Napoleon there is no need for words. His deeds speak for themselves, unsurpassed, unequalled. With regard to his character, many various opinions have been held, many conflicting statements have been made. We are told he was ambitious and that his ambition centered entirely in self. Munificent tribute from an oft-beaten foe, worthy praise from those who had fallen beneath his arms!

Ambition is the word which has been hurled at the head of nearly every prominent man. Ambition was the weapon that struck down Cæsar in the halls of the senate. Ambition was the term applied by the enemies of Napoleon to his wonderful genius and foresight. He had his faults and they found his detractors; he had his good points, but they have been mostly overlooked.

For executive ability, energy and power of application the world has not seen his equal. To his wonderful works of peace, his engineering ventures, his architectural works, his educational triumphs, his codification of the laws, we might accord great praise. The carrying out of such vast internal improvements in the few moments of peace granted by his foes, shows the tireless spirit of the man and the diversity of his genius. He was the central figure of the earliest and greatest of those continental revolutions which have done so much to ameliorate government on the continent of Europe and to assure to its lower classes their proper place in the sphere of life. A prisoner on a barren isle, beneath the burning rays of a tropic sun, amid the fierce strife of the elements and the crash of Heaven's artillery he perished, but his name went down to posterity as one who won the confidence and support of his soldiers, the faith and trust of the masses, the envy and fear of the aristocracy, and the undying hatred of the English historian who seeks to justify his country's policy by blackening the character of her opponent.

-N. S. L., '03.



All the afternoon had the maiden sat there, alone on the white rocks at the Point. The south wind had been blowing angrily and the rushing waves seemed to her typical of the passionate trembling, swaying, falling. The spirit of liberty, pent up for

storm within her heart. Now the sun was setting. With evening the waves had stilled and only the ocean swells told of the storm that had passed. Everything in nature was tranquil. Toward the east she could see the white steeple of the church at Harpswell, and as she gazed over the sea, the bells sounded faintly, calling the peaceful villagers to evening meeting. Away, in the distance, she could see the big city stretching out into the bay. Over across the western water she could hear the thunder of the cars as they whizzed by. This life that she knew was pulsating there, only accentuated the loneliness and calm. But there was peace in her loneliness. It had been the same old story of the struggle between her virgin's heart and conscience. But now she had conquered, and as she looked away toward the west, where the sun had sunk so quietly, she was filled with ineffable peace. It was a sunset unlike her others, not a blazing red one, not a delicate pink and tender one, but majestic, sublime, harmonious. There was little color; the dark clouds were tinged with deep purple, with now and then a gleam of orange. There was something so grand in this dark sunset that the maiden felt alone with the Infinite One. No one was visible. Behind her, among the pointed firs and green spruces, were the cottages, but all was at rest there. God alone understood it all. He knew the unspeakable battle down in the white rocks. He understood all the happiness that she was denying her heart. The sublimity lifted the maiden above the material, sorrowing earth. She could not have expressed a thought, she only felt. She felt alone in Immensity, she felt something singing within her, as if choirs of angels up in the purple above her were shouting Hosannas. As she started to go, one last farewell look she gave to the rocks, to the church and all she loved so dearly. She turned away firmly. Her duty was calling. She knew it would be hard, unthinkably so. Many a sorrow lav before her, but behind her and above her was glory. She had heard the eternal harmony in her soul, she had seen the sunset that God had made on purpose for her. And as the maiden turned away, Someone Above seemed to say, "I am with thee."

-ALICE SANDS, 1904.

Alumni Round-Gable.

ALUMNI NOTES.

'72.—George E. Gay, superintendent of the schools of Malden, has just finished a tour of Maine in search for teachers.

'74.—F. P. Moulton, instructor of Latin in the High School at Hartford, Conn., has a series of very interesting articles in the "Latin Leaflet." Mr. Moulton has no superior as a Latin scholar and a teacher of the Latin language, among the teachers of secondary schools in the country.

'77.—Renjamin T. Hathaway is U. S. Emigration Commissioner, located at Helena, Montana. He is also practicing law

there.

'77.—Franklin F. Phillips is building for himself a beautiful summer home at East Boothbay, Maine. Mr. Phillips' residence is West Somerville, Mass.

'80.—W. A. Hoyt is superintendent of schools at North Brookfield, Mass.

'84.—J. W. Chadwick and C. S. Flanders are editors and proprietors of the "Hillsborough Messenger" of Hillsborough Bridge, N. H.

'84.—Cyrus H. Little has been appointed chairman of the State Board of Licensed Commissioners of New Hampshire. Mr. Little was Speaker of the New Hampshire House of Representatives in 1901.

'86.—T. D. Sale is proprietor of a large printing establishment in Portland.

'86.—J. H. Williamson was elected president *pro tempore* of the eighth session of the senate of South Dakota, 1903. He is also a member of several important committees.

'87.—Professor H. E. Cushman of Tufts College has a sonnet entitled, "The Philosopher's Prayer," in the March number of the *Tufts Collegian*.

'87.--E. K. Sprague, M.D., is U. S. surgeon for the Marine Hospital at Detroit, Mich.

'90.—A. N. Peaslee is rector of St. Mary's (Episcopal) Church, Newport, R. I. Mr. Peaslee recently suffered a slight concussion of the brain by being thrown from his bicycle, and has been under treatment in a hospital in Newport. The lecture upon Dante which he was to deliver at an early date before the students of Bates may have to be postponed.

'91.—W. B. Watson is employed on the editorial staff of the Lewiston Journal.

'92.—Lauren M. Sanborn, who has been superintendent of schools at Gardiner for the past three years, has resigned to accept a similar position in the South Portland schools.

'95.-W. May Nash has been appointed to a position in the

Harvard School, Cambridge, Mass.

'95.—R. F. Springer, Esq., of Lisbon Falls, has been elected superintendent of schools for Lisbon.

'96.—Hal R. Eaton has been elected principal of the Belfast High School.

'97.—On Thursday, March 26th, at Young's Hotel, Boston, Mass., Mr. Edward F. Cunningham was united in marriage to Miss Clara Dexter Buck of Chatham, Mass., formerly a teacher of Needham, Mass. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. Stanley Durkee, pastor of the Warren Street Free Baptist Church, Roxbury, classmate of the groom. On the following day Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham left for Washington, D. C., for their wedding tour. On their return they will reside in Sudbury, Mass., where Mr. Cunningham is principal of the High School.

'97.—E. F. Cunningham, principal of the Sudbury High School, Mass., was married on March 26th to Miss Clara Dexter Buck of Boston. Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham will be "at home" after May 1, Sudbury, Mass.

'97.—H. L. Palmer is principal of the High School at Mars Hill, Maine.

'97.—J. F. Slattery has been elected clerk of the city of Lewiston.

'98.—E. L. Collins is principal of the High School, North Brookfield, Mass.

'98.-M. E. Stickney is instructor in Biology at Harvard.

'98.—O. H. Toothaker is editor of a paper in Berlin, N. H.

'99.—W. S. Bassett has recently visited Lewiston. He will graduate in May from the Newton Theological Seminary.

'99.—Mrs. Edith (Irving) Leonard will return with her husband from Japan in July, after a residence there of three years.

'99.—O. C. Merrill is employed in the U. S. geodetic survey.

'99.—Frederic S. Wadsworth, a member of the 11th Cavalry, has returned from the Philippines and is now stationed near Hot Springs, Arkansas.

1900.—Grace Perkins, who held the position of assistant in the High School at Whitefield, N. H., died very suddenly on March 17th; her funeral was held at Farmington, N. H. Miss Perkins was very successful as a teacher and much loved among her associates.

1900.—Agnes E. Beal was seriously injured in a railroad accident on the Grand Trunk some months ago, and has been obliged to relinquish teaching and devote herself to the recovery of her health.

1900.—E. V. Call and A. M. Jones are in Portland as students in the Maine Medical School.

1900.—D. L. Richardson, a student in the Medical School at the University of Pennsylvania, is to coach the Bates foot-ball team next fall.

1900.—L. G. Staples is principal of the High School, Pascoag, R. I.

1900.—Clara M. Trask is teacher of French and German in the High School at Hillsborough Bridge, N. H.

1900.—F. H. Stinchfield, after spending one year in the Philippines, entered Harvard Law School last fall.

1960.—Carl S. Coffin has entered upon a three years' course in the Dental Department of University of Pennsylvania.

'01.—Anna H. Fisher has been spending a vacation at her home.

'or.—Bertha M. Brett is teaching in the New Britain (Conn.) High School.

'o1.—Frank P. Wagg, in connection with his duties in the postal service in the Philippines, will travel during the coming months in Japan and elsewhere.

'01.—Florence E. Osborne has a position in the High School at Jefferson, N. H.

'01.—William K. Holmes, after a two weeks' vacation spent at South Paris, has returned to his school in Lubec.

'02.—George S. Holman is employed in the pulp mill at Rumford Falls.

'02.—Mabel E. Drake recently spent her vacation at her home in Auburn.

'02.—Ernest F. Clason has been chosen principal of the Newport (Me.) High School.

'02.—Margaret E. Wheeler is in the public library at Wayland, Mass.

'02.—C. F. Donnocker is teaching in Medway, Mass.

, '02.—Katherine L. Shea has been elected assistant in the Richmond High School, to take the position made vacant by the resignation of Nellie B. Michels, Bates, '97.

'02.—Willis A. Densmore, who is teaching at Alfred, Me., was married on March 25th to Miss Junkins of York.

Around the Editors' Cable.

I T appears to have been the custom of those gathered around the editors' table to correct the mistakes and censurethe faults of their erring fellow-students. You will pardon the departure from this established precedent, if just once we forbear to exhort our readers to the way of duty and bestow a bit of praise upon our long-suffering friends.

It seems to us that everyone must have noticed the change that has occurred in our conduct at chapel. We can remember the time when it was uncommon if we did not talk incessantly before the exercises began. Now it seems strange to whisper even once. An air of sanctity pervades our chapel such as has never before been felt. We act and feel as if we were in church. There are several reasons for this rapid and marked change. The formation of the girls' study-room has freed the chapel from much confusion and noise. Then, too, the personal efforts of the Faculty have been instrumental in effecting this reform. We think that before our attention was called to it, we did not notice that we were doing anything wrong, and were simply careless. As soon as we were urged to be careful, we realized our error and tried to correct it. This improvement must be gratifying both to the Faculty and to us. Let us congratulate ourselves on our improvement and be glad for the quiet and reverent spirit that we have brought to chapel. This thought of Milton is worthy that we remember always, "God attributes to place no sanctity, if none be thither brought by men who there frequent."

THIS is the time of year when "all the world is young" and the poet celebrates the glories of spring. Bird walks with the class or without seem to be the order of the day and all of us enjoy being out of doors when it is pleasant. Unfortunately for us, however, the professors do not, for that reason, lessen the number of required hours, and we are confronted with the usual amount of work which must be done. It is not a good plan, then, to spend more than a legitimate amount of time in exercise—study still demands a good share of each student's attention in spite of so many temptations and distractions. During this summer term we like to gather up some of the loose ends and round out the year in as good a manner as possible, to be able to start

in afresh at the beginning of the fall term. We can do this only by applying ourselves when we do study—"work while you work"—and the times for pleasure will be all the more enjoyed.

THERE is no reason whatever why Bates cannot be as successful on the track as on the gridiron or diamond. Men are lacking for this no more than for the other branches of athletics, and they have at their disposal the best equipped field in the State and an instructor always ready to help. There is one thing that has been lacking, and that is interest in this important department. The time of the meet is fast approaching, and it rests with the students whether or not Bates will be represented as she ought. Every one cannot play on the foot-ball or base-ball team, for all have not the physical ability, but anyone can go out on the track and run, if nothing more. It is earnest, faithful work that wins the points. Everybody get out and do something.

WHAT READING IS WORTH WHILE?

SINCE we are in college not only to gain the means of earning a livelihood, but also to cultivate a keener appreciation of the good things of life—to learn how to be happier men and women-it may be consistent with this purpose to stop long enough before the next recitation to ask ourselves what, after commencement, will really yield lasting pleasure. We shall grant, possibly, that the symbol for a particular compound may slip the memory; that the various Folios of Hamlet may, in time, fade into a comfortable obscurity; but when shall we forget to read? Whether the matter be the Scientific American, the Bibliotheca Sacra, a current novel or the "Great Family Newspaper," we shall probably keep on reading something and do we know how to perform this seemingly easy exercise? Even of those who study English the entire four years, many fail to spend their reading hours to the best advantage, or to develop a taste which demands only what is worthy the attention of a thinking man or woman. Charles Albert dispatches his college course, eyes open only to the demands of the instructor, with no systematic method of application or discriminating sense of the material consumed.

As a remedy for the former ill let us determine, so far as possible, what the relative value of the material is—then pay it the time it deserves, for reading has become such an art that one

writer gives specific directions: "Milton is to be taken in words or phrases; Macaulay, in sentences; Thackeray, in paragraphs; Conan Doyle, in pages"—a modern phrasing of Bacon's philosophy, "some books are to be tasted, others are to be swallowed, and some few are to be chewed and digested."

Treatment of the second ailment is far more difficult, for good taste in reading is largely a matter of cultivation. Some students have such a dread of being thought ignorant of "the newest thing" that they reach the condition of a member of the "Booklovers' Club," who said, when told that her choice of "the late publications" had been unfortunate that month, "Really? Then I shan't have to read them!"

While following in the train of the petulant heroine, let us ask ourselves if we are not, after all, seeking rather inglorious company. Are we spending creditably the eleven years which are said, by De Ouincey, to comprehend all the time, after that necessary for growth, eating and sleeping has been subtracted, which is granted to enjoy the whole world in? We have yet to meet the individual who has not a well-rounded opinion of his acquaintances; perhaps you, yourself, have heard such an opinion expressed by a girl who knows another scarcely by sight. On the other hand when we meet these dream-figures whose inmost thoughts are revealed to us, after pausing a little while to look into their faces we brush lightly by to a group farther on-blind to the grime that may have rubbed in the passing or to a spirit that might have grown dear with the years. Poets we may not be, nor can we all of us acquire the ultra-sensitive ear to perceive the exquisite melody of musical prose, but we may, with truth, pronounce our college course of little value if after four years spent with books, we have learned to love none of the great works of literature.

Local Department.

THE DEBATE.

WELL, it is all over. The great event has occurred, and once again our good old Bates has come off triumphant. For weeks the debaters had been hard at work and were visible only at dinner time. Even then as they walked sedately down the

campus they saw their fellow-students as trees walking and forgot to steer out of the way. We forgive them; they were thinking of the Standard Oil Company and—Sarsaparilla.

It really did not rain on that memorable evening of April 17. At eight o'clock the City Hall was crowded. Lewiston and Auburn turned out an enthusiastic audience which showed itself appreciative and unprejudiced.

After music by the orchestra, and prayer by Rev. C. R. Tenney of Auburn, Mayor Skelton, the chairman, made a brief speech in which he emphasized the value of intercollegiate debates, and also read the rules by which the debate of the evening was to be governed.

Then the battle began. Mr. Thomas of Trinity was the first speaker of the affirmative. He stated the question, "Resolved, That industrial combinations commonly known as trusts, are likely to promote the welfare of society." After defining the question and stating the eight points on which the affirmative argument was based, Mr. Thomas developed the first one that "trusts have raised the standard of living in saving the tremendous wastes of competition which are so destructive and unnecessary." Mr. Thomas showed a marked hesitancy in his speech, which seemed to be due to a lack of preparation. Lack of care was apparent also in the construction and expression of his argument. The assertion of statements without authority was noticeable. On the whole, the first speaker on the Trinity side was disappointing.

Lord was the next speaker, and carefully defined the question, quoting from countless authorities to substantiate his views. He then stated the three points on which the negative was to base its arguments, and developed the first, that trusts are harmful to society in their aim. The moment Lord spoke, the audience were attracted by his confident and forceful manner. His delivery was excellent and his thought irreproachable. His argument was certainly one of the most carefully planned and logically set forth that has ever been heard at City Hall.

Next came Meyer of Trinity. He proceeded to develop the next three points stated by his colleague. These were that trusts are beneficial. (1) In raising the wages of the employees, (2) In lowering the price of commodities, (3) In providing commodities for a greater demand caused by an ever-increasing population. Mr. Meyer certainly was untrammeled by any hesitation. His manner was enthusiastic and emphatic, to say the least. He

quoted from the sugar trust, and his argument contained less assertion than that of his colleague.

The second speaker on the negative side was Briggs. His manner, dignified and self-possessed, was effective. His voice had great carrying power and his force as an orator was marked. He showed that trusts are harmful in their methods of organization and maintenance. Mr. Briggs cited many examples of prominent trusts, and defended his argument by convincing proofs.

Golden, the last speaker of the affirmative, entered the fray with quietness and assurance. The language of his argument was more carefully chosen than that of his colleagues. His task was to develop all the rest of the points. Trusts are beneficial (1) In preventing industrial crises and in mitigating their evils when they occur; (2) In causing a greater distribution of wealth among the midde and lower classes; (3) In facilitating the more amicable adjustment between labor and capital, thus preventing strikes; (4) In stimulating the incentive to individual effort.

Next came Beedy, "the magnetic." Words fail us here. It makes us think that the orator is born, not made, after all. No amount of training can make a Beedy. "He is what he is from nature." Beedy closed the negative by showing that trusts are harmful in the ultimate results.

In rebuttal Lord led and ably refuted the affirmative argument for cheaper prices. He could not have ended more happily if he had tried. Just as the gavel rang, he said, "Take sarsaparilla, for instance—" then took his seat amid roars of laughter. The audience were in high spirits to hear what Golden would say. His thoughts seemed to run on watered stocks. Then Briggs attacked the watered stocks again, overwhelming the affirmative. Next came Meyer. While the debate was progressing he had made a remarkable discovery, namely, that we had the oratory but that they had the facts. Beedy's eyes blazed at this charge and in rebuttal he crushed the "logic" of the affirmative with marvelous wit and power. Thomas closed with no new argument.

As Judge Bonney said, both teams could not win. Each knew that one must be defeated, but that in some cases defeat was honorable; and this was one of those cases. What a rousing good cheer Bates gave for Trinity and what a noise those three Trinity men made when they generously shouted for Bates! Surely the best of feelings exist, and Bates ought to be proud to have so honest a rival.

February 10, 1903, a special meeting of the Class of 1906 was called to take action on account of the death of Mr. Dolloff.

Representatives of the class were appointed to attend the funeral, and a committee was appointed to draw up the following resolutions to be sent Mr. Dolloff's family.

Whereas, The loving Heavenly Father, in His infinite mercy and wisdom, has removed from our midst and taken home to himself our dear classmate, Charles Tolford Dolloff,

Resolved, That we, the members of nineteen hundred six, his classmates, manifest our love for him who is no longer with us, our esteem for his personal worth and nobility of character, and our appreciation of the earnest, simple way in which he performed the duties of student, classmate and friend during his brief stay with us, by fitting resolutions.

Resolved, That we express our heartfelt sympathy for those to whom he was so dear, his father, mother, brothers and sister, whose loss far exceeds our own great loss.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to his parents, spread upon the class records, and published in the STUDENT.

ROSS M. Bradley, President of Class, Leon Paine, Chairman of Executive Committee, Florence E. Rich, Secretary of Class.

STUDENT CONFERENCE AT NORTHFIELD.

Plans are being perfected for the conduct of the Student Summer Conference of Young Men's Christian Associations of Canada and the East to be held at East Northfield, Mass., June 26th to July 5th. This Conference was started through the invitation of Mr. D. L. Moody in 1886, and since then has been held annually with increasing attendance. Last year there were over 700 representatives from 132 institutions at the Northfield Conference. This is one of the five Student Conferences which are held under the auspices of the Student Department of the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations in different sections of the country. The Southern Conference will be held at Asheville, N. C., June 13th to 21st. A conference for the Middle West is inaugurated this year, and will be held at Lakeside, Ohio, June 19th to 28th. The Western Conference at Lake

Geneva, Wis., will meet on the same date, while the conference for the students of the Pacific Coast is held at Pacific Grove, Cal., during the Christmas holidays.

GLIMPSES OF COLLEGE LIFE.

Cats.

Debates.

Bird walks.

Junior parts.

The teachers have almost all returned.

Mr. Pray has a large bar of castile soap.

President Chase was in Boston during vacation.

Thanks to Horace, the Freshmen can once more ride.

"Nate" Pulsifer, '99, has been seen on the campus recently.

Mr. DeMeyer is teaching in South Paris High School this term.

Puzzle: Find on the map, Bingham, Caribou and New Sharon.

Our genial manager, Mr. Rounds, requests that he be not overlooked.

The Juniors are remodelling President Chase's room in Hathorn Hall.

Many of the boys in Parker Hall have had their rooms renovated during vacation.

President Fellows of U. of M. was present at chapel, April the 10th, and gave a pleasing talk to the students.

Are all those letters bearing one-cent stamps, which the Seniors are receiving, offers for thousand-dollar jobs?

On the morning of March 18th President Tucker of Dartmouth gave an instructive address to the students in the college chapel.

D. L. Richardson, 1900, the star end on U. of P. last fall, was on the campus the ninth of this month. Mr. Richardson is to coach the Bates team next fall.

A debate has been arranged between the Juniors and Sŏphomores. Messrs. Milton Weymouth, Fortier, and Sinclair will represent '04; and Messrs. Maxim, DeMeyer and Reed, '05.

Professor Hartshorn has kept a record of valuable information which he has found in examinations. Among other things that he told the Class of '04, was that one student interpreted "conveyancer" as "hack driver." In the examinations last term the professor was more startled by learning that opinions differed in regard to the occupation of Milton's father, but some of the best authorities say that he was a hack driver.

Athletics.

In order to encourage track athletics, the four present classes have presented to the Athletic Association a very handsome shield which is to be the trophy of an annual interclass fall meet. The shield bears the following inscription:

BATES COLLEGE, CLASS CHAMPIONSHIP. TRACK ATHLETICS. TROPHY PRESENTED BY CLASSES '03, '04, '05, '06.

Near the edge of the shield are twelve metal studs which bear the dates of the meets until 1914, and on each one of these are to be engraved the numerals of the winning class for that year.

The athletic spirit among the women of the college is rising. More interest was shown by them, in the Gym work, this winter, than ever before. The principal incentive was the woman's exhibition held in City Hall the last of the term. For this the girls had worked faithfully under Professor Bolster and his assistant, and the result was a fine entertainment composed of drills, horse work, relay races, dashes, and basket-ball. This was the first woman's exhibition ever given in Bates, and really the only chance they have had to show their skill in athletic lines. The Student congratulates the women on their success, and wishes their exhibition to be an established thing.

May the rest be as successful as the first!

The second week of the term the base-ball team used the new field for the first time this year. Under the earnest work of Coach Pappalean the team is getting in shape. Captain Stone will be behind the bat, and Towne and Doe will be in the box. Bucknam and Allen will be in their old places of left field and second base, respectively. The other positions are yet uncertain. Austin is working hard for shortstop, Cole and Dwinal for first base, and Maerz for third. Kendall, Russell and Page are doing good work in the field.

The first afternoon of the term Captain Flanders had a squad of almost forty men on the field, and the number has been increased since then.

Exchanges.

BATES Seniors may find interest in the following significant paragraph taken from the University of Maine Campus:

The Seniors of Williams College have presented a petition to their faculty asking that all Seniors whose recitation marks average over seventy-five in their term's work be exempted from the final examinations in June. The question arises, why would not this be a good plan at the University of Maine? It is believed that if this plan was adopted here that the students would try a little harder to get better daily rank and thus increase their knowledge of the subjects. It would be well, however, to raise the mark from seventy-five to eighty or perhaps eighty-five.

An editorial in the *Mt. Holyoke* treats of a psychological fact which has, perhaps, been overlooked by some of us. The writer says:

Just as many events of life occur in rhythm, so moods may come and go rhythmically. Depression of mind alternating with hope and joy as seen among girl students illustrates this fact. To the person who is sensitive to the changes of mood in the student life of a dormitory this rhythm is evident.

There may be as many rhythms as there are individuals, but several in a group of intimate friends are prone to have their "blues" at the same time. One of a group remarks to her friends, "I'm discouraged," and one or two are sure to say, "Well, so am I." Such a confession acts with depressing force on the listeners.

Among the characteristics of this mood rhythm, the observer has noted the following: A girl with a strong physique has a longer swing between the extremes of her moods. The swing toward depression occurs from three to six times in a college year. One may be precipitated in the direction in which she moves, but the precipitation is always in that direction

toward which the movement already tended. Very discouraging things may happen at the middle of the swing and be easily, gracefully, and quickly thrown off. During examination week the exact rhythmic condition of each girl's moods is most noticeable.

This rhythmic recurrence of depression is not noticed by every one, because the student, realizing that such a state is a hindrance to progress, strives to disguise her discouragement and to throw off care. Strangest of all, a student while judging other students may not perceive this rhythm in herself.

We quote what we consider the best piece of verse to be found in the March exchanges:

THE PHILOSOPHERS.

They are presumptuous systems that we raise

To compass life's last miracle and frame
The glory with its source, forging a name
Exhaustive of the meaning of our days.

Is there no peace among sweet finite ways—
No rest forever from the inward flame
Of troubled question over chance or aim,
Real and unreal, and what's to blame or praise?
Can we not wait, patient with life awhile,
Somewhat content to speak the given word,
Go the appointed way, and ask no more—
Then, if the work be done, with quiet smile,
When in our darkened house the voice is heard,
Pass silently with Death through the last door?

-Harvard Monthly.

Books Reviewed.

"In Argolis," by George Harton.

"In Argolis" is a description of the Greece of our day, changed from the Greece of Pericles, yet the skies and scenes and rivers are there. He who has delved deep into the history and literature of this classic country cannot but experience long reaches of the imagination, as the narrator visits scene after scene where some of the great events of history have taken place, and as he talks with the people who lead lives far from strenuous. "In Argolis" charms with its clever, flowing diction and the rich color of its descriptions.

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REV. HERBERT R. PURINTON, A.M., Professor of Hebrew and Old Testament Interpretation.

REV. A. T. SALLEY, D.D., Instructor in Church History.

GROSVENOR M. ROBINSON, Instructor in Elecution.

This is a department in the College, established by vote of the corporation July 21, 1870. It occupies Roger Williams Hall, a new and beautiful building, and is in charge of a special Faculty appointed by the College corporation.

Candidates for admission are required to furnish testimonials of good standing in some Christian Church, and to tive evidence of their duty to prepare for the gospel ministry, certified by the church of which they are members respectively, or by some ordained minister.

Those who are not graduates from College, previous to entering upon the regular course of study, must be prepared for examination in the common English branches, Natural Philosophy, Physiology, Chemistry, Geology, Astronomy, Algebra, and in the Latin and Greek languages.

Tuition, room rent, and use of libraries free.

THE BIBLICAL TRAINING SCHOOL.

This school was established by vote of the Trustees, June 27, 1894, to provide for the needs of students not qualified to enter the Divinity School. Its students have equal privileges in the building, libraries, lectures, and advantages already described. Its classes, however, are totally distinct from those of the Divinity School, the students uniting only in common chapel exercises and common prayer-meetings. This department was opened September 10, 1895. The course of study is designed to be of practical value to Sunday-school superintendents, Bible class teachers, evangelists, and intelligent Christians generally, as well as to persons who contemplate the ministry.

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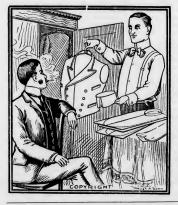
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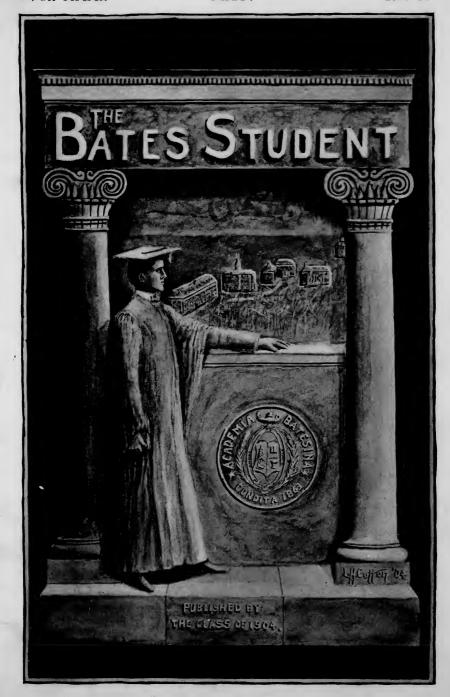
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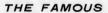
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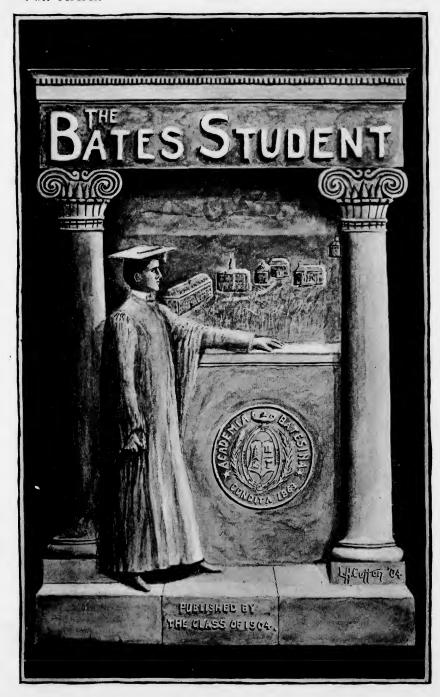
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Literary.

LISBON STREET AT NOON.

T is nearly noon, the sun is shut in by gray clouds, and the wind sweeps down Lisbon Street in angry gusts, swinging sign-boards, dusting the sidewalks (surely a charitable work), and twirling bits of paper and leaves into little whirlpools over the pavements. Everybody is hurrying on, the men sunk into their coat-collars, the women clutching their hats.

Dinner, beloved dinner, is written on every face. Involuntarily one follows the longing gaze of the passers-by at the flaky cream-cakes and goodies in the baker-shop windows.

Now the noon whistles and bells sound joyfully. Workmen, hollow-cheeked and poorly clad, throng the street, hurrying to reach their dinners.

Dry goods clerks and business men neatly dressed walk briskly by, apparently engrossed with business problems, for they do not see the little fellow who tucks a yellow hand-bill under their arms. Everything is confusion; numberless teams are rushing over the pavements, a large crowd fills the car-station, some people going in and out, hurrying on and off cars, motor men clanging their bells and conductors shouting. On the opposite side of the street a very interesting crowd is collected around the bulletin-board, boys peeping between men or trying to look over their shoulders, men of all ages and classes talking over current events. But they do not stop long now,—their dinner is waiting for them; they hasten on, satisfied with a glance at the once interesting posters.

At the door-way of the *Journal* office sit two ragged newsboys counting out their morning gains and discussing newspaper headings. One may hear the conditions of "a real bet like big men make," the bet of a cent on the election of some public officer, as he passes by.

Farther down the street the gay displays in the milliner shops and dry goods stores attract the eye,—and you would like to gaze a moment at the brilliant mass in the jeweler's window or the new books and pictures in the book-stores, but there is something of much more importance just now.

The dinner craze seems to be contagious, minutes cannot be wasted in reading the flashing posters at Music Hall. But you

catch a glimpse of Miss Somebody in a big hat and red gown, the great favorite who will appear in something, sometime, you can't remember when; —— and you wonder what you are going to have for dinner.

—EMMA BRAY, 1904.

MAUD HEATH'S WAY.

OVERLOOKING the valley of the Severn from the southern extremity of the Cotswold Hills in Gloucestershire, England, is situated the little village of Bremhill. Historic associations of national interest cluster about the locality, for here was the scene of many a hotly contested struggle between the Saxons and the invading Danes, traces of which in the form of fortifications, intrenched camps and roads, still exist. It was here that the Danes in the eighth century made their incursions and waged so successful a warfare that nearly all the country was conquered. It was here at Bremhill that Maud Heath was born and here she lived until she died in 1471.

Looking down upon the valley of the Severn from the brow of the hill is a curious monument of brown stone. It is a plain column some twenty feet high, surmounted by a statue of a woman in a sitting position. She is represented as dressed in a cloak with a hood thrown over her head and with a large basket on her arm. This is Maud Heath's monument.

Maud Heath was not a famous woman in her time, for it is doubtful if she was known outside the little circle in which she moved in her humble way in the locality where she lived, yet there is an interesting history connected with her name.

Bremhill is situated about seven miles from ancient Chippenham and Maud Heath daily went to the town with the products of her garden and dairy to sell them. The way was by a narrow lane or path and for many years, in all weathers, the poor woman trudged with her burden to the town and back again. By frugal living and patient toil, at the time of her death, she had accumulated a small sum of money. She had no relatives to whom she could leave her money and as she had the simple faith in others' ability and willingness to carry out her wishes, she directed that the money be invested at interest, and when it had accumulated sufficiently, that it be expended in paving the way from Bremhill to Chippenham.

Perhaps the strangest part of the story is that the old lady's instructions were carried out. The investment proved to be a

safe one and from 1474 until 1698, a period of two hundred and twenty-four years, the money remained at interest.

At the time named, 1698, there was enough money to pay for paving the "way" and a surplus to be used in keeping it in repair.

There it is now—"Maud Heath's Way"—a path about four and a half feet wide, paved with large, flat stones, a fitting memorial to this old lady.

But what of the monument? In 1846 the Marquis of Lansdown, the lord of the manor of Bremhill, had the monument erected with fitting inscriptions upon it, to commemorate the life and the forethought of this simple, kind-hearted peasant woman.

-John Woodward Abbott, '05.

FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

"OH-H!" Twenty girls, watching the game, catch their breath, as Richard Hardy slips slightly on the court and sends the ball into the net.

Each of them playing for the championship of the college in singles has two sets to his account. This set is decisive. Harold McCarthy is cool, but has not the skill in the game that his opponent has; but Richard can place the ball wherever he pleases until he becomes excited.

"Deuce."

The games of this set are five for Harold and four for Richard who is serving. The ball just escapes the net, strikes in the court beyond and is quickly returned. Again it crosses the net. It strikes the middle of the court, then close to the side-line, now straight to the back-line, again in the center of the court, where a cut brings it down close to the net and Hal fails to return it.

"Advantage-in."

This time a heavy cut on the serve sends the ball in a wide curve. It bounds unexpectedly. The point is easily won, and the deep voice of the umpire declares,

"Game."

Five to five on the last act! Two games to be won by some one. "Hal" pulls at his belt, straightens his slender form, brushes a lock of curly hair off his forehead and thensends a swift ball into the net. The next strikes the top and bounds over. His next try is successful, the ball goes over; the battle is on until the point is fairly won.

"Love-fifteen."

"Fif-all."

"Thirty-fif."

"Forty-fif."

"Forty-thirty."

"Game."

"Now, Dick, old boy, keep cool, old man. Give it to him swift."

"Careful, Hal."

"'Rah, 'rah, 'rah, McCarthy."

"Play! Games are five-six."

Five-six! One more game for Hal meant the greatest honor that could come to him. The other player had honors in foot-ball and base-ball, but Hal couldn't go into those. He nerved himself for a fierce struggle.

Five-six! Why! Could it be that Richard Hardy who had held the championship for two seasons was to lose it now? He must brace up! That little fellow opposite must never get the game!

One point lost on his serve was quickly equalled by another of his matchless curves.

"Fif-all."

The ball just cleared the net. Hal met it fairly and sent it high into the air. Surely that would be an easy ball to get on the bound! Then it went far into a corner and struck fairly on the line.

"Thirty-fif."

Was the game going to Dick after all? Could Hal get the next point? The shouts of his friends on the bank were encouraging, but the umpire declared,

"Forty-fif."

Only one more trial! If he lost, the last two games must be played over and Hal knew his strength would not hold out. If he won there was a chance.

"Forty-thirty."

"Deuce."

The points came quickly.

"Advantage-out."

One more point to win. The boy could hardly see the ball. He made a blind smash at the white sphere. There was a crash. His racket was of no more use. But the ball had reached the

back line and Dick, sure that it would go out, did not see his error until too late.

"Sets are 3-2 for Harold McCarthy."

-Percy H. Blake, '05.

PHILLIPS BROOKS.

THE auditorium of Trinity Church is thronged with people. Hundreds, unable to gain admittance, are turned from the doors. The gathering represents the culture and wealth of Boston, and every religious denomination. The long procession of Episcopal clergy, in their vestments, proceeds slowly from the chapel to the chancel of the church. It is headed by the choir of Trinity, singing the processional hymn. Thus is fittingly and impressively introduced the decennial service which commemorates the death of America's greatest preacher, Phillips Brooks.

Ten years have passed since the country was stirred with grief at the startling announcement of his death—years in which there is no sign of decaying love for him in his parish, or of a decline in the spiritual influence he so widely and powerfully wielded, but rather a quickening and purifying of the power of his ministry. His was one of those master minds, before which men instinctively bowed in homage and adoration. From the depths of his wonderful personality came a magic power which charmed a generation.

It was not strange that sterling qualities of honor and integrity predominated in this man, for he was the perfected flower of a choice ancestry. With Puritan blood and traditions for a heritage, he was reared in the atmosphere of personal devotion to Christ. His early life passed uneventfully. Even when he was graduated from Harvard he displayed no marked ability, but he was noted rather for his geniality and good-fellowship. There was nothing in his speech or manner to foretell the eloquent preacher. He himself recognized, however, the inner throb of inspiration, and joyfully responded.

Of his first ministry, in Philadelphia, it has been said, "That most conventional of cities could scarcely interpret the most unconventional of preachers."

With his call to the Trinity Church of his boyhood home, began that twenty years' career of inspiration, of boundless benedictions graciously bestowed on the multitudes who flocked to hear him speak. What an inestimable privilege to sit in that magnificent house of God, gaze upon that massive, surpliced form, and listen to those inspired words of love and truth that flowed like a torrent from his lips. His diction was, indeed, copious and varied, his sentences forceful and epigrammatic, and his illustrations well-chosen and striking, but oratory was forgotten, rhetoric passed unnoticed. Transported by the hallowing power of his impassioned soul, the thought was only of God and Christ.

Whether in the little Church of the Advent in Philadelphia, in the cathedral of Boston, or in Westminster Abbey, the hearer could contemplate only "Jesus Christ the Revelation of God," which was the theme and centre of all his discourses. His sermons were produced not as works of art, but for a purpose—the saving of men's souls. His conscious aim was to inspire men spiritually rather than merely to illumine them mentally.

It is not, however, as the great preacher only that we love to think of Phillips Brooks, but also as the simple, tender, and sympathetic man—the man who, in the midst of the care and turmoil of his busy life, could always find time to talk with the poor, the afflicted, and the discouraged, and console them with his tender sympathy and loving counsel. It was this spirit of charity and sympathy for humanity that made him so universally beloved. He was a minister at large, not merely to the city, but to the commonwealth and to the nation.

Because of his great love for the church, in order to increase her power, he consented to accept the episcopate, and in his consecration as Bishop of Massachusetts, he received the crowning honor of his life.

His mental attitude was a union of clear decision and definite thought with large tolerance. He was always ready to stir men's hearts against oppression, narrowness, and selfishness, and to inspire in them a desire for freedom, education, and philanthropy.

With his optimistic nature, his sensitiveness to impressions, his keen appreciation of beauty, and his accuracy of observation, Phillips Brooks was a poet rather than a philosopher, a man of insight and inspiration rather than of logic. A hater of shams and conventions, his ideals were those of simplicity, sincerity, and serenity.

He was the living personification of the Christ-life. George Macdonald has said, "Religion and life are one thing, or neither is anything." So thought Phillips Brooks, and the rare success he had in exemplifying this truth by his life, is his title to perma-

nent fame. At this time of reconstruction in theology, of the predominance of the scientific method even in religion, we recognize in him an exponent of the great need of the present time, and we say, "This was indeed a man of the spirit, this was a true 'Bishop of Souls.'" Like Chaucer's parson, "First he wroghte, and afterwards he taughte."

As long as goodness, purity, and truth are regarded as distinguishing traits in humanity, as long as men admire and reverence what is noble and elevating in human character, so long will Phillips Brooks stand supreme and pre-eminent for these characteristics in the hearts of men.

"Great bishop, greater preacher, greatest man,
Thy manhood far out-towered all church, all creed,
And made thee servant of all human need,
Beyond one thought of blessing or of ban,
Save of thy Master whose great lesson ran:
'The great are they who serve.'"

-LILLIAN ALICE NORTON, '03.



THE LAND OF FORGETFULNESS.

The big clock on the hall stairs was always the first one to remind you of it. Its ticking grew louder, and slower, and it had a warning note. Then, presently, mother would look up from her sewing and smile—sometimes she spoke to you. At this point, you always turned the pictures in the book very slowly. You looked at each one carefully and with a great deal of interest, and you did not skip a page.

Just as you were almost certain mother had forgotten about the clock, she called you. You got up slowly. It was so warm and light and—and—comfy, down-stairs with father and mother and you. Upstairs it was warm, too, and light,—but it was not the same—oh, not at all the same! But you had to go—every night when the hall clock ticked louder—and leave father and mother and the light. You sighed. Father's eyes laughed at you over the paper. "Don't mind, boy," he said, "it will be morning before you wink." He meant to be kind. But you knew.

You kissed him "good-night," then you took mother's hand, and trudged up the stairway. At the landing where the clock was, you stopped and looked back. Father was smiling up at you.

The paper lay on the floor.

Just before you climbed into bed you trailed across the dim room to mother. You waited for her to speak, but she was quite still. So you had to say it yourself.

"Do you—do you think Dick minded about the v'locipede," you asked,—softly, for you were ashamed,—"do you think he minded much, mother?"

Mother did not seem at all surprised. She only held you a little closer, and—

"Suppose you let him keep it for you to-morrow," she said. You struggled with yourself. The velocipede was—new—and—shiny. And a whole day! Then you looked up at her. "All right," you said gruffly.

After you were tucked in bed, and the gas turned low, mother kissed you and said "good-night." Then the door shut softly, and you heard her going past the clock and back to father. And then, all at once, you knew why it was different downstairs.

After awhile you began to wonder—and wonder. How warm and soft the bed was! You snuggled closer under the blankets. My, how the wind blew outside! What *made* it blow, anyway? Anything couldn't blow *itself*, could it? When it rained so hard yesterday, and when it thundered Phippy Davis said it—was a giant rolling barrels in heaven! But you couldn't be sure it was true, because Phippy was a—a—cheat! And he said—his bull-pup could—do-tricks—regular circus tricks—and that wasn't true—because only real circus dogs—could—do—tricks—and ride horseback—and a funny clown—and someone—climbed—

The rest you told father and mother at breakfast. Only you called it a dream.

—Isabel Barlow, 'o6.

IN THE TWILIGHT.

The twilight falls and night is near. The August sun is going to bed in a bank of fleecy cloud. The maples in the yard, the brook out in the meadows, my little humming-bird, all are quiet on this Sabbath evening.

Mother is singing an old Latin hymn. I do not understand but I feel, in her voice, the joy, the sorrow, and the praise. The music talks more, somehow, in the twilight, when you shut your eyes and only listen.

Now "Rock of Ages" comes low and sweetly through the dusk. I open my eyes to watch her face. The cool wind blows up fresh from the lake, the maples rustle a soft accompaniment to mother's song. She bends to draw the shawl closer round my shoulders, and leaves a kiss warm on my forehead, but the music does not cease.

"In the Sweet By and By" comes ever so softly to my ear and I keep on wondering. And even while I dream, the twilight deepens into night.

—Myrtle Young, 'o6.

Alumni Round-Table.

PAGANISM AND CHRISTIANITY.

YO one can read the Gospels and the Book of Acts without realizing how unprepared the followers of Jesus were for his death. His association with the disciples was either too short for him to lay down a fixed and clear program of organized work in the world; or else his higher ideal of placing emphasis upon simple righteousness of conduct absorbed his interest. His death was an evident astonishment. He left his followers without a definite body of doctrine, or a permanent order of church government. He did leave them his peace and the constant fellowship of his spirit. With this possession they were compelled to make their place and his truth efficient in the world's life. But their power came slowly. His Messianic promises, however we may understand and interpret them now, left them under the impression of an impending earthly catastrophe, on the occasion of which he should appear in the clouds of heaven and initiate a new world order. As time passed without such occurrence, the necessity of living in the world as it was, but constantly under the conviction of his spiritual presence, led naturally to the various devices of teaching and government, and the growing methods of practice.

The first Christians were all Jews, Cornelius being generally regarded as the first Gentile received into the church. Jesus had not advised his followers to break with the Jewish order. Christians, one great purpose of Jesus' work was to purify Judaism, not to reject it. St. Paul first taught the doctrine of the indifference of Christians to Judaism as such. But such teaching was begun and carried out only after the Christians were persecuted and driven from the synagogues and from Jerusalem. They then began their work in the Pagan world. For the first century they made but little impression on that world. Roman writers make very little mention of them. Suetonius says that Claudius (41-54) "expelled the Jews from the city who were perpetually causing tumults, one Christ being the instigator." He also records that under Nero (54-68) "Christians were punished, a sect of men with a new and mischievous superstition." Tacitus also describes at length the kind of tortures Nero inflicted upon Christians. Cassius tells us that Flavius Clemens, cousin of Domitian (81-96), and his wife Domitilla, niece of the emperor, were banished from Rome, "for atheism and for adopting Jewish habits." Later writers have thought that these people were Christians, the Romans not apparently being able to distinguish between them and the Jews. In Pliny's letters to Trajan (Nos. 96, 97), we get an interesting account of how a Roman official regarded Christians about the year 112. These references just made are the only good records we have of the impression made upon the Pagan world by Christianity in the first century.

From the early Christians themselves by the fact that in that first century only about one hundred names altogether are preserved; that apart from those books of the New Testament, which surely fell within that period, there is no other extant Christian writing before the Letter of Clement, written perhaps about 93-95,—we discover how little hold they had upon the educated, the better civilized minds. The great work of Christianity was to come in the breakdown of the popular Greek and Roman traditions of thought and government. With the spiritual revival in Rome in the second century, disclosing itself in such men as Marcus Aurelius; with the prevalence of the individualistic teaching of Socrates, who was the first man in the world to consciously elevate personal responsibility and conscience above conventional

morality of custom and habit, Christianity came to its logical fruition as a factor in the world's life. It saved all that was best in Pagan culture, by taking it up into its own methods of the development of a human soul.

The finest civilization the world had ever known found its center in Rome of the second, third and fourth centuries. Education, art, science, religion, morality, flourished as never before. We are often told that Roman civilization was at its lowest ebb when Christianity came to its rescue. That is not true. Rome was at her best when the Spirit of Christ made its finest advances, bringing a new enthusiasm to the old ideals, and interpreting in glorious fashion, what the best minds of the Pagan world were ready for and longing for. It remains a fact of history that Christianity has never made progress in the world except where the Graeco-Roman civilization had first prepared the way. It is Pagan culture combined with the Christian ideal of life, the Christ-life, that fills our imagination and commands our devotion now.

Christianity gave Rome the life of Christ. Rome gave Christianity her philosophy, her methods of thought and teaching, her institutions, her types of literature, her church architecture and in great part her religious services. The Pagan ideal was found in self-control, balance, measure, definiteness. The Christian ideal with its spirituality, that often turned to mysticism, and its infinite reach, that often found expression in indefiniteness, came into strife with the Pagan. It was the combination of the two that resulted in what history recognizes as the Christian church. It was a new culture, founded upon the direct application of Christ's spirit to the life of this world, that dominated Roman institutions, both religious and political and made Rome a Christian state.

The Roman empire became Christian in the early part of the fourth century under Constantine. Then followed a period of the most fascinating and delightful type of civilization. There was an innocence and a spontaneity and a toleration and a buoyancy in the better circles of the church that never came again till Milton's immortal measures combined the classic and the Christian ideals. It is only necessary to turn to the wonderful correspondence of Bishop Basil of Caesarea in Asia Minor with his Pagan tutor, Libanius, the famous teacher of rhetoric, to behold a charming picture of that life. "All who are attached to the rose," writes Basil as might be expected in the case of lovers of the beautiful, "are not displeased even at the thorns from out of which the flower blows. Your letter had indeed the bloom of the rose, and by

its fair speech, opened out all spring to me; but it is bethorned with certain faultfindings. But even the thorn of your words is delightful to me, for it enkindles in me a greater longing for your friendship." And Libanius replies, "If these are the words of an untrained tongue, what would you be if you should polish them? On your lips live fountains of words better than the flowing of springs. I, on the contrary, if I am not daily watered, am silent."

The more strict monastic self-denial albeit mingled with the same charm is found in these pitiful words of St. Jerome: "When I was on my way to Jerusalem to wage my warfare, I still could not bring myself to forego the library which I had formed tor myself at Rome with great care and toil. And so, miserable man that I was, I would fast only that afterwards I might read my Cicero. After many nights of vigil, I would once more take up my Plautus." St. Jerome is the type of life of the middle and latter part of the fourth century, Paganism and Christianity struggling together and at last creating the Christian Church. It was in this period that church organization grew. Then was first developed the type of public preaching, with a desire for form in the sermon, such as the great discourses of Chrysostom illustrate. Then was developed dogma in the true sense, and all the wealth of beauty and art and music and ritual that the church service needed and appropriated. All this reached its height in the genius of Augustin, Bishop of Hippo, whose book, "The City of God," is the most remarkable Christian production after the New Testament.

It was this Pagan-Christian type of life with which the civilization of Rome met the Dark Ages. We are often taught that Rome fell because of her internal weaknesses and vices. Such teaching is false. When Rome fell, she was for the first time consciously a Christian nation. The real cause of her downfall was that strange and almost inexplainable series of migrations of the Germans, Goths, Huns and the other barbarians, which poured over the Roman borders as a cloud of locusts devastates a wheat field. Sometimes in the world's history, physical force does for the time overcome spiritual force. That was what happened then. In this break-up of Rome's glory, the one institution that preserved its vitality and power and brought those Christian and classic traditions to us was the church,—a church maintaining the spirit of Christ in forms of Pagan culture.

-JOHN CARROLL PERKINS, '82.

ALUMNI NOTES.

'68.—President Chase was present at the recent meeting of college presidents at Northwestern University, and delivered an address there.

'70.—The services of Professor Jordan have been repeatedly required of late at courts in exhibiting the results of his analyses of various kinds of beer, in which there was doubt as to the percentage of alcohol contained.

'75.—Judge A. M. Spear presided at the session of the Supreme Court just closed in Auburn.

'76.—J. W. Daniels is superintendent of schools at Boise City. Idaho.

'76.—E. C. Adams has recently visited Lewiston. Mr. Adams is the successful principal of the High School at Newton, Mass., which is one of the best in the country and which has an enrollment of 900 pupils.

'77.—G. A. Stuart, superintendent of schools at New Britain, Conn., has a daughter just ready for Bates.

'77.—A daughter of Hon. O. B. Clason will enter Bates in the fall.

'79.—E. M. Briggs has just opened one of the finest law offices in the city, at the corner of Main and Lisbon streets in the block which the First National Bank has been reconstructing.

'79.-M. C. Smart is at present located at Littleton, N. H.

'80.—O. C. Tarbox has recently moved from Princeton, Minn., to Oneonta, N. Y.

'81.—W. P. Curtis of the Free Baptist Church, Island Falls, Me., is having a very successful pastorate. A parsonage for the church has just been built.

'81.—Mrs. Emma J. (Clark) Rand, contributed to the *Lewiston Journal* a very interesting account of the life of the late Mrs. Ellen Stanley.

'81.—Rev. Edward Thomas Pitts, pastor of the Congregational Church of Somerville, Mass., has accepted the pastorate of the Congregational Church, Fryeburg, Me., for one year.

'81.—Harry Peter Folsom has lately presented to the library five volumes of recent fiction.

'82.—We are grateful to Rev. John Carroll Perkins of the First Parish Church, Portland, for an interesting article in this month's STUDENT.

'82.—O. H. Tracy, pastor of the Free Baptist Church, Pitts-field, Me., has lately had large accessions to his church.

'82.—F. L. Blanchard of the New York Daily News has presented some valuable books for the library.

'87.—C. S. Pendleton is very successful as pastor of the Free Baptist Church at Oneonta, N. Y.

'88.—Through the generosity of Rev. Frederick W. Oakes of Denver, Colorado, a beautiful roll-top desk has been placed in the library.

'88.—Nellie B. Jordan of Alfred, Me., recently visited friends in Lewiston.

'90.—George H. Hamlen, a missionary for ten years in India, is to return to Maine in June, with his family, for rest and recuperation.

'90.—Rev. H. J. Piper, who has been located at Dexter, Me., has accepted a call to a new Free Baptist Church in Eden Park, R. I., a suburb of Providence. His resignation was a surprise to his parish at Dexter and a cause of much regret.

'91.—F. L. Pugsley, principal of Lyndon Seminary, Lyndon, Vt., is very successful in his work. His school is increasing in number and gaining in funds.

'93.—Charles K. Brown is a pharmacist in Winthrop, Mass.

'93.—C. C. Spratt of Bridgton Academy, was here during the Interscholastic Meet.

'93.—E. W. Small is principal of the High School at Leominster, Mass.

'93.—Friends have received news of the death in Prescott, Arizona, of Dr. Wilson C. Marden of Pittsfield.

'94.—Howard M. Cook is successful as a lawyer in Bangor, where he has extensive practice.

'94.—A. H. Miller, M.D., of Providence, R. I., is becoming very well known in his profession. Dr. Miller is frequently called upon for consultations with leading surgeons of our large cities.

'94.—A. J. Marsh is pastor of the Free Baptist Church, Lynn, Mass.

'95.—Dr. F. W. Wakefield, whose ill health compelled him to leave a flourishing practice at Bridgeport, Conn., to spend the winter in Southern California, is said to be much improved by the change of climate.

'96.—Dr. Ralph L. Thompson of Boston, a member of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, has made a valuable discovery on the theory of immunity from disease. Since the blood in its normal condition possesses properties which kill bacte-

ria in the system, Dr. Thompson proposes to make this fact of great practical value to physicians in the combat against disease.

'97.—C. E. Milliken of Island Falls has nearly recovered from

the serious accident which befell him in January.

'98.—A. A. Knowlton is assistant professor of Physics at the Armour Institute, Chicago.

'99.—S. C. Lary, sub-master of the High School at Hingham, Mass., and Mrs. Blanche (Noyes) Lary, '01, are rejoicing in the birth of a son (Howard Noyes) on April 25.

'99.—Ernest L. Palmer and Mrs. Annie (Butterfield) Palmer, of Bowdoinham, were present at the recent debate between Bates College and Boston University Law School.

'or.—Harold E. E. Stevens has been at home on a short visit from his studies at Harvard Medical School.

'or.—J. E. Wilson, pastor of the Pine Street Free Baptist Church, Lewiston, preached the baccalaureate sermon for Monmouth Academy on Sunday, April 19.

'oi.—Annie E. Bailey, who is teaching at Bridgton Academy,

was in Lewiston during the Interscholastic Meet.

'02.—L. J. Deane recently spent a few days in Lewiston. He is learning the paper-making business at Windsor Mills, Canada.

'02.—W. E. Sullivan, principal of the High School at Oakland, has a student for the next Freshman Class at Bates.

'02.—Susie F. Watts is assistant in the High School at Wells, Me.

'02.—S. E. Longwell has a position in Gloversville, N. Y.

Mrs. Ellen B. Stanley, widow of Professor Richard C. Stanley, who was for twenty-three years Professor of Chemistry at Bates College, died Sunday, April 26. For more than twenty-five years Mrs. Stanley had been one of the most devoted friends of the college; her father, Rev. Dr. Balkam, was for a time, also, a professor at Bates.

Around the Editors' Table.

OCCASIONALLY some student expresses a desire that fraternities be introduced at Bates, giving as his only reason that such exist at the other colleges in the State. The introduction of such features in a student body of one hundred and fiftyone would, as it has been shown elsewhere, have anything but a strengthening effect on athletic interests.

Although to some our literary societies may seem "tame," the debating teams from other colleges have found that their opponents had received somewhere some very strenuous training. Not to be too conservative, but when a change gives no evidence of improvement, the best course is to let well enough alone.

ANY of us on hearing a wave of wild cheering sweep over the athletic field, feel our muscles tighten and our pulse quicken; if asked to define our feelings, would say, "it is the result of college spirit." When we see an opposing team fight a losing battle inch by inch and foot by foot, loyally supported by its students from beginning to end, we call it a manifestation of college spirit and give it our hearty applause.

It is this intangible quality which makes men work for athletic teams in sun or rain. We can have no idea of the extent it contributes to the success or failure of a college. College spirit is college patriotism. The greatest nations of the world are the most patriotic. This spirit preserved the integrity of tiny Switzerland through years of oppression and European discord; made little England ruler of half the world, and saved the Union from destruction in the crisis of 1860.

It not only benefits the college, on behalf of which it is excited, but the individual, making him nobler and broader in his views. For college spirit must be unselfish, sinking the interests of the individual in the interests of *Alma Mater*. Let us strive at Bates to make our college spirit stronger and deeper, fitting Bates men and women to better play their part in after life.

If any one were to ask you if our college were a religious institution, how readily you would answer in the affirmative. If there is one thing upon which we pride ourselves, it is that we are a Christian college. Yet if one were to judge our spirituality

by the attendance at class prayer-meeting, what opinion would he form? The average attendance at prayer-meeting, with the exception of the Freshman Class, is not over twenty-five persons. Now, this surely cannot mean that there are over half the class who are not Christians. We know that this is not so, that many belong to the church who do not attend class prayer-meeting regularly. Of course, there is justification for this sometimes, but when he gives as an excuse that he has not time, that he can spend this half-hour more profitably in study or exercise, we are inclined to differ. Did you ever notice that we always have time for the things which we wish to do? We find time to go to society, we have time to attend class business-meetings, but class prayermeetings! Oh, no, there is so much that we can do that last halfhour Friday, which is of so great importance! What! Are our studies so hard and all-absorbing that when we are given a halfhour, we must rush to our rooms and study? Are the demands for pleasure and exercise so great that we cannot spare the time to help others by attending class prayer-meeting? We really are helping if we attend, for even if we do not speak, we encourage others by our presence. No wonder that you find it unattractive when the same few speak every time, and in singing one poor tenor tries to balance all the rest. But just come and help out with the singing. You will find that the meetings grow more interesting and helpful as the numbers increase. When the Faculty give us this half hour for devotion, is it not our duty to use it for the upbuilding of ourselves and our college?

DURING our absences from college as we come in contact with all classes of people, many of us find it difficult to converse with those whom we cannot approach on the common ground of college acquaintanceship; we find, to our regret, that we are not brilliant, not even fair, conversationalists. We may set about trying to remedy this defect, but we are likely not to succeed—many people can talk incessantly, but very few can acquire, in a life-time, the art of conversation. But here is a bit of consolation for us—the art of knowing how to listen well is said to be as great an accomplishment as that of being able to talk agreeably. The self-made merchant wrote to his son, "Remember that it's easier to look wise than to talk wisdom. Say less than the other fellow and listen more than you talk." All public speakers and teachers will testify as to the inspiration afforded by an intel-

ligent and attentive audience—yet so many of us are not even good listeners! As college students we may not have time to gain a brilliant style of conversation, but we can at least acquire the habit of listening, in our every-day recitations and lectures, society meetings, and even in chapel exercises. Thus one step will have been gained toward that broad culture which we are seeking.

USE OF THE BULLETIN-BOARDS.

W E have recently been showing spirit in base-ball, in track work, in debating, but where is our sense of common college loyalty in permitting the bulletin-boards to be placarded with labels which would disgrace a slum school? It might be difficult for a stranger to comprehend the standard of high-grade morality, for which our institution stands, first of all, if he happened to stop on the steps of Hathorn Hall some morning before anyone, with a feeling of shame, had had time to scrape off a vindictive notice. Last fall the student body publicly condemned those who profaned the chapel. If we still have some sense of the fitness of things, let us realize that we are too tall to call ill-sounding names—to throw stones at each other's backs. If we are so made as to harbor grudges, let us at least refrain from publishing them abroad and from changing the place for respectable announcements to a signboard of spiteful libels.

Local Department.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR BATES.

Again Bates has contended in an intercollegiate debate, again her representatives have tested their forensic ability with that of an opponent and again they are victorious. How can we help being proud of Bates? This is the tenth intercollegiate debate and the ninth victory. Certainly to win from such teams as those of the Harvard Seniors, Trinity and the Boston University Law School, signifies not only natural ability but likewise faithful and assiduous application on the part of the victors. And should not such hard work be commended? Should not every student of Bates College feel an added enthusiasm, one degree more of pride in our institution?

The same hard work which has won for Bates in the past, won for Bates in the contest with the Boston University Law School on the evening of May 4th. I daresay that for three weeks before the debate you did not meet Spofford on the campus with-

out seeing at least three volumes of the Forum, or perhaps a half-dozen Atlantic Monthlies under his arm. Swan likewise seemed enshrouded in an atmosphere of wisdom. He ran to Reports of Industrial Commissions; and Weymouth wasn't far behind. He was in the library searching for something of Carroll D. Wright's on Arbitration Boards with "Compulsory Powers." But now they are glad they worked, for to them is the honor of having defeated a debating team with a record almost equal to

that of Harvard or Princeton.

The evening for the debate was a favorable one. The mass of Bates students occupied one side of the hall. The rest was filled with interested Lewiston and Auburn people who expected to learn something about "Compulsory Arbitration," or "Arbitration with Compulsory Powers"—which? They probably didn't know. At any rate they found out about both. Senator Frye presided with dignity and calmness. The B. U. and Bates men, however, didn't take the situation as coolly as he. They seemed a little uneasy. Dr. Salley offered prayer. Then Lawyer Judkins got out his watch, and the Senator, after speaking a cordial word to his "neighbors and friends," introduced Spofford of Bates.

Spofford stated the question, "Resolved, That State Boards of Arbitration with Compulsory Powers Should Be Established to Settle Industrial Disputes Between Employers and Employes." In a clear voice and easy manner he proceeded to carefully define the question and plot the line of argument which the affirmative desired to pursue. He first proved that there are not to-day throughout the United States methods permanent or at all effective for the settlement of industrial disputes. In support of this he showed that thirty-nine states in the Union lack boards with powers necessary for effective action. His next proposition was that, because of this lack and because of the subsequent danger liable to be attached to industrial pursuits, the public should take action by establishing some means for the purpose of settling such disputes, namely arbitration boards with compulsory powers.

Mr. Weeks of the B. U. L. S. was next introduced. He did not accept the definition of the affirmative. Spofford had argued for the establishment of state boards with compulsory powers. Weeks interpreted the question as referring to compulsory arbitration and built his argument upon this foundation. He outlined the negative discussion and led off with the proposition that, first, compulsory arbitration was impracticable. Weeks showed excellent oratorical ability and his manner pleased the audience.

Swan, the next affirmative speaker, delivered a very convincing argument, proving the practical value of State Boards of Arbitration with Compulsory Powers. He showed how six states, which possessed boards similar to those advocated by the affirmative, had taken steps toward securing industrial peace. And even though the methods of these boards were not ideally effective as yet, nevertheless they had already accomplished enough to amply justify their creation.

O'Hare, the next Boston University speaker, proved that

"compulsory arbitration" was unconstitutional. He showed how its effect would be in direct violation of the thirteenth amendment to the Constitution wherein it is stated that involuntary servitude shall not be permitted. Again the negative werearguing Compulsory Arbitration instead of Arbitration Boards with Compulsory Powers.

Weymouth, the last speaker for Bates, resumed the line of argument begun by Swan and showed how Boards of Arbitration with Compulsory Powers had already been effective and how more such boards with even greater powers should be established. This system, he maintained, was sound in its theory and practical

in its making.

Meins, of B. U., the last speaker on the main argument, like his colleagues, showed marked oratorical ability, which together with pertinent bits of humor, held the close attention and won the appreciation of the audience. His argument depicted clearly the pernicious and ruinous economic results to our country's welfare,

should compulsory arbitration be adopted.

O'Hare of B. U., the first on rebuttal, cited as an example of the complete failure of the boards which they denounced, the state of affairs in New Zealand. Spofford of Bates, the next on rebuttal, spent the most of his time in supporting the definition already given by the affirmative. By authoritative references he etndeavored to convince the audience more strongly that the question meant the establishment of State Boards of Arbitration with Compulsory Powers, which according to undisputed authority referred to boards in whose hands was placed the power to summon witnesses and gain information in regard to any industrial dispute. Meins, of B. U., still refusing to accept the affirmative definition, pointed to the failure of the Massachusetts board to settle the Lowell strike. Swan of Bates, after relating a very humorous and pertinent story, "called the wandering sheep home." His remarks hit hard at the vulnerable spots in the opponent's argument. Weeks, of B. U., closed the argument for the negative by trying to show that the correct interpretation of the question was as the negative had stated. Weymouth closed the discussion by carefully summing up the affirmative argument.

The debate was over. Professor Baker of Harvard, President Fellows, of U. of M., and Samuel Elder, Esq., passed in front of the audience to a side room where they were to "arbitrate the matter of arbitration." Who would win? The countenances on the Bates side of the hall looked doubtful. The disputants at their tables on the stage were anxiously moving in their seats. The Boston University team had excelled in oratory but had they correctly interpreted the question? They had hung to "compulsory arbitration," while the Bates team had refused to give up their meaning—"State Boards of Arbitration with Com-

pulsory Powers."

Twenty-five minutes was a long time to wait, but at last it was over and Prof. Baker in behalf of the committee awarded the victory to Bates.

—W. L. Parsons, '05.

NAVAL ACADEMY EXAMINATION.

There will be a competitive examination for the nomination of a cadet to the Naval Academy from the Second District of Maine before a committee consisting of Prof. George C. Purington of Farmington, Prof. William T. Foster of Bates College, Lewiston, and Hon. M. C. Wedgwood of Lewiston, at the office of Hon. M. C. Wedgwood in Lewiston at 9 o'clock A.M., Friday, May 29, 1903.

The candidates getting the highest record in the examination will receive the nomination, and alternates will be selected in the

order of their record.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

It gives us great pleasure to acquaint our readers with the plans of the Northfield Student Conference for 1903. Last year about a thousand young men from the Eastern Colleges and Preparatory Schools attended the Northfield Student Conference. At this Conference the mornings and evenings were spent in training the men in the most effective and aggressive methods of Christian work; the afternoons in athletic contests and social times. These afternoons gave an opportunity, which is rarely found, for men from one college to meet men from other colleges and for students of the secondary schools to get acquainted with University men. The most prominent men in the college world were there; men who have been on big debating teams and figurd on "All Americas;" such leaders as Frantz and Lightner of Harvard, Capt. Chadwick of Yale, Hutchinson of Princeton, Marshall of Columbia, and McCracken of Pennsylvania.

One of the most interesting forms of recreation at this conference is the Fourth of July celebration which the universal opinion of those in attendance in past years adjudges to be the most unique of its kind in existence. In the afternoon a field day is held and the various colleges compete in all manner of athletic contests. In the evening the college delegations are assigned places in the large auditorium, and to introduce themselves engage lustily in college yells and songs. This lively demonstration is followed by the Independence Day oration, this year to be given by Judge Seldon P. Spencer of St. Louis, Mo. A huge bonfire is then lighted and all manner of performances engaged in until the

small hours of the morning.

The Conference this year takes place from June 26 to July 5. It will be as strongly representative and have as powerful speakers as any past conference. A few of the speakers are Mr. Robert E. Speer, Hon. S. B. Capen, Anson Phelps Stokes, G. Campbell Morgan, and John R. Mott, who will preside. It is the earnest wish of the directors that every Preparatory School and College of the East may be represented there this summer. The expenses are light. Camp Northfield, open all summer, registered 500 men

last season. Any one can live there for between \$3.50 and \$4.50 a week, or they can live at higher priced places, just as they choose. In years past, some of the delegates of the Student Conference, and many of their friends and relatives, wishing to attend the platform meetings of the Conference, and desiring the accommodations of a first-class hotel, have been entertained at "The Northfield," a delightful summer home, fitted with the best of conveniences and offering attractions that appeal to refined people. The Conference is not a money-making scheme. It is run by students for the benefit of students, and it is the one link—free from rivalry, devoid of athletic rancor—which binds together the colleges.

East Northfield, Mass., May 8, 1903.

GLIMPSES OF COLLEGE LIFE.

Professors Clarke and Veditz both have fine new horseless carriages.

Rev. Mr. Taylor, a graduate of Tufts, conducted chapel exercises one morning recently.

John Archer David, 1904, has returned to college after teaching a successful term at Garland, Me.

On May fifth, a party of Juniors and Seniors spent a very pleasant evening in Roger Williams Hall, in the rooms of Mr. Dunfield, '04.

Nichols, formerly of 1905, has returned to college, dropping back into 1906. He is a fast third baseman and makes a valuable addition to our team.

On account of a slight attack of appendicitis, A. K. Spofford, editor-in-chief of the Student, has gone to his home in South Paris, where he will remain until fully recovered.

Rev. Mr. Upcraft, who returned from missionary work in China, a short time ago, gave a very interesting and instructive talk in chapel on the Chinese and their customs, one morning recently.

Ed Connor, 1906, has been coaching Leavitt Institute baseball team for a few days. The game May 2d in which they held the strong Lewiston High team down to one run was certainly a compliment to his work.

President Chase has been called to Chicago for a few days, on business. During his absence the Juniors are doing double work in political economy to make up for the work in psychology which is discontinued during his absence.

The Maine Intercollegiate Athletic Board met in Augusta, April 25th, to draw up rules of order. Mr. Tukey represented the Bates Faculty, Briggs, 1904, the student body. Representatives were present from Colby and U. of M.

Our team was weakened at Orono by the absence of Scot Austin, 1906, who was called home on account of the illness of his parents. We are glad to hear that they have greatly improved, allowing him to return in time for the Colby game.

Ralph Kendall, 1906, had his leg broken in the second inning of the Maine game. Thatcher of U. of M. stealing second, shot by the bag, striking Kendall feet first. The fracture, however, is a simple one and no doubt Kendall will be with us again in a few weeks.

The Seniors showed their appreciation of Prof. Stanton's gift of \$25 by assembling at his residence and hanging him a Maybasket filled with flowers. After enjoying a happy hour at Professor Stanton's house the class visited Mt. David, from there returning to most enjoyable refreshments and general good time in Piærian room.

The debating teams were tendered a reception by the Junior Class on the evening after the victory over B. U. Law School. Eurosophia and Polymnia rooms were prettily decorated for the occasion. The class turned out en masse to do honor to the winners of the B. U. Law School and Trinity debates. Refreshments were served, after which speeches were called for: Messra. Spofford, Swan and Weymouth of the B. U. Law School team and Mr. Briggs of the Trinity team expressed their appreciation of the kindness and cordiality shown by the Class of 1904 and by the college, in their support of the teams.

To entertain friends and guests from the fitting schools, the three literary societies united for a program in the chapel at Hathorn Hall on Friday evening. The room was well filled and the following program was enjoyed:

Prayer.
Vocal Solo.
Reading.
Reading,
Reading,
Vocal Solo.
Reading,
Vocal Solo.
Piano Solo.
Mr. Paige of the Divinity School.
Mr. Beedy, 'o3.
Miss Prince, 'o3.
Miss Shaw, 'o6.
Mr. Paige of the Divinity School.
Mr. Beedy, 'o3.
Miss Smith, 'o6.

Mr. Lothrop, '03, acted as presiding officer. Miss Walker, '04, acted as secretary.

Athletics.

Bridgton Academy's victory over Hebron, on Garcelon Field, Saturday, May 7, in one of the finest fitting school games ever played in Maine, gives the championship of the schools in the meet and the banner offered by Bates to the winning team. Bridgton is to be congratulated on giving us such a fine exhibition of base-ball.

The Amherst game! Our boys showed what they could do when they held the strong Amherst team down to one score on April 25th. It was a fine exhibition of good base-ball, a pitchers'

battle from beginning to end.

Kane and Doe did fine work. During nine innings only 23 men faced Kane, and he let the visitors down with a single safe hit. Three men reached first but two were caught off the bag by Kane's quick throws. He was well supported in the field. Kelliher, Favour and Shay fielding brilliantly. Doe pitched fine ball and was not responsible for the loss of the game. He allowed only six hits, and was invincible at critical points. Allen, Kendall, Russell and Doe did some clever fielding. Amherst won in the eighth. Kelliher, the first man up, hit to Kendall, whose throw was so wild that the run was scored before the ball could be returned to the plate. Amherst had men on third and second with none out, in the sixth, but could not score. Wheeler did the best hitting of the day. The score:

Assertance					
AMHERST.					
	R 1	B	PO	A	E
	0 2	2	2	0	O
	0 ()	0	O	0
	I :	I	3	7	0
	0	I	2	2	0
	0 ()	14	2	0
	0 :	I	I	2	I
	0	Ţ	0	0	0
	0	I	I	4	0
	0 (О	I	5	0
Field, c.f	0 ()	O	0	0
_				_	_
Totals	1 (5 :	27	19	I
BATES.					
	R I	В	PO	A	E
Allen, ss	0 ()	0	5	0
77 1 11 -1	0 (0	2	4	T
	0 ()	2	c	0
	0 ()	I	0	0
	0	ī	T	2 .	I
	0 0)	T	6	Ô
	0 ()	14	I	T
	0 (0	3	0	0
	0 ()	ŏ	0	0
_				_	_
Totals	o :	1 :	24	18	3

Two-base hits—Kelliher, Wheeler. Stolen bases—Chase, Sturgis. First base on balls, off Kane; off Doe 2. Struck out, by Kane 5; by Doe. Time, 1h. 20m. Umpire—Farrell.

This game will be of considerable interest to eastern Maine. Kane, Shay, Favour, Roe, Stone, Raftery, Allen and Bucknam, all played in the Northern Maine League last season. Kendall is the former E. M. C. S. player and Russell held down first

base for U. of M. two years ago.

The Maine game: On Saturday, May 4th, at Orono, Bates crimson was defeated by the blue. Up to the second inning the score was 0 to 0 and Bates seemed to be slightly in the lead in point of playing. Then Kendall's accident greatly weakened the team and took the life and snap out of the team. Maerz was called from right field to second, while Towne and Cole were sent in turn to the field. The score:

	UNIVERSITY OF	М	AINE						
				BH		PO	A	E	
Veazie, 2b				. 3		5	2	I	
McDonald, 2b						0	2	0	
Chase, c.f				. 0		I	0	I	
Mitchell, r.f				. I		Ι	0	0	
Thatcher, ss				. 2		2	I	0	
Collins, Ib				. 3		6	0	0	
Larrabee, l.f						4	0	0	
Violette, c		٠		. 2		6	2	2	
Frost, p				. 0		2	2	I	
m					-	-	_	_	
Totals			• • • • •	14	2	7	9	5	
	D								
	BATES.								
A 11				BH		PO	A	E	
Allen, ss						2	3	0	
Stone, c						5	I	0	
Bucknam, 1.f		• • • •		. 0		Ι	0	0	
Kendall, 2b	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • •		. 0		Ι	0	0	
Towne, r.f						0	0	I	
Cole, r.f						2	0	0	
Maerz, r.f., 2b						Ι	6	2	
Nichols, 2b						I	0	I	
Conners, Ib						3	I	I	
Russell, c.f						0	0	0	
Doe, p	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • •		. 0		Ι	3	0	
Total-					_	_		_	
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			•	2		14	5	
	I	2		1 5	6	7	8	9	
U. of M		I	2 (_	0	2	C	1-9	
Bates	0	I	1 () I	0	0	I	0-4	

Runs made—by Veazie, McDonald, Chase 2, Mitchell 2, Thatcher, Collins, Larrabee, Allen, Bucknam. Nichols, Russell. Two-base hits—Mitchell, Allen. Three-base hits—Collins, Violette. Stolen bases—Veazie 2, Chase, Mitchell, Thatcher, Larrabee, Stone, Bucknam 2, Russell. Base on balls—off Frost, Allen, Nichols, Maerz 2, Russell, Doe; by Doe, McDonald, Violette. Double play—Thatcher, unassisted. Sacrifice hits—Mitchell, Collins, Stone, Conners. Passed balls—Violette, Stone 2. Umpire—Murray. Time—2h. 15m.

The Colby game: On Garcelon Field, May 6th, before an enthusiastic audience of supporters and students, the crack Colby team took our boys into camp to the tune of 8 to 2. Kendall was sorely missed. Vail in the box for Colby proved a puzzle. The features of the game were a star catch by Nichols at third, and the gathering in of what seemed a two-bagger for Allan, by Teague, Colby's center fielder.

AB R BH PO A E	
Austin, 2b 5 0 0 I 2 0	
Allen, ss 3 I I 0 2 2	
Stone, c 3 0 I 7 I 0	
Bucknam, l.f 4 0 I 0 0 I	
Conners, 1b 4 0 0 16 0 3	
Nichols, 3b 4 0 4 I I 0	
Mearz, r.f 3 I 2 2 0 I	
Doe, c.f., p 4 0 0 0 3 0	
Towne, p 0 0 0 0 4 0	
Wood, c.f 3 0 0 0 0 0	
Totals 33 2 5 27 13 7	
COLBY COLLEGE.	
AB R BH PO A E	
Abbott, r.f 5 I I O O I	
Coombs, 2b 5 I 2 4 2 0	
Cowing, c 5 I 2 IO 0 0	
Vail, p 5 2 2 0 6 0	
D. Teague, c.f	
Treene, Ibilition of 5	
rugsicy, bottom of a	
j. Teague, minimum j	
Craig, 3b 4 I I I 0 0	
Totals 44 8 14 27 10 3	
Bates 0 0 0 0 0 1 I 0 0-2	
Colby 0 I 2 3 0 0 2 C 0—8	

Earned runs—Colby 3, Bates I. Two-base hits—Coombs. Three-base hits, Abbott, Cowing, Allen, Stone. Stolen bases—Coombs, Cowing, Vail, Keene, Maerz. Double plays—Pugsley, Coombs, Keene. First base on balls—by Vail 2. Hit by pitched balls—Stone, Maerz. Struck out—by Towne, Abbott, Cowing; by Vail, Austin 2, Stone, Coombs 3, Doe 2, Wood; by Doe, Coombs. Pugsley 2, J. Teague. Passed balls—Cowing. Time—I.40. Umpire—John Carregan. Attendance—400.

The Massachusetts State game: On Saturday, May 9th, was played one of the most exciting games of base-ball ever seen on Garcelon Field. Up to the ninth inning the Massachusetts boys led with a score of five to four. Then the boys on the bleachers rose and shouted themselves hoarse for a hit. Cole came up and flied out. Towne got his base and went to third on Austin's sacrifice. Allen got to first on four balls, and Towne tied the score on a passed ball. "Cap" Stone broke his back over the first one, but failed to connect. The third one over was good and Stone met it fair. Allan scored and the game was won.

BATES COLLEGE.

	AB	R	PO	A	E
Austin, 2b	5	I	I	0	0
Allen, ss	4	3	3	3	I
Stone, c	5	2	12	0	0
Bucknam, 1.f	4	I	0	0	0
Nichols, 3b 4	0	0	I	I	0
Maerz, r.f 3	I	2	2	0	I
Doe, c.f	4	0	1	0	I
Cole, 1b	4	0	9	0	0
Towne, p	4	2	I	2	0
				-	—
Totals	38	0	27	7	3

MASSACHUSETTS STATE COLLEGE.

	AB	R	PO	A	E
Martin, ss	4	0	3	0	0
O'Hearn, 2b	4	1	4	3	2
Halligan, c.f	4	0	3	O	I
Harvey, c	4	I	3	0	0
Kennedy, r.f	4	2	0	0	0
Gregg, 1.f		I	I	0	I
Brooks, 3b		0	I	0	0
Walker, Ib		0	5	0	0
Cook, p		I	o	I	0
			_	_	_
Totals	31	6	*25	4	4
I 2	3 4	5	6 7	8 9	,
Bates I 0 0	0 0	0	I 2	0 2	-6

Runs earned—Bates 2, Massachusetts State 2. Runs made—Austin, Allen 3, Towne 2, Martin, O'Hearn, Harvey 2, Gregg. Three-base hits—Kennedy. Home runs—Allen. Sacrifice hits—O'Hearn, Brooks 2. Stolen, bases—Allen 2, Towne, O'Hearn. First base on balls—Cook 1. First base on errors—Bates 2, Massachusetts State 3. Left on bases—Bates 5, Massachusetts State 6. Struck out—by Towne, Martin, O'Hearn 2, Halligan 2, Kennedy 2, Gregg, Walker, Stone, Bucknam 2, Maerz, Doe, Cole. Double plays—Allen and Cole. Passed balls—Harvey. Hit by pitched ball—Martin, Gregg. Time—1.45. Umpire—Edward Conday. Attendance—400.

Massachusetts State I I O O O I O 2 0-5

Attendance—400.

*Winning run made with two men out.
*Austin hit by batted ball.

Exchanges.

TITLE such as "On the American College Girl" draws the attention of nearly every reader of undergraduate journalism, and in that aggregate of generalities which is commonly found in current periodicals is a short sketch by Frank R. Adams in the Monthly Maroon. With a comfortable feeling we learn the "Grad's" idea of the desirable college woman:

"But the ideal college girl, it seems to me, is the one who, like most of us fellows, looks upon a higher education as a thing to be taken neither too seriously nor too lightly, as an entertaining and perhaps useful experience

which is a pleasant preparation for something good to come rather than an absolute end in itself. She goes to the social affairs if she is invited, but does not feel as if there were a blank in her life if she misses one. She studies a little, not too much, and, again, like most of us, gets one or two flunk notices during her college course. The flunk notice, by the way, if judiciously applied in small doses, is one of the most stimulating and beneficial tonics. To be most effectual it should come near the end of one's Sophomore year. Then it clears one's brain from an accumulated cloud of conceit and awakens new respect for institutions which have lost some of their impressiveness because of long association."

However, after the speaker has disappeared with a letter to his room the Junior says:

"I didn't know that he used to have much to do with girls

when he was an undergraduate."

"He didn't," says the cynical Senior, "in fact, he didn't have anything to do with them at all. That's how he comes to speak

so knowingly about them."

The first American to win a Cecil Rhodes Scholarship is Eugene H. Lehman of Pueblo, Colorado. He is a graduate of Columbia and of Yale and was chosen by Governor Breman from 200 applicants.

We quote from the college magazines the following pieces of

verse as being exceptionally good:

THE JUNIOR.

Three pleasant years have glinted idly by,
Leaving the fragrance of a rose in May,
Leaving the glamour of a sunlit day—
Three years, still ringing with the melody
Of rippling laughter, lilting merrily;
Gentle our lives as is the peaceful play
And murmur of the streamlet on its way
From the dark woodlands to the rolling sea.

Say they, another year, and all the song,
The fragrance and the glory of the light,
Will vanish with the whistling of the wind?
Ah! say not so! Although 'tis not for long,
Still, while it lasts, let all the world be bright,
Nor mar a moment with a word unkind.

-HALL STONER LUSK, '04, in Georgetown College Journal.

THE BRINK O' THINGS.

Come stray with me to the brink o' things, In the land of the rolling hills, Where you never know, As on you go, What the winding roadway wills.

'Tis now from the summit an aisle of elms
Blurs all but the beauty near;
Where they arch and meet
With idle feet
You linger, and forward peer.

'Tis now on the rise you look before,
And over the crest there peeps
The eye of a lake;
And the leap you take,—
Will that land you in its deeps?

'Tis dawn sometimes and sometimes dusk
When over the brink there blows
A wildering mist,
And all things whist;
And we wander—where, who knows?

-Rose Alden, 1901, in Mt. Holyoke.

To R. L. S., Buried on the Summit of Vaea Mountain, Samoa, Dec. 4, 1894.

Where the mist-spirits float their pennons gray, On Vaea's gusty mountain peak is he Keeping the bivouac of eternity Pavilioned like a god. Day after day He listens to the epic winds that stray Vagrant around the world, and birds that flee, Across the vasty reaches of the sea Sing him the sago of their weary way.

Teller of tales, dear, venturous, yearning heart, Magician, rest upon your peak apart From beaten paths and smoke and cities' towers, And dream new dreams, unbroken save only when The child-like, reverent, dark-skinned island men Pant up the steep cliff, laden with tropic flowers.

-CHARLES W. COLLINS, Monthly Maroon.

Books Reviewed.

THE TRAMP'S HAND-BOOK. By Harry Roberts.

The title is indicative of the book. It contains much useful instruction to one who loves to camp out or journey into the country without extensive equipment. It teaches how to make things comfortable with small means and take advantage of the small things, natural and artificial, which fall in the path of the hunter, trapper or gypsey. John Lane, N. Y.

Bevier's Brief Greek Syntax. By Louis Bevier, Jr., Ph.D., Professor of the Greek Language and Literature in Rutgers College.

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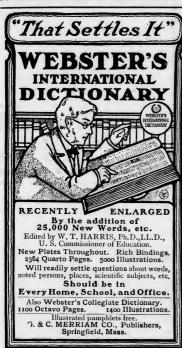
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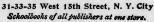
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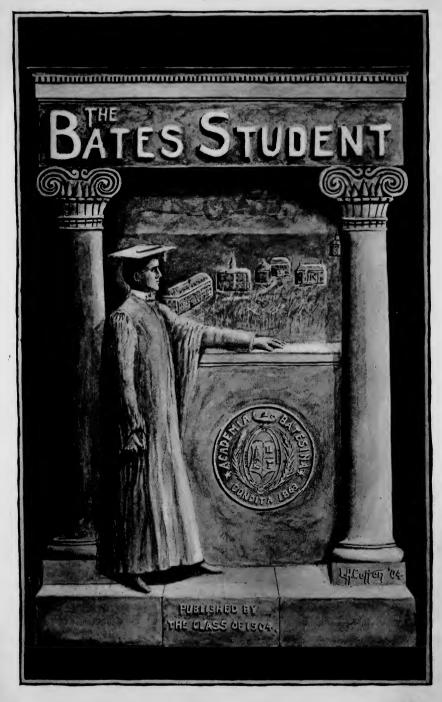
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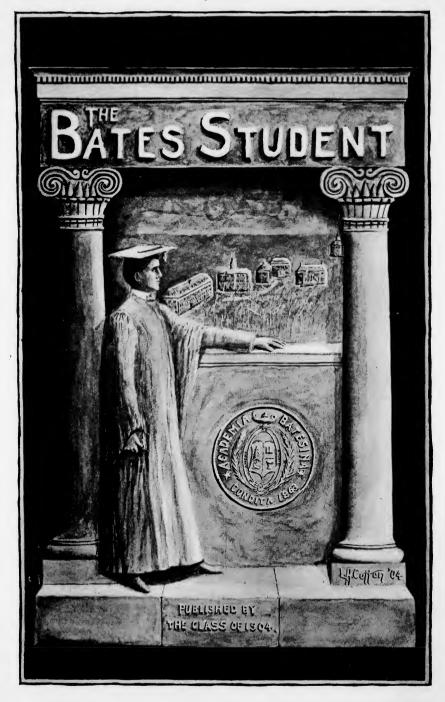
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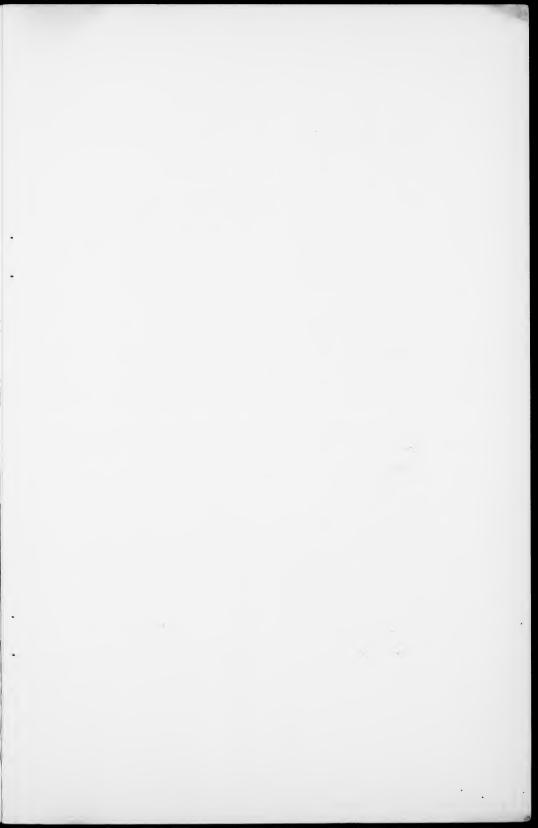
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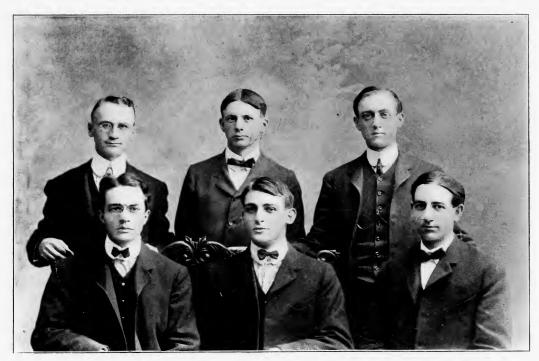


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THE

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No. 6.

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LEVERETT HOWELL CUTTEN.

BESSIE LUCILE RUSSELL.

ALICE IMOGENE FROST.

Business Manager.

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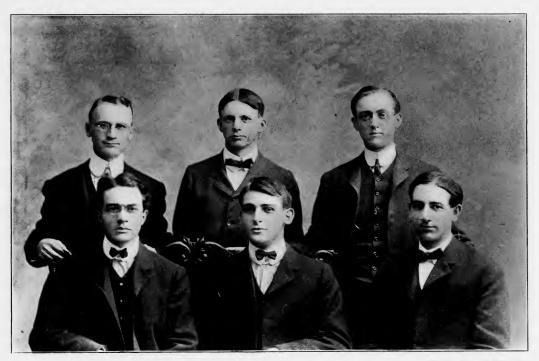


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Literary.

LAST CHAPEL HYMN.

Words by CLARA H. WILLIAMS.

Music by LILLIAN A. NORTON.

Father, Thy might the heaven portrays, Thy mighty hand marks out its ways, Thy power, our doubting hearts amaze For faith, a firm foundation lays, Father, Thy name we praise.

Ever our paths uncertain lay,
Our knowledge fails, e'en our short day,
And unknown fears our hearts dismay.
To Thee, to Thee we humbly pray,
Father, guide Thou our way.

We trust tho' far o'er ocean foam
Or mountain height where'er we roam,

Thy power and love prepares our home.
Be Thou our guide, to Thee we come
Father, lead Thou us home.

THE MISSION OF MUSIC.

 ${
m M}^{
m USIC}$, the art of pure emotion, is, in its developed form, a distinct product of modern civilization. While known, in its primitive form, to the earliest historic races, its slow and difficult development has been due to its subtle, intangible nature. For the ancient Greek, whose life was simple and objective, sculpture, which represented mere physical beauty, adequately expressed the emotions. No special language of the emotions was needed for the practical character of ancient Rome, whose peculiar mission was to conquer and make laws for the conquered. But with the advent of Christianity, with its reverence for the individual and its passion for self-analysis, capacities of emotion were unfolded which strove in vain for any suitable expression. For dying Paganism, the plastic arts had sufficed. To dawning Christianity which elevated the soul and opened to it infinite ideals, a new art was necessary, more powerful, more penetrating. The old forms of art became subordinate; a new system arose, which, after several stages of rapid development, resulted, in the sixteenth century, in the dawn of modern music, the divine art—an art which, disdaining to depict or represent objects, is capable of acting directly upon the soul.

Of all the arts, music is the most emotional and the least intellectual. It is by emotion that the creative instinct of the artist in sound is awakened, and to emotion that he makes his appeal. Other arts are, in large degree, imitations or selections, while music is a pure creation. Noble sculptures are reproduced from living symmetries; grand historic paintings are drawn from described scenes; some of the richest conceptions of architecture have been borrowed from frost patterns and from the arching boughs of elms. But there are no hymns, no choruses, no symphonies in nature. The so-called music of nature is in the rough. In the melody of birds, in the voice of the torrent, in the sweep of the winds through the leaves of a forest, there are only notes, without organized harmony.

The music of poetry is what constitutes its charm. A chaos of disordered words is, by the introduction of musical rhythm, turned into well-rounded poetic form. By a wise linking of the two arts, Poetry and Music, most striking effects are produced. Thus, by setting words to music, we have the Song, the Opera, and the Oratorio.

Music is a universal language. It speaks as many idioms as there are races, nations, and even individuals. It appeals to all classes and all ages. It adapts itself to all stages and degrees of cultivation. It gives delight to the learned and the ignorant, the rude and the refined, and leads all to the common source of beauty and happiness. The ancient fables of the responding of rocks, woods and trees to the harp of Orpheus, of a city's walls uprising beneath the magic touches of Apollo's lyre, represent, under the veil of allegory, the profound truth of the mysterious union between music as an instrument of civilization and the soul of man. The spirit-stirring music of the military band will awaken a slumbering courage and enable the soldier to accomplish forced marches and fight battles. The church choir and solemn organ will excite reverence in the heart of the most cold, calculating or selfish. Music draws the bonds of social life more closely together and recreates the wearied mind. It calms the fever heat of the sick man, and ministers to the disordered mind when other remedies fail. In the home, it is a softening and refining influence which gilds the commonplace dullness of the scenes of daily existence. From the beautiful symphonies of Beethoven to the exhilarating dance music ground out by the street organ, music is an agent of universal culture.

The eras of exuberance of musical production have been

coincident with periods of great activity in other lines of culture, and music has doubtless been instrumental in bringing about some of the world's greatest movements. The Renaissance, a time of great literary revival, of great practical undertakings and of scientific discovery, was also a time of great creative energy in music. Contrast the musical activity of the Elizabethan Period with the barrenness of the previous age, when, except for the droning of the bag-pipe, no music was heard in England. Additional impulse was given to the French Revolution by the popular airs and songs which were then circulated. How much has psalmody aided the work of all religious reformers since the time of its great apostle, Luther! Methodism owes no more to the preaching of John Wesley and Whitefield than to the thrilling hymns of Charles Wesley, whose "O, for a thousand tongues to sing" touched the hearts of thousands.

The usefulness of music in education cannot be overestimated. A favorite problem of thinkers and teachers is to find some engine of education which shall reach the character as effectually as the ordinary means of training touch the understanding. Men are governed more by feeling and impulse than by reason and reflection. Therefore, there is great need of cultivation of that art which regulates the life of emotion. At this time when, especially in America, the sharp struggle for material prosperity has called into undue prominence aggressive intellectual forces, music is exactly what is needed to prevent the complete overshadowing of man's finer sensibilities.

Music, as the language of emotion, stands very near religion. Carlyle speaks of music as the language of the angels; Longfellow, as the language of the soul. It raises man to the very highest plane of feeling. Unlike the plastic arts, music presents no finished ideals, but it suggests all that is subtle and divine to the imagination. Händel tells us that when he wrote the "Hallelujah Chorus" he thought he saw the heavens open, and the angels standing around the throne. Music is the natural expression of Christian aspiration, trust, and hope. In the words of the poet,

"God spoke, and through the soundless realms of space, The keynote of created music rolled; And time felt harmony within its hold,— The pulse-beat of eternity's embrace."

As long as time lasts, music will reveal to humanity something of the glory and majesty of God; and when eternity dawns,

we are assured that the music of the angels will greet us in that blessed land which is filled

"With acclamation and the sound Symphonious of ten thousand harps that tune Angelic harmonies."

-LILLIAN ALICE NORTON, 1903.

BACCALAUREATE HYMN.

Words by Susie M. Kendrick.

Music by LILLIAN A. NORTON.

With joyful hearts to praise Thee We come before Thee now, And ask for Thy rich blessing While here we humbly bow.

Grant us, we pray, dear Saviour, Thy love upon us here; And grant us now Thy favor And send Thy Spirit near.

We thank Thee for the blessings With which our path is strewn, And for Thy care so watchful Which over us is thrown.

May we, like faithful servants So live, and learn and love, That in Thy heavenly kingdom We dwell with Thee above.

THE ECONOMIC ASPECT OF THE LIQUOR PROBLEM.

M UCH has been spoken and written about the crime, the vice, the degradation, and the misery, of the liquor traffic. Indeed, much remains to be written, for the half has not yet been told. But great as the moral aspect is, it is necessary to look at the business from more than one point of view. To-day we will consider it purely from an economic side.

Economists of the past have held that value, briefly expressed, is the power of exchange, and wealth anything that has value. A barrel of molasses is wealth, a barrel of oil is wealth, a barrel of vinegar is wealth, and a barrel of rum, since it fills all the conditions, is wealth.

But the traffic has become so enormous and assumed such gigantic proportions as to threaten the very stability of our gov-

ernment. The number of distilleries in operation in 1900 was 917, the amount distilled 109,245,187 gallons. The number of breweries 1,868 and the production in barrels 39,471,593. Thus the amount consumed in gallons was 1,349,176,033, an average of 17.9 gallons for every man, woman and child in the United States.

The principal materials used in the manufacture of liquors are corn, barley, rye, oats, wheat, hops, and crushed grapes. In 1896 the consumption amounted to 19,019,243 bushels of corn, or 93 per cent. of the total consumption; 2,955,833 bushels of rye, or 11.27 per cent.; 32,438,219 bushels of barley, or 40.44 per cent.

The number of people engaged in the liquor business in 1896 were 1,855 rectifiers, 4,648 wholesale dealers, 204,294 retail dealers in distilled liquors, 6,749 wholesale dealers, 12,064 retail dealers in malt liquors, a total of 227,810 persons. This does not include bar-tenders in hotels, drug-stores or pocket peddlers.

A business of such vast proportions must involve great expenditures. This falls naturally under two heads, direct expenditure, or the sum paid by consumers for intoxicating liquors; and indirect expenditures, or those paid by the people on account of the crime, pauperism, drunkenness, disorder, idleness, sickness, poverty, taxes, etc., due to the traffic.

Let us now look at the direct cost of the traffic. There is annually something like 83,337,871 gallons of distilled spirits ready for sale over the bar; the average retail price at a low estimate is \$6.00 per gallon; therefore the retail cost of distilled spirits in the United States alone is found to be \$500,026,866. During the same period the people drink 25,119,853 barrels of domestic beer; reckoning this at \$18.00 per barrel, the total retail cost would be \$452,157,354.

There is consumed annually 30,000,000 gallons of domestic wine at \$2.00 a gallon; it amounts to \$60,000,000. The aggregate retail cost of imported liquors may be put at 29,993,698; thus a total of domestic distilled spirits, beer, wine, and imported liquors of all kinds amount to \$1,034,177,918. In this estimate no account is taken of the illicit whiskey of the "moonshine," cider, home-made wines or smuggled liquors. It is estimated that the direct cost of the traffic is increasing at the rate of from \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000 a year. But the direct cost, appalling as it is, is not all. The indirect cost is equally important. It is estimated that \$12,000,000 is expended in the nation on account of pauperism, and that three-fourths, \$9,000,000 of this, is due to

intemperance. This does not include expenditures in charitable organizations under the direction of churches, societies and private individuals.

Judge Noah Davis and many other experienced observers, declare that three-fourths of all crime can be laid at the door of intemperance, and the amount raised annually for crime is over \$50,000,000, leaving \$37,500,000 for crime due to drink. \$36,000,000 is annually spent for insanity, and at least one-fourth, \$9,000,000, is caused by drink. Dr. Hargraves estimated that there were in 1880 150,000 persons simultaneously sick in the United States, in consequence of intemperance, besides a number of temperate people, especially women and children, made sick through intemperance of others.

If the average cost of medical attendance be placed at \$1.00 a day, an estimate of course too low, the total annual cost would be \$109,500,000, a total of the indirect expenditures \$165,000,000. But these people are not producers; if their earning capacity be placed at \$1.00 a day, certainly a low estimate, it would amount to \$45,000,000 a year.

What a business! over \$1,000,000,000 for direct cost and \$200,000,000 for indirect. It is impossible to fully appreciate the significance of this sum. What other industry, or aggregate of industries in the United States, does the amount of business in one year? The total expenditures of the government for the year 1900 amounted to only \$487,713,792 and the total revenues amounted to \$567,240,856. It would be possible to buy the whole State of Maine, Rhode Island, Connecticut and then have a good sum left to purchase Vermont with.

What if this vast sum was turned into educational lines, and devoted to schools, colleges, universities, libraries, art museums, scientific research, etc.? Who can estimate the added increase in the general education of the nations and the progress of civilization.

Then turn all the grain and fruit used in the production of the liquor, into legitmiate channels, and what an increase there would be for healthy consumption.

In the past economists have been too prone to fix their attention almost exclusively on production to the exclusion of consumption, and, indeed, it is an accepted opinion that anything which promotes trade is wealth, that all this money is kept in circulation and it gives employment to many thousands of men, who would otherwise have no business.

The idea is false; true, the money would be kept in circulation, but the traffic would not on that account be a contributor to the general welfare of society.

Let us consider the direct cost, only, \$1,034,177,918. Suppose the government undertook to build the Nicaragua canal and abandoned it when only partly completed. Not a dollar of the sum, it may be, would be lost to the nation. But it would have the equivalent of that sum in work that proved valueless. But suppose the work proved not only valueless but positively destructive, then the amount destroyed must be added to the original \$1,034,177,918 to find the full extent of the loss. By a similar method must the account of the liquor traffic be considered.

We should judge the value of our industry by its worth and utility in the progress of humanity.

Surely we cannot point to the liquor business as the ideal America is striving to reach. As to the employment of thousands of men, are the resources of this country so fully developed, that men with the ability that most of the liquor men possess, could not gain a livelihood? No! If all the energy, the vitality, the life that is now burnt up every year by the drinking of liquor plus the energy and life that is directing this vast business should be turned into the development of our country, and finding out the secrets of nature, what great strides would be made toward the final good of progress, what blessings for civilization would be accomplished, and what joy and peace in humanity would be realized.

—L. E. BALLEY.

CLASS DAY ODE, 1903.

While summer breezes gently blow,
And roses shed their perfume sweet,
And birds are warbling soft and low,
As classmates here again we meet.

But now the tie which binds us fast,
As classmates here, of nineteen three,
Will soon be severed, and our class
Will from each other parted be.

May lessons of the good and true,
Which we have learned here with us stay
To give us strength and courage new
As on we journey o'er life's way.

As from these dear old college halls
We pass to-day with lingering step,
May memories sweet, which we recall,
Be those we never can forget.

Words and Music by KATHERINE H. KENDRICK.

THE EDUCATED MAN A THINKER.

CPENCER has said that life is an adjustment of the inner relations of the individual to the outer relations of his environment. If this be true, success of adjustment means harmony and consequent happiness; failure of adjustment, discord and consequent misery. The center of this adjustment is the brain; its agency is thought, for the very term adjustment implies a recognition of values, and values cannot be recognized without thought. This in itself is enough to show the vast importance of thought in harmonizing the relations of life. But the importance, yes, the necessity of clear thought is greater, more vital to-day than ever before. Why? First, because as a regulating agent, thought, the mental, has taken the place of force, the physical, a substitution well expressed by our modern phrase, "the pen is mightier than the sword." Second, the adjustment of which Spencer speaks is to-day more complicated; the component relations to be adjusted more numerous and diverse; hence, the need of thought to harmonize them correspondingly greater. Only a thinker can harmonize with existant conditions, for the life of to-day is essentially one of action, and action is but the expression of thought. No voluntary act can take place without a previous duplicate in thought, and no thought can hold its place in attention without causing the motor act to which it pertains. You immediately think of the modern educated Hamlets and say, "They are thinkers, but not men of action." No. They are not thinkers in the true sense of the word, not normal thinkers. Why? Because they have lost their balance of thought. In their minds the inhibitive processes alone are present with no impulsive processes to counterbalance them. Their thoughts are those which tend to prevent action with none which tend to promote it. The presence of both these processes, inhibitive and impulsive, is absolutely essential to a well-balanced, thoughtful mind, and the absence of either reveals the need of a true thinker.

The need of thinkers is one of the crying needs of the time. In the political and religious worlds this need is strikingly apparent. Uncontrolled upheavals, a Reign of Terror, a rise of Mormonism, mark their absence. Such upheavals are caused by men who act on impulse, while thinkers make decisions based upon reason. They wait till all the evidence is in and render judgment in favor of the side possessing the preponderance of proof. Were people thinkers they would not be "blown to and fro by every wind of doctrine," and political upheavals and religious follies and fanaticism might be avoided or at least controlled.

But in the business world more than anywhere else is there need of thinkers. The vast complexity and intricate development of modern business relations demands them. Furthermore, thought is directly opposed to speculation, and speculation injures business stability. People who think will not embrace hastily such schemes as the South Sea bubble and the recent Jernigan sea-water gold craze. Such schemes become no longer profitable to their promoters; consequently cease to exist. Moreover, where is it that the struggle of modern competitive life waxes fiercest? Where is it that the men of to-day strive with each other to attain the sunny heights of success and avoid the dark valleys of failure? In the arena of business. Then how important the elimination in business of such disturbing elements as speculation!

In view of this need, what should be the aim of education to-day? Should it be merely the acquirement of knowledge, the amassing of facts? The vast majority of such facts will soon be forgotten, and of those which remain few will ever prove of any practical use. What educated man remembers all the facts he learned during his college course? Indeed, of what use would a knowledge of Integral Calculus and Greek roots have been to him in solving the problems of practical life? Moreover, such an aim implies a dwarfing of individuality, for it compels a man to follow the same paths of thought which his ancestors pursued.

How different that aim which teaches him to think, to use his knowledge to the best advantage, to adapt the facts which he learns to his individual needs, to be ready for emergencies and to meet them when they rise. The educational value of Calculus lies not in the facts obtained but in the mental training, the exercise of thought necessary to obtain those facts.

What is the effect of that education which teaches a man to think upon the man himself? Let us see. His life is an adjustment of inner to outer relations. Both depend upon choice; the inner relations upon choices which he himself makes; the outer relations upon choices which his ancestors have made. The development of his character and the training of his intellect are problems of his own, but the environment which greets him at the dawn of life is determined by his ancestors. Thought makes possible better choices, hence a more perfect adaptation to this environment, thus enabling the man to conform to the law of evolution, whose "survival of the fittest" depends upon perfectness of adaptation. Moreover, this aim fosters originality and enables the man to not only possess himself of the results of ages, for labor is long and results are few, but also to add his own mite to those results and to swing forward if ever so little the dial hand of civilization.

What is the effect of that education which teaches a man to think upon his children? Even if we leave out of question the transmission of inherited characteristics from father to son the fact remains that the favorable character of the son's early environment depends upon the thoughtful care withwhich his father's choices were made. Moreover, the principle of imitation, so strong during the days of youth, compels him whether he will or not to copy from those nearest him. Habits of thought thus derived from thinking parents will influence his whole life.

Finally that education which teaches a man to think benefits society in general. How? In society the educated man forms a conservative element. The rest of society is guided to a certain extent by his decisions, for he is supposed to have better facilities for choosing and to make his choices with greater care. How important, then, that his decisions should be founded on the bedrock of logical thought and correct judgment! How necessary that his mind should be sound, well-balanced, symmetrical, for on him depends to a great extent the progress of civilization and the enhancing of the values of life.

-Norris S. Lord, '03.

THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF COLLEGE GRADUATES. IVY ORATION.

THIS day marks another milestone in our academic life; another year in our college course has rolled around its pleasant cycle.

How is it with us? Have we "grasped time by the forelock," and gladly welcomed the crowding labors of each succeeding day? Have we, as time swept on in its relentless march, filled

each hour with duties well accomplished, struggles nobly fought, and battles hardly won? Or have we in these halcyon days, so replete with youth and happiness and friendship, allowed our nobler selves to be passively borne along upon the placid current of college life, unthinking, unresisting, simply enjoying?

Content to take from each passing day and hour its transient pleasures; content to drink deep from the joyful cup Fortune's fair goddess, with outstretched arm, ever lightly presses, to the

willing lips of exuberant youth?

However this may be, it matters not. "Let the dead past bury its dead." We, the college men and women of to-day, are concerned with the future alone. All the world lies before us. Our work of preparation is almost over; behind the curtain which veils the misty future, awaits the lifework of each of us. Each one must make his place in God's great plan; whether it be high or low depends for the most part on ourselves alone.

The early portion of our lives was passed under the watchful care of fond parents amid the inspiring influences of home life; while loving friends around us, guided our wayward feet from every snare and pitfall. As we pass from our sheltered homes to the busy college life, earnest professors perform for us, in a more limited degree, those same loving duties. But when, in a short time, we shall go out from these protecting college walls, then we must step into the arena of life, and there do battle unaided and alone.

The vast responsibilities of our nation's future rests upon the shoulders of her educated youth, the graduates of her colleges.

In the last quarter of a century our country has been flooded with vast hordes of foreigners seeking the liberties withheld in the land of their birth. The population of the United States has become an enormous collection of cosmopolitan peoples. It is our duty to inculcate in them the principles of our sound democracy, which have been preserved, for us, spotless and unstained by the noble sacrifices of our ancestors.

Our victorious armies have given to our care, the welfare of many millions of dark-skinned aborigines. To us they look, in pitcous appeal for emancipation from the bonds of ignorance and slavery, which that proud tyrant of Southern Europe so firmly fastened on their beautiful islands. We have taken a long stride forward; we cannot go back. The day has gone by, when free America, selfishly wrapping herself in the mantle of the "Monroe Doctrine" and the declared policy of America for Americans.

refused to do her duty for the furtherance of civilization for fear of foreign troubles. The cry of Cuba's down-trodden patriots roused us from our lethargy; and now, following in the footsteps of noble England, it must be our part to urge on the march of progress and civilization, ever helping, guiding, protecting the weak oppressed.

In this great movement the cultured must take the lead, carefully molding the rougher efforts of their brother men to the

greatest resultant good to humanity.

The old idea of the educated man made him a pale student of books, or recluse, an unpractical and impracticable man, a being shut out from the ordinary duties of citizenship, only useful as an encyclopedia. The college man of the future must be of sterner stuff; with the same culture and refinement which marked the old regime, he must also possess the qualities of the business man of the world. He should be a well-rounded man, broad and strong and deep, intellectually, physically, morally and spiritually.

Upon him rests the responsibility of having many talents committed to his charge, and he must gain other talents.

The stirring earnest world of to-day demands the best expression of every man's best abilities. The educated man should be the man of action and of influence. If he chooses literature, he should give mankind the result of his deepest insight. If he chooses science he enters a vast field, and the world expects of the trained specialist, some fresh contribution to knowledge, or skilful application in using the forces of nature. If he chooses teaching, he stands the mediator between the whole world of intellectual and moral wisdom and the needs of the plastic mind. He is in a large degree responsible for the shape it assumes and its beauty and worth. For young minds reflect the thought, feeling and life of the teacher. No matter what the field of action, college graduates have responsibilities, in proportion to their superior advantages, and must use their trained powers for the honor of their calling.

To-day we plant the ivy. As its tiny roots lengthen and spread, clasping in close embrace the solid earth from which it draws the life-giving elements, unmindful of the scorching suns of summer or icy storms of winter, as its clinging vines climb, and grow, inch by inch, foot by foot, ever higher on that rough protecting wall; so may our lives deep-rooted in the firm foundations of thorough preparation, struggle up the stony pathway of the

future, unmindful of the storms which rage in life about us; until conscious of duties well accomplished, responsibilities nobly borne, our souls serenely joyful listen to the "Well done" of the maker and doer of all perfect things.

"In the world's great field of battle,
In the bivouac of life,
Be not like dumb, driven cattle,
Be a hero in the strife.

"Life is real, life is earnest,
And the grave is not its goal.
Dust thou art, to dust returnest,
Was not spoken of the soul."

—Judson C. Briggs.

IVY ODE.

Words by Bessie Lucile Russell. Music by Bessie Leila Bray.

Gentle vine of the cool and the shade,
Token of friendship, undismayed
Though the years grow many and late;
We leave thee here in thy greenery, brave,
To the song of the thrush, to the winds that wave
Love of Life through the western gate.

Dusky, frail, of a southern clime;
Faint to endure through the long frost time
And the parch of the noontide glare;
Full many an ivy, as brave in June,
Forgets, in the night of the loitering moon,
Its service of do and dare,

Forgets to send from the chilling sod
A tinge of green, or a twig to nod
Good cheer to Old Decay;
For the songs of their youth and the sunny sky
Long left them shivering, lone, to lie
Beneath their gravestones, gray.

But thou, little plant by the weathered wall,
Take heart to endure; be merry, though all
Forbode with dispiriting face;
For ruins of time mark only the past;
Weak ivies are gone but thy glory shall last—
A splendor of shadowy grace.

CLASS ODE, 1904.

Words by Abby Louise Barker.

Air—"Fair Harvard."

Three busy and happy years now have flown past,
And with blessings they've scattered our path;
From the ties of our friendships and lessons we've learned,
We shall gather a rich aftermath.
Together we've faithfully sown tiny seeds,
Scarcely hoping great harvest to gain;
But now as the reaping time comes to our view,
We see waving the ripening grain.

To-day we stand looking both forward and back,
And rejoice that a year does remain
To separate weeds that perchance have escaped,
So that we may perfection attain.
Then let us strive nobly, press on with a will,
With our hearts brave, and minds ever keen,
That when comes the harvest, the grain garnered in,
Our sheaves shall stand pure, full, and clean.

Alumni Round-Eable.

IN MEMORIAM.

"The Rev. W. L. Nickerson, pastor of the Free Baptist Church at Gonic, N. H., died at that place on June 4, 1903, after a brief illness of typhoid. Mr. Nickerson was 37 years of age and was a graduate of Bates in the Class of 1891. He had formerly held two pastorates in Maine, one at Dover and one at South Portland."

Such is the simple announcement that comes to the public, but how much it means, how much of loyal, loving service, of faithful consecrated work it stands for only those who knew him best can realize.

It might be said of him that upon his fine natural gifts he had

"Stamped with steady hand God's arrowmark Of dedication to the human need."

It was not worldly advancement he sought, but an opportunity to do good; nor power nor place, but leave to minister to struggling human souls. "A Soldier of the Cross"—no words more fitly describe him than these. He was strong. No one who knew him ever failed to turn to him with instinctive faith in his absolute integrity and fine sense of right. His standard was never lowered, his ideals never cheapened. Single-hearted and earnest he worked quietly, fearlessly, steadily, pressing always toward the mark of his high calling.

We, his classmates, recalling him, naturally think of him first as he seemed to us in every-day life. We remember his quick wit, that flashed out involuntarily in some brief remark or answer, his quiet manner that never made him seem taciturn because we felt it to be sympathetic, his steady thorough work, his almost brusque honesty, his friendliness, his sense of humor, his kindness. We accepted all these things and liked him for them in the careless fashion of young companions not much given to heroworship. Yet I think that even then by glimpses and intuitions we realized that his was a rare character. We felt what he was. He would have been the last to suppose that he was unconsciously setting up for us a standard higher than the ordinary aims of life, that he was giving us glimpses of noble ideals that strengthened our belief in all things good. Probably we ourselves could not have said that this was so, yet we believed in him with implicit faith and honored him half unconsciously.

Now with the light of another world upon his way, with his life lying clear and plain before us we see the whole man as he was,—a resolute champion of the right, an earnest worker, a profound thinker, a loyal friend, a gentle and beautiful spirit.

Remembering his life and influence we cannot say, "This early death is a breaking-off, an end of a half accomplished work." Rather let us say it is a new phase, a changing of the scene; and while our hearts are heavy with grief for our loss and with sympathy for those nearer and dearer ones to whom the withdrawal of the loved presence is like the going out of the light, we can truly feel that his work is but begun.

-MABEL S. MERRILL, '91.

Dr. Wilson C. Marden of Bates, '93, an honored and respected member of the medical profession, died at Prescott, Arizona, April 26, where he had been for three months prior to his death, in order if possible to regain his health and strength.

Dr. Marden was born at Swanville, Me., October 6, 1866, and remained there until 1885 working on his father's farm, attend-

ing school during the winter months, and instructing himself upon arriving at the age of seventeen.

He was graduated from the Castine Normal School in 1887 and from the Maine Central Institute in 1889, in the fall of which year he entered the Class of Bates, '93, and although compelled to absent himself from college a part of each year, teaching, in order to defray the expenses of his college course, he was graduated with his class with credit and distinction.

Upon completing his studies at Bates, he entered the Bowdoin Medical School and finished his course June 23, 1896, on which day he was married to Miss Florice A. Davis of Pittsfield, Me. In September, 1896, he was appointed an interne at the Central Maine Hospital. Desiring to further perfect himself for his chosen profession, he took a course at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School, and entered upon the practice of medicine in Pittsfield, in 1897, where in a short time, by his close attention to business and untiring energy, he built up an enviable and lucrative practice.

While at Bates he was an earnest and diligent student, liked and admired by all, interested in all things pertaining to college life, and a college man in every sense of the word. He took a prominent part in athletics, was a member of the base-ball team during the four years of his course, and was elected manager during his Senior year. No friend was a better friend than he,—if he had any faults they were not apparent. Kindness, sympathy and charity were predominant in his character, which characteristics made him eminently fitted for his profession.

The practice of medicine engrossed his whole time and to it he gave the best there was in him. He came among us—lived his alloted time—left his mark on the medical annals of his day and generation and passed on.

As a man is judged by his fellows, he must be held to have achieved great distinction as a physician and surgeon, and as such the medical fraternity of the State of Maine mourns him.

His home was his earthly paradise. He was never so contented or happy as when, after a hard day's work, he was permitted to enjoy the comfort afforded by his home with his wife and the two little girls who survive him.

His friends were legion and enemies he had none.

He has left behind him the priceless heritage of an honorable, well-spent life.

As one who was privileged to enjoy the intimacy of a college

association with him as class-mate and room-mate for four years, during which time no shadow ever dimmed the sunlight which emanated from him, and no semblance of a disagreement ever arose to interrupt the perfect harmony of our relationship, I reverently bring this simple flower and place it tenderly on the sod that covers the dust of my departed friend and class-mate.

-Fred L. Hoffman, Bates, '93.

ALUMNI NOTES.

'67.—Dr. F. E. Sleeper of Sabattus has recovered from a severe illness of typhoid fever.

'73.—J. H. Baker, President of Colorado University, has presented to the college library a volume of his "Education and Life" and also of his "Elementary Psychology."

'74.—Rev. A. J. Eastman is pastor of the Congregational Church, East Barre, Vt.

'74.—Rev. J. H. Hoffman, pastor of the Congregational Church at North Reading, Mass., has been elected a delegate to the Fourth World's Convention of Sunday-School Workers (International) to be held at Jerusalem in March, 1904.

'76.—Rev. F. E. Emrich of South Framingham, Mass., delivered an address before the General Association of Congregational Churches of Massachusetts, recently held at Great Barrington, Mass. Dr. Emrich's address was one of the features of the meeting.

'79.—Walter E. Ranger, state superintendent of the schools of Vermont, is one of the directors for the North Atlantic Division of the National Educational Association, to be held in Boston, July 6-10.

'85.—F. A. Morey, Esq., of Lewiston, is executor of the estate of the late Foster Lee Randall, Lewiston, who bequeathed his property to Bates College.

'88.—Rev. S. H. Woodrow, pastor of Hope Congregational Church, Springfield, Mass., gave an address on "Christian Culture in the Home," at the General Association of Congregational Churches of Massachusetts, held at Great Barrington. Mr. Woodrow's address called out more discussion than any other given at this meeting.

'90.—Rev. George Henry Hamlen, missionary to India, has arrived in San Francisco and will probably be at the Bates Commencement.

'90.—Ellen F. Snow, after nine years service as preceptress of North Yarmouth Academy, Yarmouth, Me., has resigned her position. North Yarmouth Academy has sent many students to Bates and has one or more for the next class.

'91.—After a comparatively short illness of typhoid fever, Rev. W. L. Nickerson passed away June 4th, at his home in Gonic, N. H. Mr. Nickerson was a man of more than ordinary ability as a thinker and as a writer, and a man of positive convictions but of remarkable Christian kindliness and courtesy. While at Bates he had the thorough respect, not only of his classmates, but of every student in college, and was alive to all the interests of the institution. He married a classmate, Gertrude Littlefield. Before settling at Gonic, Mr. Nickerson had successful pastorates at South Portland and at Rockland. The news of his death will bring a shock to his many friends.

'93.—Fred L. Hoffman, Esq., of Cincinnati, O., has written for this Student an obituary of his intimate college friend, Dr. W. C. Marden.

'93.—Ralph A. Sturges, Esq., 11 Broadway, New York, was one of the fifty-four newly-elected members of the New York Yacht Club at their last meeting, May 21.

'93.—N. C. Bruce is principal of the Colored High School, St. Joseph, Mo.

'93.—Harriet D. Church is teaching in North Parsonsfield Academy, Parsonsfield, Maine.

'93.—Mary Josephine Hodgdon of the Punchard School, Andover, Mass., has recently made a few days' visit at the college.

'94.—Sherman I. Graves, principal of the Strong district, goes to Topsfield, Mass., the latter part of June, to deliver an address at the commencement exercises of the High School.—

New Haven Evening Register.

'95.—W. S. Brown, Esq., is superintendent of schools at Dexter, Me.

'95.—Miss Emily B. Cornish has been very successful in her year's work at Toronto. She will soon be visited there by her parents, Judge and Mrs. A. D. Cornish.

'96.—Augustus P. Norton has begun the study of law with Judge Manser of Auburn.

'96.—On June 30, Hal R. Eaton, principal of Belfast High School, is to marry Virginia E. Sargent of Norway, Me.

'96.—Frank Plumstead is a graduate student in the law school at University of Maine. His address is Morse-Oliver Building, Bangor.

'97.—Rev. Mabel C. Andrews, pastor of the Free Baptist Church, Madison, Me., was one of the speakers during the recent anniversary exercises of Cobb Divinity School.

'97.—Rev. Herman A. Childs, pastor of the Free Baptist Church, Biddeford, Me., has recently celebrated the raising of a

large debt' from his church.

'97.—Eva B. Roby is teaching in the Oldtown High School. '98.—John P. Sprague is about to graduate with distinguished honors from the Medical School of Northwestern University, Chicago.

'99.—H. C. Churchill is principal of the High School in Madison, N. H.

'99.—Wildie Thayer is employed on the Worcester Spy, Worcester, Mass.

'99.—Helen A. Finn has received an appointment to an excellent position in the public schools of Everett, Mass.

'99.—Irving H. Gray was graduated from Cobb Divinity School last month.

'99.—Marion S. Coan, after completing a course at the Columbia School for Teachers, is now teaching in Brockport, N. Y. Miss Coan expects to be here at Commencement.

1900.—Mabel E. Marr recently spent a few days in Lewiston. Miss Marr has nearly recovered her health and will be ready to resume teaching next year.

1900.—Milton G. Sturgis will finish his course at Harvard Medical School this month.

1900.—U. G. Willis is a student in the Law School of Northwestern University.

'01.—On June 24th at the home of the bride's aunt in Auburn, will occur the marriage of Charlotte G. Towne and Thomas A. Roberts ('99).

'01.—W. K. Holmes of the Lubec High School will have one or more students for the next entering class at Bates.

'OI.—To the surprise and regret of the people of the Pine Street Free Baptist Church, Lewiston, Rev. J. E. Wilson has resigned his pastorate there to take a church in Tusket, Nova Scotia, which is near Yarmouth, N. S., Mr. Wilson's former home. He plans to take a month's vacation before beginning his new duties.

'o1.-Mary B. Lambe has made a short visit at the college.

'or.—Mrs. Bertha (Besse) Channell has been dangerously ill, but is now convalescing.

'OI.—Frank P. Wagg has arrived at San Francisco, from the Philippines.

'01.—On July 2, Carlon E. Wheeler will sail for Europe where he is to spend the summer months. He intends to make a tour of Scotland, England and France.

'01.—Percy D. Moulton will remain at Philadelphia until the first of July to do special work in dissecting for Dr. Piersol, the professor of anatomy at the University. Dr. Piersol is considered the most eminent anatomist in this country, and it is a rare opportunity to study under his personal supervision.

'ol.—Mame S. Bennet has resigned her position as assistant

librarian at Bates.

'02.—E. L. McLean has been advanced as a teacher in the New London High School to a higher position with increased salary.

'02.—Ethel A. Russell is elected teacher of German in the High School at Baker City, Oregon. Miss Russell's mother will accompany her and they will make their home there.

'02.—S. E. Sawyer, who has just completed his first year at Tufts Medical School, recently visited in Lewiston.

'02.—A. E. McCleary is teaching in a summer school at Brant Rock, Mass.

'02.—Mabel A. Richmond after finishing her school in Penobscot County, spent a few days in Lewiston.

'02.—F. B. Moody is to work for the government on the Pike's Peak Forest Reserve, Colorado Springs, Col.

'02.—J. F. Hamlin has been re-elected with increase of salary to his position as instructor of English and elocution at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass. Williston is one of the chief fitting schools for Amherst.

'02.—Willard M. Drake will go to Halsey, Neb., to the Misery River Forest Reserve, July 1.

Bates alumni are to present to the college a portrait of ex-President Oren B. Cheney which will be the same size as that of Professor Stanton, which was given by the Stanton Club.

In Our Journal (Keuka Park, N. Y.) for March is a portrait and short sketch of the life of Rev. Z. A. Space who received his A.M. from Bates in '93. He had written for this number of the

paper an article on "The Dignity of Labor."

After having taught for eighteen years and conducting two successful pastorates, Mr. Space is now missionary secretary of the Free Baptist churches in New York and Pennsylvania, corresponding secretary and treasurer of the Central Association, a trustee of Keuka College, and a member of the Executive Committee of the Free Baptist General Conference Board. "Brother Space is emphatically a man with a purpose," said C. A. Bickford (Ed. Morning Star).

Around the Editors' Table.

REST, sweet rest! Ah, how delightful the word sounds, after a year of hard study. We become tired out at the end of the year, not so much on account of over-study as the nervous strain caused by the daily preparation of lessons. For many of us vacation means work, but not hard brain-work. For a favored few it means absolute rest from labor. What shall we do with ourselves? Shall we "let the mind go to seed" and idle away our time in "summer reading?" Many a worn-out student resolves to do this. "Idleness is a vice," and almost as vicious is the habit of light reading. The so-called summer reading is a dangerous form of mental dissipation. Ruskin condemns ephemeral novels as books "wet with the last and lightest spray of the fountain of folly." If we are too exhausted to read Darwin, we may without injury read some fascinating biography, some interesting history, or best of all, some sweet, soul-satisfying poetry.

BETTING ON COLLEGE GAMES.

THE practice of betting on college games by not a few students in the various colleges of this country is, in the minds of many interested and concerned in the well-being and growth of liberal education, assuming an aspect of some seriousness. Indeed, recently eminent educators have had reason to complain against the practice among those under their direct observation and express their apprehension for the future, unless some measures should be brought into operation to arrest the practice. Brought face to face with the practice which is pointed out as an evil that is gaining ground, and threatening to impair the moral tone so indispensable to the usefulness of our institutions, we are led to ask, why does this practice exist? Are there any reasons why it should continue to exist? Betting on college games we think is confined to two classes of students. First: Those who have false ideas of college patriotism. Second: Those who are enticed by a love of hazard or a malicious gambling spirit. Doubtless those who belong to the first class, after a moment's reflection, will see that nothing can be more patriotic than to refrain from doing anything that injures the good name of the college they avow to honor, and that to engage in any vice can never give dignity to her name abroad. For corrupt the

individual members of an institution and where is the sanctity of the whole? Vice can never be productive of virtue. We must remember that in the fine analysis a college is not what it is because of its magnificent buildings, its fine equipment, its eminent corps of professors, however essential they may be, but that its enduring fabric and vitality are interwoven inseparably with the honor and stamina and virility of its men who are in its halls, and those of the same stamp who have gone out and blessed the world.

Regarding the second class who bet on college games, responding to selfish or malicious motives, a word is sufficient. Is it stating it too strongly to say that such a man is a common gambler? All good men condemn practices which threaten the general good of society. How jealously should one guard the good name of his college! And who with a single noble or generous sentiment in his bosom can behold the object of his hopes and affections blighted by the unscrupulous indulgence of a reckless gambler without feelings of remorse and just indignation?

We believe that betting on college games is an evil, that in many institutions it has reached a conspicuousness which is ominous, that it is unpatriotic, that the spirit of the student body should be directed against it and that, just as much as any other evil, it should be scorned as beneath the dignity of a college man who has the backbone to stand by the obligations which his superior educational advantages have required of him.

If at Bates there are those who have occasionally bet on college games, and the number certainly is very small, we are sure it has been without taking into account the full significance of the practice. We therefore take this opportunity to discourage, if possible, even the beginning of evil. We all love our college; but we love most of all the thing for which she stands; men of character and honor, who knowing a thing to be right have the pluck to do it. If betting is an evil, if it has entered among us, however little, we have confidence enough in our men to believe it will not stay.

A DEMAND FOR BATES.

A HIGH standard has been maintained in debate and athletics, but there are other needs which must be met before Bates can take a first place in the eyes of the college world, and the most conspicuous requisite is, as our alumni are constantly

saying, a rise in the tone of THE STUDENT. Now in the settling of college bills, custom has apparently decreed that consideration for the paper shall come last. Possibly the free distribution of copies is partially responsible for this state of affairs, or it may be that the business managers have been over-sparing of gentle reminders. Whatever the truth may be accounts show that of the two-thirds of the student body that take the paper, numbering approximately, two hundred, so many have ignored notices that a debt remains unpaid of two hundred and fifty dollars. The present editorial board would be glad, during their term of service, to present the institution with three thousand copies of THE STU-DENT, but if they did, the bills of seven students for the term and for athletics would be calling loudly for redress. It seems practical, all things considered, for every student who allows the college paper to be sent him, to step up to one of the business managers and pay for his subscription. If there are any men or women so lacking in spirit that they have no interest in the publication, let them explain and have their names taken from the list; in case one finds it inconvenient to pay immediately on receipt of the bill, postponement may be made to some definite time. Any improvement made in The Student must necessarily come from the members of the college; the Faculty or Alumni can do practically nothing. If we cannot all contribute remarkable material, we can, at least, pay one dollar a year to encourage those who have the interest at heart.

Local Department.

C. L. Beedy, 1903, delivered the memorial address at Bryant's Pond, before a fine audience. Those who know Beedy's ability as an orator can well appreciate the pleasure his large and interested audience enjoyed.

Manager Spofford has presented the following foot-ball schedule for 1903:

Sept. 19th.—Fort Preble at Lewiston. Sept. 26th.—Hebron at Lewiston.

Oct. 3d.-Exeter at Exeter.

Oct. 7th.-Harvard at Cambridge.

Oct. 17th.—Tarvard at Cambridge.
Oct. 17th.—Tufts at Boston.
Oct. 24th.—Colby at Lewiston.
Oct. 31st.—New Hampshire State at Dover.
Nov. 7th.—Maine at Bangor.
Nov. 14th.—Bowdoin at Lewiston.

In a previous number of the Student announcement was made of the prize of \$25 offered to Junior and Senior girls of the Maine colleges who have studied American History, for the best composition on some point in the early history of Maine. Of our own college the only contestants were Miss Norton, '03, and Misses Phillips and Russell, '04. At a meeting of the Colonial Dames held in Augusta at the residence of Governor Hill, Miss Norton was named as the prize winner, while honorable mention was made of the essays of both the other Bates girls, with the statement that if second and third prizes had been offered these would certainly have gone to them.

This is another signal victory for Bates and one of great importance as exhibiting the work of her young women in successful competition with that of other Maine college girls.

The following officers have been elected for the literary societies for next year:

Eurosophia.—J. C. Briggs, '04, President; John Abbot, '05, Vice-President; Wayne Jordan, '06, Treasurer; Miss L. A. Watkins, '06, Secretary; F. L. Thurston, '06, Librarian; Chairman of Executive Committee, E. Holman, '04; Second, Percy Blake, '05.

POLYMNIA.—A. K. Spofford, '04, President; John Dimeyer, '05, Vice-President; Harold Libby, '05, Treasurer; Miss Myrtle Young, '06, Secretary; Executive Committee, H. E. Fortier, '04, Miss Millet, '05, Wiggin, '06.,

PIAERIA.—G. L. Weymouth, '04, President; Orin Holman, '05, Vice-President; Miss Rand, '06, Secretary; Warren James, '06, Treasurer; Executive Committee, Fred Swan, '04, Miss Lincoln, '05, William Redden, '06.

The following officers have been elected for the Athletic Association: President, F. M. Swan, Jr., '04, of New Sharon; Vice-President, Alton T. Maxim, '05, of South Limington; Secretary, S. F. Peavey, Jr., '06, of Wakefield, Mass.; Treasurer, Professor R. H. Tukey; Manager of Base-Ball, Perley H. Plante, '04, of Denmark; Assistant Base-Ball Manager, W. L. Parsons, '05, of New Portland; Manager Track Work, E. C. Wilson, '05, of New Portland; Assistant Manager Track Work, P. W. Carleton, '06, of Haverhill, Mass.; Manager Tennis, F. C. Stockwell, '05, of South Framingham, Mass.; Assistant Manager of Tennis, Wayne C. Jordan, '06, of Lewiston; Directors, Guy and M. W. Weymouth, '04; Doe and Cooper, '05; and Red-

den and Johnson, 'o6. An act to place the president on the Adivisory Board was laid on the table under the rules.

The following class officers have been elected for 1903-1904: Senior Class, 1904.—J. C. Briggs, President; Perley M. Plant, Vice-President; Edna North, Secretary; E. C. Garland, Treasurer; E. M. Holman, Chaplain; Fred Wallace, Marshal.

Class Day Officers.—F. M. Swan, Orator; Miss Bessie Bray, Class History; G. L. Weymouth, Address to Undergraduates; Miss Ethel White, Poet; F. W. Rounds, Address to Halls and Campus; Miss A. L. Barker, Prophecy; Miss Elsie Reynolds, Parting Address; Miss Eva Phillips, Odist for Class Day; Miss Florence Hodgdon, Music for Class Ode; Miss Myra Wallace, Odist for Last Chapel; Miss Emma Bray, Baccalaureate Hymn.

Junior Class, 1905.—Harry Doe, President; M. G. Williams, Vice-President; Miss Ray Bryant, Secretary; F. C. Stockwell, Treasurer; Orin Holman, Chaplain.

Ivy Day Officers.—John S. Reed, Orator; Charles P. Durrell, Toast-Master; Miss M. L. Norton, Poet; Miss Alice Bartlett, Odist.

Sophomore Class, 1906.—Ralph Kendall, President; Ed S. Connor, Vice-President; Frank L. Thurston, Treasurer; Miss A. A. Libbey, Secretary.

Bates College has again won a distinction of no mean importance. Some months ago the "Colonial Dames" of the State of Maine offered a prize of \$25 for the best essay on the early history of Maine. It was felt that such an offer as this would stimulate research work among students and lead them to explore the field of our own State's history more thoroughly than has been the custom among Maine students. The prize was named, in honor of the first president of the Colonial Dames of Maine, "Mary Floyd Neeley Memorial Prize," and will be given every year. Competition, however, is limited to young lady students in the three co-educational institutions of the State, and to members of the Senior and Junior classes. Thus about 150 or 200 young ladies were this year eligible as candidates. At the annual meeting of the Dames, held in Augusta, at the residence of Governor Hill, Miss Lillian Norton, Bates 1903, was announced as the successful competitor. The committee of award saw fit to make honorable mention of two other essays, both of which were also written by Bates young ladies. The subject of Miss Norton's essay which will probably be published by the Colonial Dames,

was "The Life of the Maine Indians" and in the judgment of the committee gave proof of thorough research work, evidently familiarity with the methods of modern scientific historical investigation, and literary ability of no mean order. Such victories as this, belonging entirely to the field of scholarship, furnish convincing proof of the educational standing of this institution, and indirectly reflect great credit upon the methods used and the results achieved by her instructors.

IVY PROGRAM.

Music.

Prayer. Oration.

Judson Carrie Briggs.
Music.

Poem.

Presentation.

Ruby Luella Green. John Abbott Sinclair.

Music. Toasts. Class Ode.

CLASS ODE.
PLANTING THE IVY.

Officers—President, Jesse Knowlton Flanders; Vice-President, Carroll Lee McKusick; Secretary, Elsie Mabel Reynolds; Treasurer, Ernest Charles Garland; Toast-master, John Harold Gould; Chaplain, Ernest Marshall Holman; Marshal, Guy Linwood Weymouth.

Programme Committee—Albion Keith Spofford, Alice Imogene Frost, John Harold Gould.

Ivy Committee—Frederick Mott Swan, Jr., Abby Louise Parker, Maude Ellen Parkin.

COMMENCEMENT PROGRAM.

Sunday, June 21.—The Baccalaureate Sermon at 10.30 A.M. by the president, in Main Street Church. Sermon before the college Christian Associations at 7.15 P.M., by Rev. Smith Baker, D.D., of Portland, in Main Street Church.

Monday, June 22.—The Sophomore Prize Debate at 2.30 P.M., in Main Street Church. The Junior exhibition at 7.45 P.M., in Main Street Church.

Tuesday, June 23.—The Class Day exercises of the Class of 1903 at 2.30 P.M. in college chapel. The annual meeting of the Alumni Association at 5 P.M. in Y. M. C. A. room, Parker Hall. The commencement concert at 8 P.M., at Music Hall.

Wednesday, June 24.—The annual meeting of the College Club at 8 A.M., in Eurosophian room. The annual meeting of

the Alumnæ Club at 8.30 A.M., in Polymnian Society room. The annual meeting of the president and trustees at 9 A.M., in Hathorn Hall. Banquet and business meeting of the alumni at 7.30 P.M.

Thursday, June 25.—The 37th annual commencement at 10 A.M., in Main Street Church, followed by the commencement dinner in City Hall. Promenade concert and illumination of grounds at 8 P.M., on college campus.

Friday, June 26.—Reception to the graduating class and their friends by President and Mrs. Chase, from 8 to 10 P.M.

Exchanges.

MONG the various publications of the month, we find in The Laurentian reference to an article contributed by President Nicholas Murray Butler to the alumni number of the Columbia Literary Monthly in which he deplores the fact that within the past twenty-one years, nearly every leading college in the United States has either become a university or has tried it and failed. "The old American college hardly exists nowadays, and, unless all signs mislead, those who want to get it back in all its useful excellence will have to fight for it pretty vigorously. The milk-and-water substitutes and the flat universities that have taken the place of the colleges are a pretty poor return for what we have lost." For college homes, he suggests genuine homelike houses; "not dormitories, they are only places to sleep in." He firmly believes that "the course of undergraduate study needs overhauling in order to squeeze out the water, to disentangle the college from the professional schools and to get back at least some of the inestimable advantages of the old coherence and continuity."

The following are selected from the best verse:

VICISSITUDE.

From the Prose of James Martineau.

If law of change be very law of life;
If beauty blossoming in fairest flower
Have root in fallen leaves; if in the strife,
The heat of day, love, thought and hope lose power
Fainting beneath the glare of constant light,
And need that cool, rain-heavy clouds should lower,
And, for their freshening, dark and dews of night;

Then will we shrink no more from sorrow or affraight And sigh no more for rest and peaceful days, But welcome wearying change with calm delight And at the firesde of the heart always As unto quiet friends give loss and death a place.

-Marjorie Helen Van Deusen, 1904, In the Vassar Miscellany.

THE SPHINX.

Ghosts of Egyptian Slaves.

Over the stones, Over the stones, The blood dripped slowly on our way; Heaps of bones, Heaps of bones, Bleached in the sun of the glowing day, While the whips cracked over our shoulders bare, While we sweat and toiled and groaned and died, Dull like oxen, in dumb despair, To build the Pharoah's pride. And the daughters of Egypt came to see, Tall, lithe maidens, narrow-eyed, With cold, thin lips that laughed alone, Laughed silently to hear us groan, To see our taskmasters deride And lash us cruelly. And wailingly we called on death, Of the god we made, to give us rest, To give us the long, dull, painless sleep; Who sometimes heard, and took the breath Of our groanings from our breast, And we died, with none to weep. -Harvard Monthly.

CANOE SONG.

Out in the morning glow,—
Just as the east is bright,
While the ripples leap where the shallows run
Till they turn to flame, and the joyous sun
Scatters the haze with light.

Swift through the noonday glare,—
Into the foaming length
Where the tortured rapids howl and jeer
And the river shrieks in her mortal fear,
Torn by her swirling strength.

Slow in the waning light,—
Into the sleeping mist,
While the twisting eddies come and go
And the river sinks with a drowsy flow
Into the arms of the lake below,
Keeping her endless tryst.

-Yale Courant.

THE DAY'S COURSE.

With you at morn-

The deepening flush of budding day, Songs of the birds in waking lay, Waters that sparkle across the bay And in my heart, a love new-born With you at morn.

With you at noon-

The shimmering heat o'er earth's warm breast, Leaves by fitful breeze caressed, Fragrance of flowers half felt, half guessed. Than this I ask no greater boon With you at noon.

With you at eve-

The stillness of the coming night,
On western hills the last faint light
That fainter grows, then fades from sight.
God's benediction I receive

With you at eve.

KLARA ELISABETH FRANK in Smith College Monthly.

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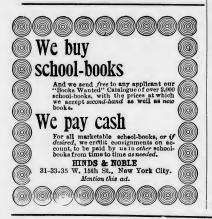
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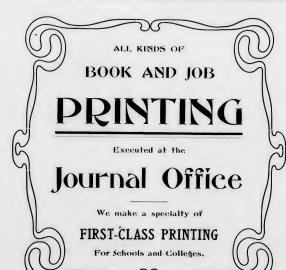
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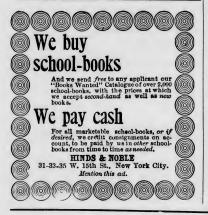
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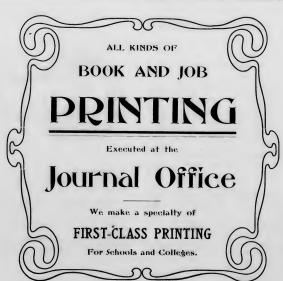
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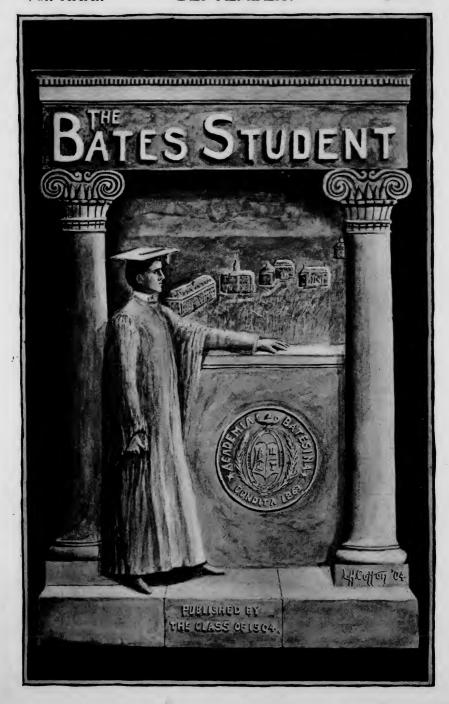
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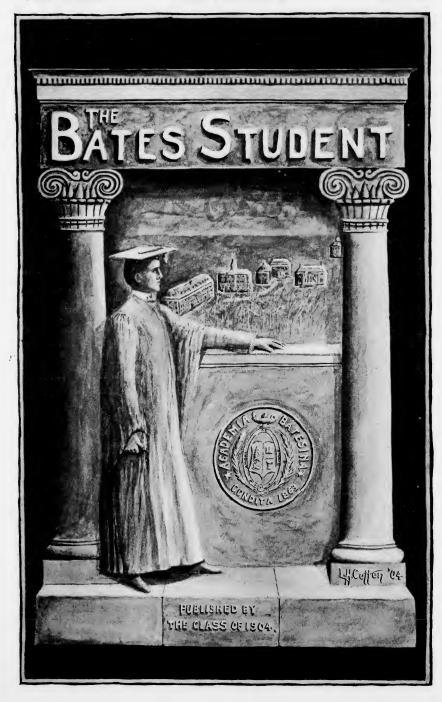
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Literary.

ONLY A NOTE.

Only a warbled note From some lone bird Amid the distant shade, Only a song that floats And dies in some cool glade.

Only a simple strain Breathed o'er and o'er; Yet in the distant west The mother o'er her brood Is soothed in loving rest.

Only a breath of song From some lone soul In music sweet and low, Only an uttered note As streamlet's liquid flow.

Only a simple strain Lost all amid The world's vast warring strife, Yet one has heard and thrilled, And ope'd is paradise.

--'04.

THE FUTURE OF RUSSIA.

ROR a thousand years all western Europe has been filled with a new life. Progress and liberty have been her watchwords, while the fires of rekindled zeal have cast their glow upon the mighty waves of western civilization, until the answering tread from distant shores is heard. But, hark! Comes there no response from the East? Is there no answering voice? All is silence. For eight hundred years there is not heard the faintest echo of the onward tread of humanity. Yea, the whole vast country from the Bosphorus to the regions of the midnight sun, from the shores of the Baltic to the lone steppes and tundras of Siberia, has fallen into a lethargy which the western glow can little affect.

The West has faced the westward. New continents have been reached and crossed. The Pacific yields no barrier; and the East and West have met. When, lo! They halt; and the Future of the West challenges the Future of Russia.

Russia's lethargy has passed. She has awakened with a start that reacts upon all Europe. Peter the Great has crossed the Caucasus and Dagestan is united to the empire: nomadic tribe after tribe has gone down before the conqueror, and his threatening knock is heard at the very gates of Herat; scarcely half a century has passed since the west bank of the Amur was gained by treaty from China, and to-day, with nearly two hundred thousand Cossack troops in Manchuria, Russia accepts the challenge.

Hampered on the one hand by the strongest powers in Europe, and on the other by the ice-bound regions of the North, Russia could hope for little growth in political power and commercial wealth, although possessing a fertility of soil that might make it the granary of the world. Thus driven by economic and also by political reasons, her vast population of one hundred and thirty millions, composed largely of peasants, and hardened by climate and Tartar domination, is like a huge glacier moving down upon the empires of the East. Even, if so disposed, the Czar with his absolute authority is powerless to turn this tide. Its future career must be determined by the outside forces, which are hastening to maintain a barrier.

Well may all Europe turn from its dreams of the South and West to shudder at the nightmare of the East. Well may England watch with keenest interest the power to which a million men annually become eligible for military service; the power which controls not only eastern Europe but has even crossed the Oxus, and from the borders of Afghanistan and Cashmere threatens the Indian Empire; a power which gains not only the traffic with nomadic tribes but wrests the eastern ports and shuts the "open door."

To the east and south of the Urals and Caspian, Russia holds in her power the most abundant resources for future development. By her Trans-Siberian Route the door to the wealth and natural resources of the Orient is thrown open to Russian official speculation. It also affords a military base at the very door of Japan and offers the rapid transit of troops and supplies at a strategic moment. Yet the day of development for Asiatic Russia has scarcely dawned. Still undeveloped, except by nature, the Trans-Ural "black lands" await but the mere touch of skilled cultivation to flood the store-houses of the world. One step beyond these rolling prairies, and the ancient forests skirt the base of the Alais and stretch away to the Behring Sea. This vast solitude,

unbroken except by the trapper's or miner's lonely hut and scarcely seared by axe, holds in its depths a wealth for which Europe must some day pay the price. But it is not alone in forests or in lands that Russia's future wealth depends. Both within her present limits and those to which her future points, there still exists a hidden source of wealth and power. With full control of the unlimited coal-fields and with Chinese labor at her command, Russia holds in her grasp the sceptre which, in years to come, shall sway the commercial and industrial destiny of Europe to the building up of her own commerce by land and sea.

Yesterday, it was to Russia that China looked for aid when beset by other powers. To-day, she appeals to the once hostile powers to preserve her integrity. It is to meet and baffle these that Russia must attend. She no sooner seizes Port Arthur than England confronts her at Wei-Hai-Wei, a point of no commercial significance; and the Island Empire of Japan, justly incited by the plunder of her hard-earned spoils, makes common cause with England to meet the mighty force bearing down upon the East. But while holding an iron grasp upon the very heart of northern China, Russia with "kid-gloved" diplomacy holds out the fleece of universal peace. She turns the gaze of nations upon the Hague while she sows a railroad and reaps an empire in the East. Yea, Russia's destiny is that of a world power. With or without broader territorial possessions her geographical position compels it, while her political position renders her advance hazardous, her retreat impossible. —G. H. HARMON, '04.

A NIGHT ON MACKINAW CLIFF.

Ittle Indian settlement. He recalled the morning now, as he stood on a hill overlooking the valley of the Mohawk village. He, with several other sturdy English youths, had been chasing a herd of moose and had run on the settlement by mere accident. He had strayed away from his party and was too hungry and thirsty to go on. So he approached the village to see if he could purchase a breakfast. As he went down the hill he saw a young squaw bearing an urn of water. He hastened and, addressing her in the Mohawk tongue, with which he had become familiar, asked for a drink. The maid turned two startled brown eyes toward him. The smooth black hair falling over her shoulders glistened in the morning sun. She was a picture of simplicity and wild-

ness. She glanced back toward the village and was about to run away from the stranger, when Robinson again spoke.

"See, I will give you this pretty scarf," and he drew a silk kerchief from his neck.

The bright colors and fine texture attracted the girl, and before five minutes Turgigah was his staunch friend. She promised to bring him corn-bread, if only he would stay in concealment on the hill.

"My father, Canistinah, is a great chief," said the girl simply, "but he is poison to the whites."

"That was only three months ago," thought Robinson as he watched the smoke curling up from the hundred wigwams, for it was the time of the evening meal.

Again the beautiful dark face came before him. This time the eyes had a sorrowful expression. He recalled the second time he had met Turgigah on the hillside.

"Where did you get the strange necklace you wear, little girl?" he had asked.

It was made of small caribou hoofs. On the front was a flat circular bone. This bone, she explained, was the knee-pan of a famous Ottawa warrior, whom Winonah had slain. Robinson could not repress a smile at the matter-of-fact way in which she spoke of such barbarity. Winonah, who had given her the necklace, she said, was her suitor. He was a mighty warrior and huntsman. Her father wanted her to marry him, but she did not like him.

"I shall obey my father, if he commands it," she added.

Then her lip quivered and the lids drooped sadly over the brown eyes. There were no tears, for Indian maidens were taught that such emotion was cowardly, and cowardice was as much a vice as was bravery a virtue.

"Surely," mused Robinson, "this girl has finer sentiments and stronger, deeper feeling than many an English maid," and he thought of his English cousins with their flirtations and affectatious manners, and how he had preferred to leave them all for wild, new America.

"This is simplicity," he said aloud. "This is truth."

Since then he had met Turgigah often on the hillside. He pitied the lonely girl. Her tastes seemed far above her surroundings, her manners gentle and pretty in their artlessness. He told her of the eastern settlements, of his English home, of

schools and books and the wonders of the great, wide world. Turgigah listened to every word, sometimes asking him to repeat the parts so wonderful to her. She looked on him as a being sent by the Great Spirit especially for her pleasure. Every evening she slipped away from the settlement, while the squaws were met for their evening gossip; for the great chief Canistinah had gone to the white settlement and no one missed her.

One evening Robinson had asked Turgigah to become his bride. Her face lighted up with sudden joy. She raised the brown eyes and gazed earnestly into his face. Never had she been more composed. Never had she looked more beautiful. Then her brow clouded.

"My father will not permit it," she answered firmly. "He hates the pale-faces. Winonah will be chief when my father dies and I shall be *his* bride."

"You shall not!" exclaimed Robinson angrily, rising and clenching his fists hard. I will go to your father this night. If he forbids it, Turgigah, you must——"

His voice lowered and she interrupted him:

"Winonah will kill you if he finds out that you want me. You must wait. I will go back alone."

A week later, Robinson had walked boldly into the Indian town. He found the chief alone, before his wigwam, mending a canoe. After a friendly salutation, Robinson made known the object of his visit, presenting to the chief two belts of wampum, the price of a bride. Canistinah rose without a word and looked at the man. At first he threw back his head as if disposed to laugh at the absurdity of the proposition. Then his dark face grew black with anger. A hungry passion for blood gleamed from his deep-set eyes. His thin lips twitched with excitement and rage.

"Marry my squaw to a pale-face?" he hoarsely screamed, throwing the wampum at his feet. "I'd sooner scatter her bones on the rocks."

(To be Continued.)

THE DEVIL IN LITERATURE.

W HO has never heard of Old Nick? To be sure, we may not wish to claim an intimate acquaintance, but certainly we must acknowledge that our limited ideas are in no way due to the negligence and unconcern of writers. Indeed, could they

review literature, well might they be happy, for where is the connoisseur of devils who cannot find at least one which satisfies the caprice of his fastidious taste?

All ages, beginning with Pagan mythology, have contributed to the portrayal of this character who flits gaily from century to century. The real conception and function of the devil has been so varied that we have anything from the master portrayal of Dante, and those other bright, merry, mischievous, mediæval spirts up to those who bartered for men's souls and strove with God for supremacy.

As we enter into the spirit of the Divine Comedy, we gaze awestruck on its vividly pictured imaginations. Lucifer the devil is no faint tracery of art, but rather a living monster. Terrible in the very intensity of the terrible, he appears the personification of horrors as, flapping his wings larger than the sails of the sea, he sits gnashing a sinner in each of his three mouths.

Perhaps we wonder what part has such a being with the word comedy, but we forget that it satisfies the demands of such, only in its happy ending, for it is rather the word-picture of a sorrowing life.

Surely Lucifer is a typical example of Dante's characters "whose gloom," Macaulay says, "discolors all the passions of men and all the face of nature and tinges with its own livid hue the flowers of Paradise and the glories of the eternal throne."

In the mystery and moral plays the devils, doubtless somewhat patterned on those of Norse mythology, swarm upon us in all their strange fantasies. These are those gruesome demoniac figures half man, half beast; then those gay, sprightly troops of sly, crafty imps whose whole existence is devoted to anybody's affairs but their own.

Let us follow these grotesque phantoms as they set out to provoke the poor peasants by souring milk, turning things topsyturvy, breaking up furniture, slyly boxing or pulling some poor wretch's ears, often playing Jack Frost to perfection, now mournfully howling down chimneys, by times representing ghosts, and finally popping up here and there, committing all sorts of gay pranks and capers.

Then, too, who other than such provoking fellows caused the thunder-showers, but you see not having been to school, I fear they forgot that rain has its advantages. Thus these nimble Harlequins ever scampered after mischief.

Some of these lesser devils had such a sense of humor, were

such a jolly, rollicking, happy-go-lucky sort, that I must confess a lurking approbation for them.

The Apollyon of John Bunyan, possibly a descendant of some of these minor agents of evil, became the black-man of the nursery and the coal-hole—the salvation of the exasperated nurse-maid, in other words the bug-a-boo man for all mischievous rogues.

Burns appeals to the better nature of these devils when he says:

"But fare ye well, auld Nickie-been, O wad ye take a thought on men!"

Quite distinct from all these conceptions, out of Goethe's subtle brain looms the mocking figure Mephistopheles. Representing the polished, well-bred, worldly man, cynical with that bitterness resultant from spiritual deprivation, his whole being is a mockery of the Holy. Faust is his victim—to drag his soul to Hell is Mephistopheles' boast. Mephistopheles, the embodiment of animal passion and greeds, how ready art thou to condemn Gretchen, the erring woman who forgets all but love? But he forgets the wonderful love of God which said not with Mephistopheles she is judged, but she is saved.

Now Mephistopheles and his followers stand before the grave of Faust confident of victory. Ever and anon the angels scatter roses whose delicate leaves falling on the devils scorch and burn. As the angels draw nearer, Mephistopheles forgets all; a sensuous passion kindles in his boastful heart. He turns too late. The grave is empty and the soul of Faust has passed on to its God.

Milton's Satan, discontented with all else, aspires to be greater than Heaven's matchless King. Intellectual, proud, ambitious, revengeful and of indomitable will, yet, a superhuman being, a worthy rival of God. Amidst inconceivable agonies he deliberates, exults and resolves that ever to do ill be his sole delight. His spirit requires no support from anything external nor even from hope itself.

But wafted over and above it all like the faint fragrance of lilies we ever feel the beautiful influence of heaven and God still clinging about him. Then beholding Adam and Eve his soul cries:

"O, Hell, what do mine eyes with grief behold? Honor and empire with revenge enlarged, compel me now To do what else though damned I should abhor." As monuments of other stages through which human thought has evolved a more rational conception of evil, and as illustrations of the endless conflicts which evil wages in the human heart, the devils of literature form a most valuable contribution to its pages.

-Eva Ingraham Phillips, '04.



THE DECISION.

Instinctively the brothers turned down the familiar path to the old water gap. The second crop of clover was in blossom, the late corn was putting forth its silky tassels, and the trees, along the creek, looked cool and green in their summer leafage. It was good to be back.

They talked of the crops, of the neighborhood happenings, of their experiences, but of that which lay heaviest on their hearts—not a word.

The little farm yielded a scant living for the family, and the boys had been compelled to make their own way through the academy. Early in the spring they had gone away to earn money for college. They had succeeded even better than they had hoped, and by the middle of August they had saved enough to pay the expenses of the first year.

They had been home three days, and, although not a word had been said by any one of the family, they had known from the first hour of their return that one of them must give up college for that year. The unasked question had been constantly before their minds, "Which?"

It was by that subtle understanding that often exists between those who love, that they had turned toward the old water gap to talk it over. Here they had always gone when a weighty problem was to be solved or a new castle built. They sat on a log by the creek, idly throwing bits of bark into the clear, swift water. The sun was low and already the cool shadow of the hill stretched across the valley.

"Notice how father looks?" Nathan said at last.

"Yes," answered David, looking off into the distance.

"He is hardly able to do the chores," said Nathan.

"He isn't able," added David. Then there was a silence.

"I'm afraid one of us must give up college." Nathan spoke with an effort.

"Yes, it looks that way," assented David. He looked intently into the water. After awhile he raised his eyes to his brother's. "I shall stay," he said decisively. "I am the stronger. Besides—you hate the farm and I don't."

For a moment Nathan did not reply. What David said was true; he had always been dissatisfied on the farm. But this time he would stay and—do his best. Nothing more was said till they stood by the west gate. Nathan noticed the cows coming leisurely across the pasture to the water gap. The hungry pigs were squealing for their supper. On the breeze was the scent of the tasselled corn.

At last they agreed to decide the question by lot. Nathan would write "Go" on one slip of paper, and "Stay" on another. David would draw and abide by the decision of fate. Nathan leaned upon the gate to write; he paused and looked away to the west. The purple light above the hills was turning ashen. For a moment his face lighted with the thought of his dream. Then, as he looked toward the bare little farm-house there flashed upon his mind all the toil and longing that staying meant. Ah,—he must go! Yet—he set his lips firmly and wrote. Then he held the slips out to his brother in silence and David drew one. "Go," he read unsteadily. Nathan crumpled the other in his fingers quickly. For on it, too, was written "Go."

—L. M. Wormell, '06.

THE EMPTY DAYS.

"No," said Thanny explosively, "No, I won't." The tall young woman in the blue and white striped gown moved quietly about the room. As Thanny looked at her, his sense of injury increased. It was all her fault, anyway. How happy they had

been,—he and father and mother, before *she* came. A tear of self-pity rushed to his eyes, trembled undecided on one lash and trickled down a snub nose. "Why," demanded Thanny fiercely of himself (the tear had loosened his self-respect, and he was very angry), "why couldn't she have carried—it—somewhere else, where they wanted—it? Did she think his mother had any time to take care of—people—that didn't belong to them at all? And to ask him to go and see—it."

He shut the screen door very hard, and pretended not to see the reproach in nurse's face. He hoped he *had* waked it up. Perhaps—perhaps—mother might grow tired of hearing—it—cry, and have it taken away.

Out doors, the air was full of a gentle buzzing, that sounded like a lullaby. Thanny lay flat on the grass beneath the biggest apple tree, and frowned at the closed blinds. Five whole days he had not seen mother. Five whole days he and father had sat alone at dinner, and tried to pretend to each other that they were happy without her. And all because she must take care of—a—little—little—(in his wrath Thanny paused for an epithet)—a—little—thing—that didn't belong to them at all. And they wanted him to love it. His sister, indeed. He dug his heels into the soft turf with vicious energy.

The gentle buzzing in the air, and the wind-ruffling of the leaves, soothed him somewhat. Presently he forgot a little of his anger. He thought vaguely of many things. And still that gentle buzzing in the air, and the June wind ruffling the leaves overhead.

After a long while, he stirred restlessly, listen. Was that—couldn't be—her voice? And he had not heard it for five weary days. So sweet it was—so—father said naughty things always bid fast when mother laughed. But this new note—what was it—this sorry—sorry voice? It was mother's surely,—but—a lump came into his throat, and it hurt to swallow. "And I think he's forgotten about me," the voice said, slowly, "because I wanted him—you told him so—and he wouldn't come." The voice sank lower. "I wanted him," it said,—"and he wouldn't come."

It was the lump in his throat that woke him. He sat up very still for a moment. Then he went softly into the house, and up to the blue and white figure in the kitchen.

—Isabel Barlow, '06.

Alumni Round-Eable.

ALUMNI NOTES.

'67.—Prof. J. H. Rand was recently called to Dover, N. H., by the illness and consequent death of his aged father.

'68.—G. C. Emery has built up a most flourishing preparatory school, the Harvard School, at Los Angeles, Cal. This institution fits for all the first colleges of the country.

'72.—George E. Gay has been made superintendent of the Massachusetts Educational Exposition at the International Fair in St. Louis.

'74.—H. H. Acterian is organizing work in different parts of the country for the University Extension Society.

'76.—Rev. George L. White, New Hampton, N. H., who has a daughter in the Class of 1904, has also a son in the entering class.

'77.—Hon. O. B. Clason has a daughter here in the Class of 1907.

'80.—I. F. Frishee received in June the degree of A.M. for a year's work in philology at Harvard.

'81.—C. S. Haskell, after a long and painful illness, died early in July at his summer home in Maine. He was a District Superintendent of Schools for the City of New York. Mr. Haskell leaves a wife and two sons.

'81.—W. B. Perkins is manager for a patent coke and coal car that is attracting wide attention.

'81.—H. P. Folsom of Augusta has recently presented the library with seven volumes of current fiction.

'87.—On account of the plague situation in India, which continues very bad, Surgeon-General Wyman of the Marine Hospital Service, has determined to station expert bacteriologists at Calcutta and Bombay. Past Assistant Surgeon E. K. Sprague already has been designated for the post at Calcutta, and Acting-Assistant Surgeon Hume will be assigned to the post at Bombay.

'87.—Percy R. Howe has removed to Belmont, Mass., and opened a dental office in the Warren Chambers on Boylston Street, Boston.

'88.—Miss L. A. Frost, teacher of Physics in the High School at Dorchester, Mass., entertained at the High School building some forty Bates graduates on one of the days of their attendance at the National Educational Association.

'88.—Dr. F. S. Hamlet is practicing medicine at Gorham, Me. He is also Superintendent of Schools for Gorham.

'89.—Mrs. Ethel I. (Chipman) Johnson is about to visit England.

'90.—Ellen F. Snow is teaching in the High School, Gorham, Me.

'90.—Mabel V. Wood will take graduate work in history at Radcliffe during the current year.

'92.—E. W. Emery is a student in the Harvard Medical School.

At the tenth anniversary of its commencement, the Class of '93 presented Bates College with a beautiful bronze bust of Plato, copied from the original found at Pompeii. It is an expensive piece of work and an ornamental addition to our library.

'93.—F. L. Hoffman is practicing law in Cincinnati, O., and lecturing in the Cincinnati Law School.

'93.—C. C. Spratt holds a very fine position in the University School at Detroit, Mich.

'95.—Dora E. Roberts is teaching in the High School at Dover, N. H.

'95.—On May 20th was born to Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Webb of Franklin, Penn., a daughter—Evelyn Gaylord.

'95.—Nathan R. Smith is principal of Parsonsfield Academy, Parsonsfield, Me.

'95.—F. T. Wingate is teacher of sciences in the Medford High School, Mass.

'96.—Mary A. W. Cross is teaching in the High School, Plymouth, Mass.

'96.—F. A. Knapp, after having completed two years' graduate work in Harvard, is Professor of Latin at Bates.

'96.—Gracia B. Prescott is teaching in the South Portland High School.

'96.—Frank H. Purinton has returned to the Yale Law School for his second year's work.

'97.—E. F. Cunningham is instructor of Physics and Chemistry in the Jordan High School, Lewiston.

'97.—H. L. Palmer is principal of the High School at Waldoboro, Me.

'97.—Walter P. Vining is principal of the Winthrop High School.

'97.—Blanche Porter has a position in the High School at South Portland.

'97.—H. P. Parker is teaching in the Hallowell High School. '98.—Alice M. Brackett has a position in the High School at Valley Falls, R. I.

'98.—J. F. Brackett teaches in the Academy at Bluehill, Me.

'98.—Rev. Thomas S. Bruce is principal of the Shiloh Industrial Institute in North Carolina.

'98.—G. H. Conant holds a Fellowship in Physics in the Northwestern University, Chicago.

'98.—On Wednesday, August 19th, at St. Patrick's Church, Lewiston, Miss Julia F. Leader was married to Mr. John D. Moore of New York City. Mr. Moore is a graduate of M. I. T. and a mechanical engineer in New York City.

'98.—Mary H. Perkins is teaching in the High School, West Springfield, Mass.

'98.—J. P. Sprague has received his M.D. at Northwestern University and begun the practice of medicine in Chicago.

'98.--Edward M. Tucker is teacher of sciences at Great Barrington, Mass.

'98.—Ralph H. Tukey is taking graduate work in Philology at Yale.

'99.—Miss Ena Augusta Maxim was married to Dr. A. B. Moulton, September 2, 1903, at South Limington.

'99.—E. L. Palmer is principal of the High School at Guilford, Me. $\,$

'99.—On August 19th, at Madison, occurred the marriage of Perley E. Graffam of Lewiston to Miss Annie Belle Turner of Madison.

'99.—Everett Peacock is teaching at Eliot, Me.

'99.—Wildie Thayer has just published a second volume of poems. She is engaged in literary work in Lowell, Mass.

1900.—Mary B. Ford is teaching in the Groveland (Mass.) High School.

1900.—Arthur W. Lowe is principal of the High School, Orono, Me.

1900.—Mabel E. Marr is instructor of history in Yarmouth Academy.

1900.—Guy E. Healey is principal of the Fort Fairfield High School.

1900.—Bertram E. Packard is principal of Leavitt Institute, Turner.

1900.—Howard G. Wagg is teaching in the High School at Helena, Mont.

1900.—M. G. Sturgis received his M.D. from Harvard in June and has since been employed on the hospital ship in Boston harbor.

1900.—Emerson Whitman is Superintendent of the Electric Works, in Malden, Mass.

'or.—Mae S. Bennet is taking a course at Farmington Normal School.

'o1.—W. R. Ham is teacher of sciences in the High School at St. Louis, Mo. He attended the Harvard Summer School this year.

'or.—E. K. Jordan is about to enter the Hartford (Conn.) Theological School.

'or.—Louise L. Parker is teaching in the Yarmouth High School.

'01.—Vernie E. Rand is principal of Litchfield Academy.

'or .- Florence E. Osborne is assistant in Lisbon High School.

'o1.—Josephine B. Neal is to enter the Johns Hopkins University Medical School.

'01.—Harold A. M. Trickey is taking graduate work in science at Tufts.

'OI.—Lincoln Roys is teaching in the Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) High School.

'01.—Frank P. Wagg is Professor of Mathematics in the Normal School at Madison, South Dakota.

'or.—L. E. Williams is principal of the High School at Lisbon.

'02.—Irving O. Bragg is principal of the State Normal School just established at Presque Isle, Me.

'02.—Bessie D. Chase is secretary to President Chase and college registrar.

'02.—E. F. Clason is principal of the Lisbon Falls High School.

'02.—Willard M. Drake is Professor of Chemistry and Physics in Pritchett College, Glasgow, Mo.

'02.—J. F. Hamlin is head teacher in the English department of the High School at Salem, Mass.

'02.—Annie L. Merrill has been elected teacher of French and German in the High School, Natick, Mass.

'02.—Walter E. Sullivan is principal of the Anson High School.

'02.—Mabel A. Richmond is teacher of modern languages in the Rumford Falls High School.

'02.—A. D. Ohol is to enter Hartford Theological Seminary.

'02.—Bessie V. Watson is teacher of French and German at Fort Fairfield, Me.

'03.—Harriet B. Lord is teaching in the High School, Middlebury, Vt.

'03.-T. A. Lothrop is to attend the Harvard Law School.

'03.-Ida M. Manual is at her home in Franklin Falls, N. H.

'03.—Frances A. Miller will take post-graduate work at Radcliffe.

'03.-R. W. Nichols is engaged in Y. M. C. A. work.

'03.—Lillian A. Norton teaches in Gould's Academy, Bethel, Me.

'03.—Clara B. Pingree is teaching in the evening schools, Lewiston.

'03.—John O. Piper is studying medicine with his father.

'03.—James E. Pray is engaged in topographical survey and civil engineering.

'03.-Nellie L. Prince is at her home, New Boston, N. H.

'03.-E. H. Purinton is engaged in business.

'03.—Vivian B. Putnam is teaching in Monmouth Academy.

'o₃.—G. E. Ramsdell is instructor of sciences at Maine Central Institute, Pittsfield.

'03.-E. A. Roys is teaching at Norridgewock, Me.

'03.—Carl D. Sawyer enters the McGill Medical School, Montreal.

'03.—Alberta E. Sharp is principal of the Bingham High School.

'03.-Linneon E. Smith is teaching at Westport, Me.

'03.—Amy M. Staples teaches in the Lisbon Falls High School.

'03.—G. E. Stebbins is assistant in Physics at Bates.

'03.—Bertha M. Stratton is teaching in the High School, Hillsboro Bridge, N. H.

'03.—Marion E. Tasker is principal of the High School at North Dartmouth, Mass.

'03.—H. H. Thayer is assistant in Chemistry at Bates.

'03.—Jeanne M. Towle teaches in the High School, China, Me.

'03.—Harry M. Towne has a position as teacher of sciences in the Oxford School, Chicago.

'03.—Delmont Tozier teaches in the Gorham (Me.) High School.

'03.-L. E. Wardwell is a student of business in Chicago.

'03.—L. H. Trufant is to attend the McGill Medical School, Montreal.

'03.—Clara H. Williams is teaching in Lisbon Falls.

'03.—R. L. Witham is principal of the Chebeague High School.

'03.—L. E. Bailey is to enter Boston University Law School. '03.—Grace E. Bartlett is assistant in the Bowdoinham High

'03.-C. L. Beedy has entered Yale Law School.

'03.—R. A. Brown is principal of the High School, Milo, Me.

'03.-N. C. Bucknam is principal of the Dexter High School.

'03.—Anna L. Clark is teaching in the Robinson Female Seminary, Exeter, N. H.

'03.—C. W. Coolidge is studying law at Lisbon Falls.

'03.—Edna Cornforth teaches in the High School, Woodsville, N. H.

'03.—Guy Cumner is employed by the Swift Corporation, Ames Building, Boston.

'03.—Hazel Donham teaches Latin in Edward Little High School, Auburn.

'03.—P. R. Everett is principal of the High School, Milbridge, Me.

'03.—Olive G. Fisher is teaching in the Freeport High School. '03.—Lucy L. Freeman is preceptress of North Yarmouth Academy.

'03.—Charles E. Hicks is principal of the Windham High School.

'03.--N. S. Lord is instructor of sciences in Parsonsfield Academy.

'03.—A. P. Howes is in care of his deceased father's affairs in Hartland, Me.

'03.-R. L. Hunt is sub-master of the Calais High School.

'03.—H. R. Jennings is to enter the Boston University Law School.

'03.—C. L. Jordan is traveling secretary for the Brotherhood of St. Andrew (Episcopal).

'03.—Theresa E. Jordan is teaching in the Houlton High School.

'03.—J. C. Junkins will enter the Staunton Military Academy, Va.

'03.—H. C. Kelly is teaching at Sanborn Seminary, Kingston, N. H.

'03.—Katherine H. Kendrick is teaching in Bowdoin, Me.

'03.—Susie M. Kendrick is assistant in Dexter High School.

'03.-W. W. Keyes is engaged in canvassing for maps.

'03.—E. C. Higgins is superintendent of schools and principal of the High School at Bowdoinham.

PROFESSOR LEVI WENTWORTH STANTON.

ROM the day that Bates College first opened her doors she has constantly had at least one great teacher. Such a teacher was Levi Wentworth Stanton, her first Professor of Greek. Professor Stanton's term of service at Bates was from 1860 to 1865; but during one year of this time he was a student in Andover Theological Seminary. As the college was not organized till 1863, he spent just one-half of his four years in Lewiston in the service of Maine State Seminary, out of which the higher institution grew. Nominally, then, he was connected with Bates but two years. In reality his two years in the preparatory school were of priceless value to the college. For the earliest students at Bates, with scarcely an exception, had been introduced to the study of Greek and Latin by Professor Stanton; and the assurance that he was to be the Professor in Greek had no small influence in securing the first Freshman Class. Undoubtedly, he was regarded by those who had been under his instruction as the peer in his department of any college teacher in New England. His mere name awakened student enthusiasm, and inspired confidence in the new college.

The character of a college is largely determined by the personality, the attainments, and the ideals of its earliest teachers. The influence of Professor Levi Stanton in those formative years was pervasive and dominating. Men and women who sat under his instruction could not be superficial and pretentious without feeling the silent rebuke of his refined yet forceful presence. It was a coarse and unresponsive student that did not gain some of his teacher's enthusiasm for the Greek language and literature. And how gracious and charming was the teacher's recognition of the awakening interest, the developing scholarship of his pupils! For some of them, at least, forty years have not effaced the memory of that sympathetic glance, that kindly smile, that appreciative nod, that gracious lifting of the brows, and that exquisitely modulated voice.

Nor was he less effective in puncturing conceit and exposing pretence. Whatever his actual feelings, he never betrayed the least agitation. Without the slightest change in expression,

voice, or manner, he placed the offender face to face with his own folly. A smart student once challenged the Professor's construction of a word, loftily referring him to an apparently conflicting remark in the grammar. Without an instant's hesitation the Professor referred the student to another remark that explained the whole matter and established his own position. Then he added with a quiet smile, "A little learning is a dangerous thing." A certain student habitually rushed panting into the recitation room, just as the five minutes allotted to the grammar lesson were expiring. His haste seemed to say, "Pardon me. I have done my best to be here." One day, after a few repetitions of this, the Professor said to the breathless student as he seated himself, "Mr. ———, please begin the grammar lesson." The delinquent rose blushing, and as quickly sat down speechless, while the class, who had just completed the lesson, laughed at his discomfiture. He was never late again.

But while wonderfully helpful through his personality and his skillful teaching, Professor Stanton's greatest service was in promoting high ideals of character and scholarship and in winning for the new college the respectful recognition of educators. It was not easy to sneer at an institution in which Levi W. Stanton was a professor.

In still other ways his connection with Bates was of vital importance to her. It was the serious illness of this older brother during the winter of 1861 that brought Jonathan Y. Stanton to Maine State Seminary as his temporary substitute, thus preparing the way for that unique and illustrious service which, beginning in 1864, still continues. Few of the nearly one thousand graduates that love and honor our Professor Stanton can realize that the name was ever-borne at Bates by another—himself a central figure among the makers of our institution. Very few know that the tender and affectionate designation of our oldest living Professor is the survival of that brief period when it was necessary for students to distinguish between two Professor Stantons.

The Stanton family was rich in teachers, and three of the brothers have borne the title of Professor, the oldest of them, Benjamin, having filled for many years the Chair of Latin in Union College. To each of these brothers Bates College will forever remain a debtor. To Benjamin, for opening the way, amid numberless discouragements, to a college course for himself and then summoning his brothers to follow him. Cheerfully he faced his duties to home and kindred, and counted himself happy when

he had gained his bachelor's degree at the age of thirty-one. Stepping at once into the front rank of teachers, he made it a primary care to aid his brothers in preparing for college. Slowly maturing and delayed by opposing circumstances, Levi was twenty-nine when, in 1855, he was graduated from Bowdoin College. Like Benjamin he had completed his college course in barely three years, having done most of the first year's work at home. Like his older brother, too, he won immediate reputation as a teacher. He followed Benjamin as a teacher at New Hampton Instituton, and was in turn followed by Jonathan at the same place.

After leaving Bates in 1865 he was for some eight years Principal of Dummer Academy in Massachusetts. His health, which was never firm, at length became unequal to the exacting demands of his calling. During the last twenty years of his life he lived at the old home of his wife in Sandwich, N. H. He had learned a trade before he entered college, and in the skillful use of his carpenter's tools and in the culture of a small farm he took unabating pleasure until a few months ago his failing strength compelled him to relinquish tastes delightful in themselves and dear from their associations.

In his private life Professor Stanton was simple, affectionate, and refined—happy in the devotion of his wife and children and secure in the confidence and esteem of the community. Everywhere and always he was a Christian gentleman. His daughters inherited his scholarly tastes and his rare gift for teaching.

The news of his death during the opening week of our college year has revived cherished memories for the three members of our Faculty who are so favored as to have been his pupils. Faculty and students unite in loving homage to a noble life in whose influence they are still richly blessed. To the widow, the three daughters, and to the surviving brothers of our first Professor Stanton they extend their sympathy. They are specially mindful of him whose presence among them is a daily benediction.

Unknown to the students and to all save a few of the graduates of Bates, the first Professor Stanton is none the less one of the founders and benefactors of their cherished College, and they cannot willingly let his memory die. When the humble beginnings of our College shall find a worthy historian, among the little group of wise men that gathered about the dauntless first President, he will assign an unchallenged place to Levi Wentworth Stanton.

—George C. Chase.

Around the Editors' Table.

COLLEGE SPIRIT.

E hear a good deal about college spirit these days. Yet like a great many other things whch are very near and very real to us, it would be hard for us to give off-hand a clear or adequate definition of what we mean by college spirit. This is not because we do not know it when we feel its invisible influence, when we are fired by the ardor which only it can inspire or when afar off, a name, a familiar strain, some deep meaning suggestion gives a clue which makes the heart beat faster and the senses more alert. But while this college spirit of which we speak is a very real and tangible thing, a known quantity, a potent factor in college life, it is often misrepresented, quite as often misused and probably more often misinterpreted. There is a true college spirit and there is a spurious type of a college sprit. When the real is not present (for it is as impossible for both to be present openly side by side as for truth and a lie to be regnant both in the same sphere at the same time), the counterfeit very often misleads and allures those who would recognize and follow the true college spirit should it present itself.

This college spirit of whch we speak is manifest in the aggre-

gation of men and it is manifest in individuals.

We speak of the fine spirit of the team, the excellent spirit of the student body, the old spirit of the college which has become a part of the bone and tissue of its alumni. We have a right to speak this way. What we say is true. We are speaking now of the spirit manifest in the aggregation of men. Probably most of the time this spirit thus manifest is the true college spirit. What we need to watch for, is, that single unworthy motives do not dilute the essence till the quality becomes inferior, so that we do not have the true college spirit at all. This leads us to considerations which should be borne in mind by the units of the aggregate: That the agglemeration of men does not lessen personal responsibility and to be a party to an unjust movement cannot justify the individual; that a motive too low for a man is not high enough for him when the mass has no other; that cause and effect are not modified by multiplied thoughtlessness.

But we have said that college spirit is manifest in individuals. We say such a one shows a fine college spirit. He trains whether he is applauded or not. He supports the various interests of the

college by his presence, his time, his enthusiasm. He is a good student and gives his college a good name abroad. This is right. But the very fact that such eminent possibilities are wrapped up in individuals and the further fact that not all who pretend to have college spirit are patterned after this prototype, suggests: That our individual ideals in this regard should be heightened and encouraged; that the fawning and unmanly should be discouraged; he who says he will be out on the track and train when in a crowd and loses his enthusiasm while going to his room so that he fails to appear, will never give great impetus to track athletics; he who blows loud for reform when among saints, and swaggers among his companions will probably never overturn any theology or inspire a movement against out-grown customs. In very truth what the college spirit requires is the spirit of Manhood that stands on two feet, has a clear eye to perceive the right and a strong arm to defend it; then wherever it be found, in the individual or the aggregation of individuals, it will have power, power to permeate, to thrill, to conquer.

CONCERNING A SHORTER COLLEGE COURSE.

S INCE November, 1902, when President Nicholas Murray Butler published in the *University Bulletin* his proposed plan of a two years' college course, much has been written on the subject and not a little in favor of shortening "that delightful period of comradeship, amusement, desultory reading and choice of incongruous courses of what we are pleased to call study."

We, who come to college in search of other than a loafing-place, dread to disturb the "four years of college life"—the phrase itself has become dear as suggestive of a period in existence apart from the labor of professional preparation. And yet, is it fair for the academic department to require advanced work done by first grade high schools or for professional institutions to make no account of subjects of which the requirements have been met in the college days? As Dean Mains says in the June Education:

"The problems involved in this question are not those of the secondary school nor of the professional school, nor of the college. They are the problems of the three working together."

By friendly coöperation a three years' college course might be arranged which would reduce time without lowering educational standards and without destroying culture ideals. Johns Hopkins University has always offered a three years' course. Harvard grants the degree of Bachelor of Arts after three years, provided that the student has met the four-year conditions in that time. In many colleges where four years of study are required, a student could be given credit for Freshman work completed in the secondary schools, take the required studies in three years and then be free to investigate international law, sociology, or comparative anatomy—these subjects which professional schools must teach also.

Colleges could make immediate arrangements for this method by establishing two sets of admission requirements of which one should be preliminary and one advanced.

Objection may be raised that professional spirit would destroy the liberal culture ideal, somewhat necessary to a people designated "the best educated and the least cultured." If these critics, however, plead for college environment as being conducive to complete living, they will surely prefer to have a student specialize during his Senior year than to see him go a year earlier to his professional school.

"Another incentive to a faster gallop!" says Grandfather, "and even now your A.B. means more than mine did." But is this true? Does the graduate of twenty-three, measured by the standards of our time, possess greater world-knowledge and a better introduction to social environment than did the man under twenty-one who obtained the A.B. fifty years ago?

No. The educated man of the twentieth century must know more than he did "in the old-gold past;" the world has grown and the requirements as well. Therefore the degree represented less, absolutely, than the same degree does now, but relatively, it stood for far more. We ought to save time, we must save ideals—those ideals which guard the real value of the Bachelor's degree in America.

THIS seems to be a fitting time, when so many are entering upon a study of the classics, to say a word about those inventions of an evil genius, commonly known as "horses." In talking with friends here and with students from other colleges, we really are shocked to find how universal is the use of translations, and we have racked our brains for an excuse to extenuate a fault so wide-spread. Of course natural stupidity is one reason for "riding through" Latin and Greek. The dull scholar we do

not blame so severely. It is to those clever students who think it is right to use a horse that we address this editorial. brilliant scholar said to us the other day, that the reason why he used a translation was that it improved his English! Now, we all know that a conscientious study of Latin and Greek, a thorough research into the roots of words is of incalculable value in studying English. A conscientious search for the best meaning of a word develops a nicety of expression hard to acquire in any other way. Another says that he can "horse his lesson out" in an hour, thereby gaining time for profitable reading. This extra time spent in "culture" cannot compensate for the loss in mental vigor due to a slovenly habit of sliding over his lessons. Can time be spent more profitably than in doing the task set before you, and doing it the best that you can? Remember that you are forming a habit of sliding through life, which will always hinder your success and your highest development.

HEN students have so much and such varied kinds of work to attend to, it is a serious problem as to when there will be time to do everything which a college life demands. Shall we give up athletics in order that physical training may not interfere with our mental growth? By no means, for of what use in the active, business world is a man who, through continual study, has developed his mind at the expense of his physical powers? Shall we shun the social life which is so characteristic a feature of every college? No—he succeeds but poorly whose head is filled only with book knowledge. Are we to slight the spiritual? No, indeed, for without that everything else counts as nothing. Enter with spirit into all these phases of college life, carrying no one of them to excess. A systematized plan of work will help very much in accomplishing all we would like to do. Make out a daily schedule and see if good results do not follow from its careful observance.

Local Department.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS' RECEPTION.

The social event of the week at Bates was the reception of Thursday evening, tendered to the entire class of '07 by the two Christian Associations at the college. It is needless to say that the gymnasium was crowded, the Senior in his and her dignity,

the Junior gracious, the Sophomore bold and the Freshman just

as green as ever.

The latter were duly escorted into the presence of the Faculty, who supported the two presidents of the hospitable associations, Mr. P. L. Cole and Miss A. M. Wheeler, both of '04. This receiving line was quite informal and most cordial in greeting the young stranger at Bates this fall. In this social way each became more clearly identified by Faculty and college mates. It was a time for dropping all study and cares in the perfect enjoyment of

each other and the program.

During the evening the exercises were broken up with promenades and with orchestral selections from Payne & Plummer's skilled players. The first address was that given by Mr. Cole, president of the Y. M. C. A. of the college, who, in behalf of that organization, offered the open hand of welcome to the Class of '07. He was followed by Miss Shaw who gave a humorous reading and by Mr. Garland whose baritone voice was much enjoyed in a solo with orchestral accompaniment. Miss Barker, '04, then gave a humorous reading, followed by a selection by the male quartet made up of Messrs. Holman, Paige, Winslow and Garland.

Only a short time was given up to addresses. President Chase in behalf of the college extended a welcome to the students and eulogized the highest type of Christian life in the student

body.

Dr. Veditz made a brief speech along the same line, instilling into his words, however, a touch of wit that kept his audience a-smile. Mr. A. K. Spofford, '04, who is manager of the football team at Bates this season, had a word to say for these interests and was loudly applauded.

Refreshments were served later in the evening.

Miss Bessie C. H. Cooper and Mr. E. C. Garland, both of '04, had charge of the arrangements for the evening, which were so entirely satisfactory and pleasurable to all.

SOPHOMORE VS. FRESHMAN.

FORMER WON IN THE CLASS GAME AT BATES, SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

The great Sophomore-Freshman base-ball game at Bates is over and the Sophomore Class still holds supremacy over the Freshies. It was an easy victory, and it was merely a matter of how large the score would be. Seventeen runs were scored by the Sophomore team. Every man on the team scored a run while Paine, who pitched for the Sophomores, brought in three runs and five of the other players brought in two each:

The Freshman team showed some good material which needs developing. The team work was sadly at fault as it is to

be expected in a team that never played together. The Freshies did their best and scored three runs. At the same time the 'varsity players got a line on the players for next spring's base-ball season.

The game was more interesting from a spectacular point of view. Never was so much importance attached to the array previous to the game. All the ladies of the college were dressed in white. The Sophomore and Senior girls wore blue and white turbans upon their heads and the Freshman and Junior girls wore white hats with red rosettes. The upper class men wore tall hats, and bunting and ribbon were very profuse.

During the game several of the Sophomores tried to encroach upon the Freshmen's territory and procure the banner. The committee in charge of the banner, however, were alert to the scheme and the Freshman Class rallied and the attempt was fruit-

less.

Following is the summary of the game:

Sophomores.					
AB.	R.	BH.	PO.	A.	E.
Dwinal, 1.f 5	I	I	I	О	O
Wood, 3b 6	2	3	2	2	0
Kendall, Ib 6	2	0	12	1	1
Austin, ss 5	2	I	2	1	1
Allan, c.f I	2	О	1	0	I
Connor, c 5	I	0	5	1	0
Phillips, r.f 4	I	0	I	0	0
Paine, p 5	3	0	0	7	0
Bonney, 2b 4	2	2	3	3	0
_	_		_		_
Totals 41	17	7	27	15	3
FRESHMEN.					
AB.	R.	BH.	PO.	A.	E.
Bowman, c 3	I	0	5	3	I
Wight, p., c., 2b 4	0	0	3	5	I
Corneilson, p., 2b 4	0	0	ő	4	I
Bowers, 3b 3	I	0	I	0	2
Rogers, ss 4	I	2	I	2	2
McIntire, 1b 4	0	2	14	I	4
Carter, 1.f 3	0	I	o	0	ó
Donovan, r.f 4	0	0	2	0	0
Jackson, c.f., c 4	0	0	I	0	O
Foster, c.f I	0	0	0	0	0
	0				
_	_	_	_	_	_

Struck out, by Paine 2, by Corneilson 2, by Wight 2. Base on balls, off Paine 3, off Corneilson 6, off Wight 4.

GLIMPSES OF COLLEGE LIFE.

Bates should consider herself fortunate insecuring the services of Dennet Richardson, as foot-ball coach. He graduated from Bates in 1900, and since then has been attending University of Pennsylvania Medical College. While in Bates he took a prominent part in track athletics and foot-ball; playing on the 'varsity

for three years. At U. of P.he easily made the team, and played a star game at end last season.

The members of 1905 enjoyed their annual class ride at Merrymeeting Saturday, September 19th. All report a thoroughly enjoyable time.

Dr. Alice Weld Tallant, who is taking the physical examinations of the girls, is giving a series of lectures on hygiene to the young ladies of the college.

The celebrated Shaw Singers, from Shaw University, North Carolina, paid us a visit Friday evening, September 18th. After rendering an enjoyable concert in the chapel from 6.30 to 7.30, they visited Eurosophia, favoring the society with several highly appreciated and beautifully rendered selections.

Under the efficient management of Winslow, 1905, the glee club is rapidly getting into shape. It will be remembered that last year we had no college club, on account of a dearth of tenors. This year, however, this part can be well filled. There are Bradford and Holman, Seniors; Paige of the Divinity School, who sang for four years on the Brown Quartette; Robinson and Wills, Sophomores, the latter a new man, and Mabie and Corneilson, Freshmen. Altogether the prospects are excellent for a fine club.

Once more the foot-ball season has opened, and Bates has a strong squad out every night, getting into form on the athletic field. As is usually the case, there is a great lack of heavy line men. The positions to fill in the line are right guard and right tackle. Connor will make a strong bid for tackle; while Pettengill, a man who has only been out a short time, seems to be the most promising candidate for guard. Turner, who played fullback some, last season, will make a close second. Behind the line the candidates are still doubtful. Rounds will probably start the season as quarterback with Wight, who played quarter on the fast Bridgton Academy team, a close second. Briggs will probably hold his old position at fullback. Owing to the graduation of Towne and Kendall's injury, both halfback positions are open. Redden, 1906, who did not come out last year on account of appendicitis, will probably make one of these positions, as he is both heavy and fast. The other candidates for halfback are Allan Reed, 1906, McIntyre, 1907, Corneilson, 1907, Pierce, 1907, Foster, 1907, and Mahoney, 1906. Of these McIntyre and Corneilson seem the most proimising. pects on the whole seem good, and although the candidates for the back field are light as a rule, most of them are active and fast on their feet.

Exchanges.

THE college magazines of commencement time are worth reading, for then, if ever in their difficult existence, do the editors make a supreme effort to get something "literary" from the student body. Not always from undergraduates, however; the *Georgetown College Journal* comes forward with an elaborate alumni number equal to many of the best periodicals in the country. Indeed, it numbers among its contributors Robert Collier himself; other familiar names appear, including those of Charles P. Neil, Hon. S. S. Mallory, Hon. Edward D. White, and Hon. G. B. Cortelyou.

A student of the history of costume will be interested in an excellent collection of photographs found in the October *Delineator*. The pictures represent curious historic slippers, including the dress slippers of Marie Antoinette, of Louis XIV. and some Turkish shoes "in which the heavy ornamentations of gold and silver thread and imitation jewels is almost as elaborate on the sole as on the top and sides."

The Vassar Miscellany contains a paragraph in an address delivered by Mr. Whitelaw Reid before Phi Beta Kappa on "The Thing to Do." After emphasizing the fact that the present age believes in nothing, that it lacks stability and consistence, the notice reads:

(For this reason a conservative element is needed in society, an element which lawyers were once expected to provide, but for which we must now turn to the American woman. As illustrations of the failure in earnest purpose at the present day, Mr. Reid spoke of the glare and the vehement vacuity of modern society, with its passion for wealth, notoriety, and pleasure, and of the turbulence of politics and the waves of excitement which have carried the people of the nation to one extreme and then the other many times in quick succession. Even worse than such loss of faith and purpose he called the idea that all are equal.)

(The democracy claims the equality of all even tends to go farther, and make the lower element better than the higher, so that the unfit are elevated to a position above the most fit. All these conditions of our modern life, depending as they do on the nervous unrest which has become almost as characteristic of America as of France in recent years, require the conservatism which we may hope to gain from the American woman.)

A wandering, rambling little song
Of cheer, of hope and courage wrought;
A breast of warmth—an azure wing—,

A nest—four eggs, an unknown thing;—
'Twas this I heard and saw—which brought
Me peace midst strife of right and wrong.

-The Unit.

Toys.

Poor little toys upon the floor!

A battered doll, a top, a sled—
"You have grown too old for these," they said,
"You will not want them any more."

Why, little girl, did you weep that day, When they took the worthless things away?

Poor little toys!—a long-lost May,

A dream proved false that I once had dreamed,
An idle fancy—and yet, it seemed,
I too must weep when they went away.

What, in this world of griefs and joys,
Are the true, I wonder, and what the toys?

—Edith Brown Gurley, 1904, Mt. Holyoke.

A Song.

Good-night, sweetheart!
The silver moon afar
Above the earth has hung her crescent lamp,
And every star
Encradled on the bosom of the deep
Is lulled to sleep.
I hear the sea
Across the fog's grey damp
Sob out its song in minor melody,
While the salt-scented dew
Lays its cool fingers on my tumbled hair
As by my open window bowed in prayer
I send my heart across the night to you
To watch your dreams until the morning light.
Good-night.

Good-night, sweetheart!
Afar across the space
Of weary, weary miles that intervene
I see your face
Smile out for me the beauty of your smile—
Although the while
The tears are wet
Beneath the lashes' screen.
I strain against this iron fate—and yet
Dear heart, it sometimes seems
That tears and truest love go hand in hand

That man's low heart may learn to understand
That heaven is set beyond his dreams.
And so,
I patient wait, content to only know
My heart may watch your dreams till morning light.
Good-night.

-Helen Corliss Babson, 1905, in the Vassar Miscellany.

Books Reviewed.

Dodge's General Zoölogy.

This book for high schools and for undergraduate work in colleges presents the established facts and principles of zoölogy clearly and in a manner somewhat different from that of other manuals. The order of parts has been reversed, and the whole introduced with a new part consisting of a course in practical zoölogy which is almost identical with that recommended by the New York State Science Teachers' Association. This is composed of suggestions and directions for the laboratory and field study of a carefully selected series of animals which may be regarded as representative examples of their groups. The second part contains a systematic treatment of the animal kingdom, the scheme of classification followed being that adopted by Parker and Haswell in their Text-Book of Zoölogy. The comparative study of the organs and functions of animals forms the third section. The book fully meets the needs of those teachers who wish to follow the modern methods of laboratory and field instruction.

Practical, systematic and comparative. By C. Wright Dodge, M.S., Professor of Biology in the University of Rochester. Cloth, 12mo, 512 pp., with illustrations. Price, \$1.80. American Book Company, New York, Cincinnati, and Chicago.

Foa's Le Petit Robinson de Paris.

This is not only one of the earliest, but also one of the best dog stories in literature. It recounts the adventures of a boy and a dog, alike waifs in the great city of Paris; and merits the popularity it has gained in France, both on account of the interest of the story, and also for its easy and graceful style. It is one of the books recommended by the Committee of Twelve for college preparatory work. The notes explain all difficult points, and the vocabulary is complete.

Edited by Louise de Bonneville. of Sidwell's Friends' Select School, Washington, D. C. Cloth, 12mo. 155 pages. Price, 45 cents. American Book Company, New York, Cincinnati, and Chicago.

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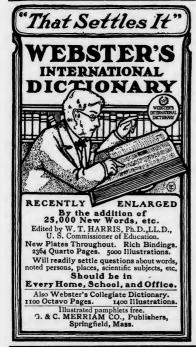
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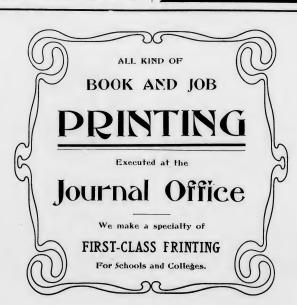
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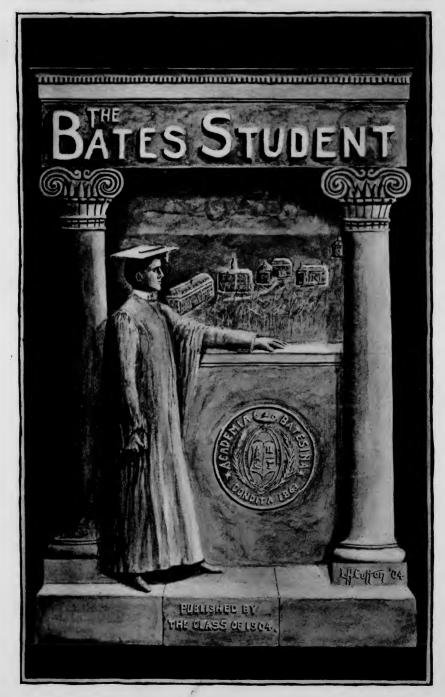
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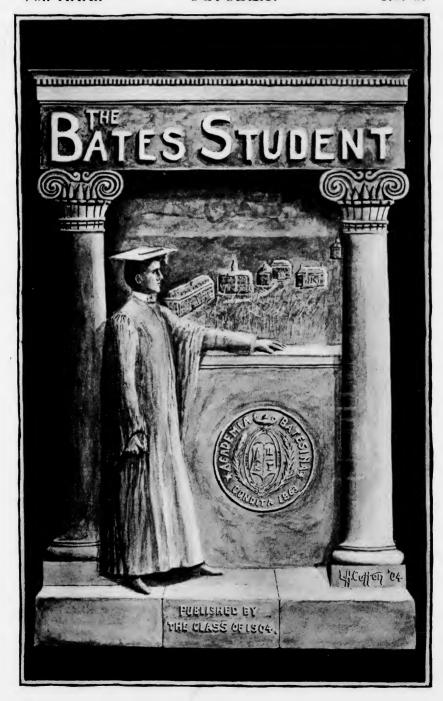
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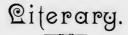
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CHILD FANCY.

Days when on the grass I lie I can see the deep blue sky, And the great big fluffy clouds Softly slipping by.

Oh, it's lonely as can be In that sky up over me; Not a butterfly nor doll—Just the clouds to see.

I don't want to be up there, Hung like clouds in empty air, I would rather stay at home— And besides I wouldn't dare.

'Cause I'm not so big as you, And I'd fall before I knew, And a man would bury me— Then what would my mamma do!

Ross M. Bradley, '06.

CHEERFULNESS.

If there is anything that we ought to exercise in our daily lives; if there is anything that we owe ourselves and our fellow-associates,—it is habitual cheerfulness. Did you ever stop to think what it would be if no one were cheerful? Did you ever consider how much or how little life would mean to you if such a thing as cheerfulness did not exist? At times when you have the "blues," as you say, you get a glimpse of life devoid of cheer.

We cannot over-estimate the importance of keeping cheerful. It is an essential to prosperity and advancement. When a man becomes despondent he loses his courage and spirit of enterprise. He sees nothing to work for. His poorly balanced mind aims at neither improvement nor progress. So far as he is concerned the world is at a stand-still, and if all were like him, civilization would cease.

As a rule the cheerful man is the most successful and most beneficial to a community. By a cheerful man I do not mean one

who is frivolous but one who is overflowing with that good, wholesome, hearty nature which appeals to us and makes us forget trouble if we have any. The cheerful business man wins patronage by his congeniality. His cheerfulness gives him courage to undertake and to accomplish.

Again, as a rule, the cheerful man is a long-lived man. Trouble wears men out faster than work. The even-tempered, cheerful man passes life's vicissitudes without worry and consequent physical weakening. It has been well said that the man who laughs grows fat.

From a selfish standpoint we have seen the importance of cheerfulness. It is important, too, for the sake of others, for we can impart cheerfulness to those with whom we associate. In order to do this we should have a smile and pleasant word of greeting for everyone. I remember hearing a certain man say that he should never forget a cheerful "Good morning," which was once spoken to him. The man was in ill health. Of the many people who met him while traveling one morning no one had a hearty word of greeting. He became discouraged and down-hearted. He thought, "No one is glad to see me and why am I living?"—but at last there came a friend who had a smile and cheery "Good morning!" for the unfortunate man. New life and courage sprang up within him. The simple smile and word had done their mission.

There are many times in our daily life when some little unpleasantness arises in our relations to others. Too often we allow ourselves to show this feeling. Too many times when asked a favor we perform it with reluctance. To make others cheerful let them see that you are cheerful. Then let us cultivate in ourselves while young a cheerful disposition, for in brief, to be cheerful is our duty to ourselves; to be cheerful is our duty to others.

—W. L. Parsons, 1905.

A NIGHT ON MACKINAW CLIFF.

(Concluded.)

A FTER such an interview, Robinson had considered himself lucky to get out of the village with his scalp.

Once only since this, had he seen Turgigah. But to-night, yes, to-night he would make her his bride. He would steal her, since there was no other way. She had promised to meet him on the hillside and they would flee together.

He had come earlier than intended. The sun had not yet sunk behind the western ridge. Gold and red encircled it, with now and then a trace of blue sky beyond. Already it was sunset in the valley, and even as he gazed, the golden ball rolled down behind the dusky hills. Every now and then the wind rustled the leaves, softly, but just enough to startle him. What if he should be discovered? What if his designs were known? The dew began to fall. Robinson grew cold, but he dared not move lest the acute ear of the redman detect the sound. A star appeared in the west. Robinson sat looking into the great, silent sky, dreaming.

He heard not a sound until a dark form stood before him.

We must hasten," said Turgigah simply, "for my father will soon miss me."

Robinson leaped to his feet. He carefully parted the bushes and entered the trail over the hill. Turgigah followed, so noiselessly that he looked back once in a while to see if she were really with him.

At last they came to a stream where the canoe lay drawn up under the bushes. Neither spoke. Robinson pushed the canoe off. Turgigah, paddle in hand, had already taken her place in the bow. Under their strong, steady strokes the canoe glided along rapidly, now through an open space out in the full glare of moonlight, now under the shadow of high rocks or overhanging branches.

Night drew on. Still the faint swish—swish of the paddles sounded, steady and well-timed. Suddenly the awful hoot of the screech-owl filled the air. Robinson felt his heart stop beating for the moment. He almost dropped his paddle; but Turgigah relaxed not a muscle.

"The woman is braver than I," thought he.

Now they rounded a bend in the stream. Could that dark form be a redskin come to intercept their flght? As the canoe approached, it sped away into the bushes.

"A moose," whispered Turgigah. And the canoe shot on.

Now the stream widened and high cliffs with white, jagged rocks and scrubby soft-growths bordered the shore.

"Lake Superior," said Robinson softly. "In an hour we shall reach Mackinaw. Keep close in, Turgigah, and watch out for rocks."

A moment they listened. The rushing of the stream over the rocks behind them and the rustling of the leaves on shore were

the only sounds. The sky was bright with stars and the great moon beamed kindly upon them.

"We are safe! Turgigah," Robinson exclaimed joyfully.

"Listen!" The Indian girl held up her hand for silence.

"I hear not a sound, Turgigah. Your alarm was false."

"We must not talk yet. Still is there danger."

Happy to obey, Robinson paddled on in silence, until again the girl raised her paddle and pointed to a cliff ahead from which a smoke ascended.

"Mackinaw Cliff! The men have built a fire to celebrate our wedding. They wait for us, Turgigah."

The two now put all their remaining strength to the paddles and in half an hour had reached a rocky brook which flowed around the mountain. Mackinaw Cliff was a castellated wall which rose from the lake more than two hundred feet. Below were rough, ragged rocks and the deep, dark water entirely within the shadow. The top was reached by a long, weary climb from the landward side. But weariness was nothing to the lovers excited by the success of their perilous flight. Robinson had climbed the hill many a time and knew where to find the easiest ascent. Turgigah, swift and light of foot as a deer, bounded from rock to rock after him.

When they reached the top, the glare of light from the fire and twenty faces peering curiously down the path, made Turgigah shrink back. She had hardly given a thought to her wedding. The knowledge that she was leaving her home, her father, her tribe, had, up to this time, completely filled her mind. Now she felt strangely out of place among the pale-faces and self-conscious at their scrutinizing gaze. She hung her head like a bashful child, while the two women led her through the group of inquisitive men to the tent. At last, convinced of their kindness, she sat down with them around the fire and joined in the merriment. There were songs and rude dances to celebrate Robinson's safe return. Everyone had a story of narrow escapes to relate, and even Turgigah was prevailed upon to tell in her vigorous, laconic style the stories of her fathers.

"It's a glorious night, Robinson," young Surrey remarked during a pause of the hilarity, as he looked across the dark waters at the starry sky.

"It's a treacherous one," said the old scout. "The sun was red to-night. It forebodes no good, I'll warrant ye."

"Don't borrow trouble on a wedding night, old man. Ain't

that a magnificent old fire! Say, Rob, is this grand enough for your beautiful young squaw?"

Robinson looked across the rock at the great fire crackling and sending its sparks high up as if to add to the myriad stars. Great pieces of venison were hung on sticks before it to roast for the wedding breakfast. On the rock at his left was spread in true Indian fashion the rest of the feast. At his right sat the women, and the maid—her head modestly low, her eyes fixed dreamily on him.

Suddenly, Robinson felt a hand grasp his collar! He had heard not a sound, before. He tried to spring away; but it held hm fast. He turned his head. It was—Canistinah! With tomahawk raised and eyes glaring in the lurid firelight, he stood like a demon, clutching his life. Not a word was spoken. Not a man stirred. They waited paralyzed while the weapon of the mighty chief bore Robinson—lifeless—to the ground. A second Canistinah stood over his foe, triumphant. Then, rushing across the rocks, he seized his daughter in his arms and leaped with her over the awful precipice.

There was a low cry from the maiden, a splash of the waters beneath, and silence and terror reigned on Mackinaw Cliff.

A low peal of thunder sounded across the waters. The moon had disappeared, as if the Great Spirit had veiled His face. Dark clouds obscured the stars. A puff of wind fanned the flames higher, lighting up the terror-stricken faces of the men and women. Another whiff of wind followed, this time so strong that it extinguished the flames, leaving only a few blackened roots and logs on the dying embers. Anxiously they listened, expecting every moment to hear the dreaded war-whoop of the angry Mohawks. But Canistinah had come unattended. He had taken his revenge. Tomahawk in hand and knife in his sheath, he had gone to his "happy hunting-grounds." And in that region where kindred spirits seek their own, shall we not say that Turgigah and her lover were at last united.

-MARION E. MITCHELL, '05.

THE VALLEY IN THE WEST.

IT is to the sunset valley lying far to the west, beyond the rosy clouds and purple hills, that all travellers make their way. It is beautiful there. No glaring sun; no discordant noise; no voice

of anger or pain; no sound of triumph or sorrow; but ever the soft light of a summer twilight, the twittering of birds among the trees, the drowsy hum of insects, and occasionally as if through some door half-opened for a moment, a sound of sweet music far away. How far the valley extends up and down no one knows, but not far back from the entrance is a high wall in which are set two gates side by side, one of silver, the other of gold. Where these lead no one knows either, for the travellers who pass through them never return to tell their story, and the wall is high and strong.

In front is a lofty mountain over which all travellers must come to the Sunset Valley. To the traveller on the other side the summit of this mountain is always hidden in the clouds, so far it towers above his head; but when he has reached the valley he may look back and see the topmost peaks glowing in the soft light; even the many paths are clearly visible, though some pass through the deep wood, some through dark ravines, some over jagged rocks and under overhanging cliffs. There are more paths than any man can count; for each traveller must come by a different way, though he sometimes cross his neighbor's path; and they are always coming over the mountain to the court in the Sunset Valley.

The court is set in the midst of a poplar grove. From all around comes the sound of waters tinkling in invisible fountains, while the quivering leaves cast a trembling shade on the green turf, on the ebony throne where the silent figure sits, and on the silver mirror which grows clear and bright as the traveller finishes his story. The figure sits and listens always, for every one must give his account, read his lesson in the mirror of life, and go his way to the gold or silver gate as the listener directs.

A man in clerical dress passed while many travellers waited their turn. His eyes were keen and he had a shrewd face in spite of the self-satisfied look which marred its expression. "My path was ever one of duty," he said. "It led through broad fields and golden harvests, and I have been diligent." He frowned as a tiny leaf fluttered down on his sleeve and, drawing out his handkerchief, carefully brushed it away. "I had charge of a wealthy church in a large city and I have not failed to be at my post except when illness prevented. I have observed all religious days and, opposing any change in the rules that would make them easier to follow, I have kept strictly to my doctrine. I have worked so hard that my church has more members and is

wealthier than when I first began my work there." He paused, for the silver mirror shone clear and bright like a star. He looked steadily for a moment, his face lost its confident expression, then he fell back and with bowed head meekly took the path directed.

A boy just reaching manhood stood before the listener. His face wore a bewildered look and he glanced about in a nervous manner. "My path was not long enough to amount to much," he began awkwardly. "It led along the shady banks of cool rivers and over sunny hillsides. I have enjoyed myself, for I had money and friends. I spent the money as I chose and laughed with my friends. I never knew what it was to climb in real earnest, but," and he raised his head, "I have been true to myself and to others so far as I knew. If I have wronged any one I have done it thoughtlessly." He looked into the clear mirror and an expression of sadness came into his eyes, but he shut his lips tightly and went his way.

A young girl came forward in his place. Her hands were clinched, her dark eyes looked straight before her. It seemed that no thought of the beauty and quiet around her softened the unnatural hardness of the lines about her mouth. "My path was not long, but it was long enough," she said sharply, "for it led straight up over steep, slippery rocks where the sun beat down mercilessly all day long, and all the way beside it were brambles without one rose among them. Ever so long ago, I can remember that it ran through a shady wood and my mother was with me; but she went the way of all travellers and I came on alone. I missed her at first, but I was glad afterwards that she didn't have to climb as I did. I never tried to be good. What was the use? There was no one to care. Day after day it was work, struggle, climb, with no happiness, no rest, no hope." She looked wearily into the mirror, the hard look left her eyes, and she fell on her knees wth her hands outstretched toward the bright surface. "O, mother, I'm sorry!" she sobbed.

A little child danced up to the throne. He looked just a little doubtful, but he smiled as he glanced shyly at the listener. "It was pretty all the way," he lisped, and stopped to snatch at a bright butterfly that fluttered past. "There were lots of birds and the crickets made that funny noise in the grass. I tried to find one, but I couldn't. Then I stopped to play with a little boy I saw in the brook, but he wouldn't talk. Then I felt tired and something took me and brought me here. I was afraid at first,

but it's nice here and I'm not tired a bit now." He smiled again. The listener reached for his golden wand, the child ran on his way, and for a moment there was a burst of music through the valley.

"I haven't done so much as I wish I had," said the toil-worn man who came next. "My path was pretty steep and sometimes I came near falling. What with minding my own steps and looking out for some who were not so strong as I, for I noticed that my path crossed many others," and his face lighted up with a pleased expression, "I hadn't much time for doing good. There were more who needed help, I know," and the rugged face clouded again. "I could hear their cries, but my path didn't lead that way so I couldn't help them all." He looked doubtfully into the mirror and then with a look of absolute content he followed the child down the path.

Then came a woman dressed in the height of fashion. She had an air of resigned martyrdom, for there were no chairs and she had been obliged to stand. "I'm sure my path was hard enough," she said in a manner which defied contradiction. "I've slaved myself nearly to death for the mission societies, and there were always the clubs to attend to. I never got time to stay at home much, and the servants made such terrible work that I had to scold all the time I was there. My nervous system is entirely broken down. Then my only son ran away at sixteen, the ungrateful child. I never quite recovered from the blow, it was such a disgrace." She raised her gold eye-glasses and looked resignedly into the mirror, then suddenly turned pale. "I never "How should I?" knew," she shrieked hysterically. wringing her hands she passed down the path, leaving the gold eye-glasses on the grass where they had fallen.

A man with shifting, blood-shot eyes slouched forward. His hair was rough and his clothes untidy. "I never did any climbing," he muttered. "My path led through a pretty dark place, about as deep a ravine as there is in the mountain. It isn't necessary to tell about it. I could have climbed if I had wanted to, but I didn't and I've done just about as I pleased all the way. This is the first place I've ever come to against my will. Still," and he glanced about uneasily, "I don't know but I'd feel more comfortable now if I had climbed a little higher." He stopped and stood staring into the mirror. His hands trembled, he opened his mouth as if to speak, then silently turned down the path which the woman of fashion had taken.

And so the ages pass, for these are only a few of the mountain travellers. Prince and vassal, peer and pauper, priest and criminal must stand alike before the throne, must describe their pathway over the mount of time, look into the mirror of life, and follow the wand of silver or gold. While time shall last the travellers will come and go in the listener's court beneath the poplars in the sunset valley of the West.

—ETHEL M. PARK, '06.

ONE HALLOWE'EN.

I T was a wild, dreary sort of night, a typical Hallowe'en. The moon was peeping timidly through the clouds, as if half afraid to look on the strange rites with which mortals celebrate that mysterious night, and the wind was whistling through the leafless trees, as Mrs. Chester came swiftly across the farmyard, carrying the foaming pails of milk.

No thought of the romance and the weirdness connected with the night came to her mind. She was cold and tired. Her hard day's work was at last finished, and she was hastening in to the warmth and shelter of the fireside.

The milk disposed of, Mrs. Chester gave the fire a final stir. "John" had been in town since early morning, and would want his supper kept hot until his return and sat down before the cheerful blaze.

Somehow, as she sat there, her glance rested upon the calendar and, as she noticed the date, she gave a little start.

"Why, it's Hallowe'en night. I hadn't realized it, and—it's forty years ago to-night that John and I met for the first time. Forty years! I wonder—" She completed the sentence by rising and going to an old-fashioned bureau that stood in one corner of the room. From the depths of the bottom drawer she pulled out a quaint little box of blue pasteboard, tied with a faded ribbon. Going back to her rocking-chair, she opened the box with hands that trembled a little, and began taking out, one by one, the few "keepsakes" it contained. Over each there was a smile or a sigh, but she did not linger over them, for she was evidently searching for something. At last, at the very bottom of the box, she found a paper heart on which was written simply the name "Mary Hartford."

How well she remembered the rest. There had been another

"heart" which she had chosen from the box laughingly presented to her, and on it was the name "John Chester." She had kept it with this one for years but, somehow, it was lost. How all the fun and merriment of that long-ago night came back to her! Life had been very different from what she had pictured to herself. Work and care had come to her with the years, and John, though not unkind, seldom showed his love for her, outwardly, nowadays.

She laid the little, worn piece of paper on the table with a half-sigh, as she thought, "Well, John wouldn't remember, anyway. Of course he has forgotten long ago." For a little while she sat there, and dreamed of the past, then her tired head drooped and she fell asleep.

The cold was increasing outside, and John Chester, riding home after a long day in town, drew his coat more closely about him. No thought of the mystic influences of the night came to him, as he rode along. He was planning the next day's work, and wondering if Mary had a good warm supper for him.

He drove into the yard, put up his horse and came bustling into the entry. He opened the door hurriedly, but stopped at sight of the sleeping figure in the chair.

The tired woman did not waken, and John Chester crept softly up to the table. There lay the paper heart, yellow and worn. He looked at it curiously at first, then with a softened light coming into his face. He glanced half kindly at his wife. Her cheeks were flushed and there was a smile on her parted lips. "How much she looks as she did—that night," was his involuntary thought.

Moved by a sudden impulse he crossed the room, found the scissors, a bit of paper, and a pencil, and with these he worked clumsily for ten minutes, casting furtive glances at his wife the while. Then he tiptoed over and laid something on the table beside her. Now he stole softly out of the room.

Mrs. Chester awoke with a start. She had slept only a half-hour, but it seemed much longer, and she was beginning to wonder why "John" hadn't come when her glance fell on the table, and upon the something that lay beside the paper heart.

With a sudden thrill she picked it up. It was a heart, crudely shaped, but what cared she for that? Her face lighted with a

sudden joy, for on the heart was written, in awkward characters, "John Chester."

He, too, had remembered.

-MAY GOULD, '05.

SOMETHING ABOUT CANVASSING.

"Whate'er men do, or say, or think, or dream, Our motley paper seizes for its theme."

O F the many employments open to students for vacation work, that of canvassing for some ready-selling article is undoubtedly the most familiar to the student world. Books, maps, pictures of all kinds, silver polish, nursery stock and, in fact, everything that people want, and much that they do not want, is handled by the college men during the summer months. Many and varied are the experiences of one in the business.

The agent usually finds himself dropped from the train at the depot in a town which, probably, he has never located on a map until he was assigned the place to canvass. If it is his first experience as an agent, he watches the train move on its way and then looks around to see what a place fate has selected for the beginning of his canvassers' career. There are signs of life at the depot at train time. Everybody has something to do and little notice is taken of the stranger. The opening lines of Antonio in the "Merchant of Venice" probably run through the mind of the agent, but such will never do.

The first move necessary is to look for a room and place to board. An agent needs food and shelter, although there are people who lead one to think they believe the contrary. Once the writer applied for board, but when, in answer to a question, the boarding-mistress learned he was an agent, she thundered forth: "No, sir, I am not in the habit of feeding peddlers."

The minister and professional men are usually the first victims of the canvassers. Their names at the head of the order sheet serve as bait on the hook and, in many cases, their neighbors do not intend to be thought unable to live up to the standard set. That is all a part of the business and the agent congratulates himself.

The general or house-to-house canvass is next in order. The house selected for the first trial is usually one of those in the more wealthy section of the town. The agent walks up to the door with a confident air and rings the bell. If a screen door is the

only barrier to the realms within, the distant rustle of silks is heard, announcing the approach of the mistress. In vain, perhaps, the caller tries to think of his little introduction speech so carefully learned and recited in his room before an imaginary andience. Alas, he can only confess at the door that he is a book agent, if that is the case, and it is most likely so, as books are the leading staple in the canvassing business. Of course there is no order at that place, and, after saying "all right," the agent wends his way to the next house. He is probably surprised at being cordially greeted and admitted. He "shows up" the book, but when "Guess I don't care for it" comes from the intended customer, he tries to think of appropriate passages in his diligently studied little book on "How to Meet Objections."

Such may continue to be the fortunes of the first day. In one of his lectures, John Ruskin brings in thought appropriate for the book agent. He says: "We talk of food for the mind, as of food for the body: now a good book contains such food inexhaustibly; it is a provision for life, and for the best part of us; yet how long most people would look at the best book before they would give the price of a large turbot for it!"

But "Nothing succeeds like success," and "This world belongs to the energetic" are maxims held up before the agent. With renewed determination the second day's work is begun. There is sure to be an improvement, and more confidence in himself and his goods is manifest; which state of mind is, above all else, mainly essential for success in canvassing as in any business.

Every opportunity is offered in the work for acquiring an experience which could hardly be obtained in any other way. At every house something new is learned. The greater part of the calls are pleasant and profitable not merely from a financial point of view. A few calls in the writer's experience may be interesting to note.

At the first house one day the work was begun thus: "Good morning, may I see you for a moment?" I asked of the lady of the house. "Yes," she answered, "come in and look at me all day if you wish," not at all embarrassed by her pointed way of greeting. It was at a minister's house and the call proved to be entertaining and financially profitable.

At many places, misfortune is found. Once, one party liked the goods very much, but, owing to the husband having been stricken a short time previous with "parasols," doctor's bills had meant rigid economy. Another family had had a run of "ammonia" and consequently were unable to purchase the much desired luxuries brought to the door by the agent. If the children had their way, the lot of a canvasser would be glorious. Many times do they give hope by crying: "Buy that, ma, O, buy it."

Some days are rightly called "off" days. The agent keeps steadily at his work, but people see him coming a few houses away, and, mistrusting that he is peddling something, they fasten all the doors and windows, put the dog in the front yard and hide themselves in the cellar. No one at home! Some words from Kipling show the agent's situation:

"Mend your pace, my friend, I'm coming. Who's the next?

Sure to catch you, sooner or later. Who's the next?"

With such conditions, there is little use of canvassing, and it is better for the agent and his trade to take a vacation that day. Such has been the situation with the writer, and once, with his partner, he climbed a high mountain both to enjoy the fine scenery and to await the pleasure of an inconsiderate populace. The view was grand. There were many visitors on the summit and they were disputing whether smoke seen in the distance was caused by a locomotive or burning buildings. One of the party settled the question. He knew it was from a locomotive, as he could distinctly see a fly crawling up the smokestack.

After such a little diversion from the regular work, the orders are not so slow in coming and the agent cheerfully receives instructions to see the husband. Sometimes he interviews, or tries to interview, the husband, but soon discovers that that dignitary is death to agents and a hasty retreat is the most advisable course for the man with something to sell.

"Can't stop. Got to catch a train," is not an uncommon excuse for not looking at samples. The writer once caught a man with such an excuse. He either missed the train or did not intend to take it. However, no excuses were offered and the quietest way was to give an order, which he did, and a large sale resulted. Once when out for books the writer heard an excuse which did not work according to the expectations of the one interested. The lady said she could not read a word. Regrets were in order and other people in the house canvassed. After the canvass, the unfortunate one who could not read a word was discov-

ered deeply interested in a novel. There was the opportunity. She looked at the agent's book and decided she must have it.

With any kind of a case in his hand, the agent is taken for an optician, peddler of extracts and even raised to the dignity of a doctor of medicine. The writer was once mistaken for the latter and ushered into the presence of a young representative of France who had eaten some prunes and made no distinction between the stones and the part originally designed for eating. It was a view case the agent had, and all in his power was done to aid the youngster and the disconsolate mother by showing them views through a stereoscope and saying the occurrence was too bad.

Excuses and objections are not the only joys of the agent's experience. If he is scholarly and ambitious, he visits the foreign element and puts to a practical test his knowledge of modern languages.

The final work in the canvassing business comes in the delivery. As a general rule, the goods are expected and delivered, but sometimes misfortune has arrived ahead of the agent and payment is impossible. The canvasser is so much out, but resolves to make up the deficiency at a later delivery if possible.

In company, two agents spend a satisfactory vacation. At the close of each day, the accounts are straightened out and profits definitely noted, provided the man who was trusted for twenty-five cents settles his indebtedness.

Every man in any kind of business has, so to speak, something to sell and the canvasser, whether or not successful from a financial point of view, has an experience the value of which cannot be at once calculated in dollars and cents.

-E. Tuttle, '05.

Alumni Round-Cable.

GARDINER, MAINE, October 13, 1903.

Editors of Bates Student:

I hope you will allow me a short space in your columns to say a few words for Bates College. Its first class was graduated in 1867, and it has graduated thirty-seven classes. The classes at first were small, but now they are large for a Maine college, and the numbers are rapidly increasing. Those at the head of the

instituton have to work hard, and plan very economically to raise funds to meet the legitimate expenses of the college. Now the thought arises, are the graduates of Bates doing all they could and all they should to aid their Alma Mater? Some of the later classes have generously fitted up recitation rooms in the different halls. That is commendable, but what the college needs especially, and what it has a right to expect, in the way of aid from its alumni, is more scholarships. While not many of our alumni are able to give scholarships individually, yet by the class combining, there are many classes that could give one or more scholarships easily. A vigorous effort should be made before next commencement. A canvass of each class should be made by one of its members, and the resulting scholarships reported next commencement day. Thus far only one class has given a scholarship, and that was a small class, the Class of 1877. Before leaving college its members established a scholarship, that has been aiding one worthy student after another for more than a quarter of a century. I know the members of the Class of 1877, and I know there is not one who would not be willing to divide the honors so long held into twenty-fifths, or thirtieths, provided so many scholarships are raised. And they can be raised by organization. What classes will endow scholarships and report them at next commencement?

—A BATES GRADUATE.

ALUMNI NOTES.

'73.—J. H. Baker, President of Colorado University, has issued in pamphlet form his baccalaureate address for last commencement.

'74.—A. O. Moulton is engaged in farming at South Parsonsfield, Me.

'75.—A. T. Salley, pastor of Main Street Free Baptist Church, received a valuable clock and other choice gifts in recognition of his services to the church during the past year.

'76.—George F. Adams is having a successful practice as physician in West Derby, Vt.

'76.—John Rankin of Wells, Me., has a son in the Class of 1907 at Bates.

'77.—Mrs. C. M. (Warner) Morehouse, Bristol, Conn., has a son in Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

'78.—J. Q. Adams (deceased) is represented by a son in the Freshman Class at Bates.

'80.—I. F. Frisbee has recently been elected to a position as master in one of the Boston high schools.

'81.—Mrs. Emma J. (Clark) Rand gave the closing address at the meeting of the Maine Federation of Women's Clubs, held in Portland, October 9.

'81.—Mr. O. H. Drake is very successful as a lawyer in Pittsfield, Me. He is also superintendent of schools and judge of municipal court in that place.

'82.—W. H. Dresser is principal of the High School, Ellsworth, Me.

'83.—F. E. Manson, editor of a paper in Williamsport, Penn., recently visited Lewiston.

'84.—R. E. Donnell has a lucrative medical practice in Gardiner, Me.

'88.—George W. Snow is principal of the High School and superintendent of schools at Millinocket, Me.

'90.—G. H. Hamlen, during his year of rest from missionary work, has his residence with his family in Jefferson, Me.

'92.—A. D. Shepard is engaged in educational work in the South.

'93.-E. L. Pennell is practicing medicine in Kingfield, Me.

'93.—M. W. Stickney is teaching physical sciences in the English High School, Worcester, Mass.

'96.—Mrs. Edith (Peacock) Guenthner resides in Gardiner, Me. She was for several years an assistant in the High School at that place.

'98.—Albert D. True and Mrs. Mabel S. (Garcelon) True are living in New Gloucester, Me.

'98.—Rev. Thomas S. Bruce was united in marriage to Miss Lucinda D. Christmas at Warrenton, North Carolina, August 5, 1903. Miss Christmas is a graduate of Howard University, Washington, D. C. Mr. Bruce has a Booker Washington position in North Carolina, being principal of an industrial school for colored people in the "Black Belt."

'99.—Fred S. Wadsworth has been transferred from the 11th to the 8th U. S. Cavalry and is now stationed at Fort Riley, Kansas.

'99.—H. C. Small is pastor of the New Church (Swedenborgian) at Bridgewater, Mass.

1900.—Ralph I. Morse has entered upon his second year's work in Yale Law School.

1900.—W. F. Eldredge is principal of the High School at Plainfield, Mass.

1900.—C. S. Coffin recently visited Lewiston. He is in the Dental College at University of Pennsylvania.

'or.—Miss M. S. Bennet has been working in the Bates library for a few weeks during the absence of Miss Woodman.

'01.—On October 21 Miss Lena B. Towle of Lewiston was united in marriage to Mr. Jacob Solomon of Groveton, N. H. Mr. Solomon was in Miss Towle's class at Lewiston High School; he is now a merchant in Groveton.

'01.—Miss Josephine Neal is not at Johns Hopkins as reported in the September Student.

'or.—W. K. Bachelder, located at Ilog, Negros, was elected principal of the Bacolod Normal School, held in April for the benefit of native Filipino teachers. The teaching corps was made up of Harvard and Bridgewater Normal School graduates, among other able instructors; and the school, under Mr. Bachelder's efficient direction, was most successful.

'or.—In addition to his high school duties at St. Louis, W. R. Ham is taking post-graduate work in calculus at Washington University in that place.

'02.—On Wednesday, October 14, occurred the marriage of Miss Ethel M. Dean of South Paris and Mr. Frank A. Hayden, a dentist now located at Norway.

'03.—F. L. Stone recently visited the college. He has been with a base-ball team during the summer, and is planning to enter into business.

'03.—Instead of being principal of the High School at Gorham, Me., Mr. Tozier is at the head of the Frederick Robie School.

Around the Editors' Table.

A FEW observations upon a subject which ought to be of interest to all students we think will not be out of place here. We refer to the lack of interest very often manifested, on the part of many students, to hear good public speaking. We think there should be more interest to hear good preaching and good lectures. This staying at home from church and the devoted attendance, with utmost peace of conscience, upon the "Home Baptist" denomination as the current phrase now is, out of sheer laziness and head sluggishness, is demoralizing and reflects not only upon the assumed aspirations and mental cogency of those who practice it, but is not productive of the healthful religious atmosphere which should give zest and inspiration to the whole religious life of the college.

The excuse for negligence of this character cannot be found in asserting that there is no preacher worth hearing or that time is more profitably spent reading a good book. This is not so. In the first place, we have excellent opportunities for hearing able men deliver well constructed, powerful sermons. In the second place, if one has used his time properly during the week, what he needs is not study, but refreshing, deep soul reflection to balance that desire and need of his eternal being which he himself did not plant and from which he can never flee.

Again at times, not so often as many of us would desire, the opportunity for hearing lectures by men who are scholarly, well equipped and interesting is offered at a very reasonable price. Very often these lectures contain facts and material which it is impossible to get in any other way. Rare it is that they are not worth many times the price we have to pay and are willing to pay elsewhere for smaller treasures in educational values. lectures are worthy of our patronage. Yet how often it is that one who can afford to go frequently to some "show," which is all plot and paint and high tragedy, with the climax on the untrue or impossible, will, if a ticket be offered for sale to a lecture of known quality and high merit, assume the air of an over-busy student whose time is divided by clock ticks and whose tasks are apportioned with a fixed and unalterable certainty. It seems to us that the philosophy is as poor as the excuses are wearisome. We would not even suggest that there was not good, substantial reasons why some cannot always avail themselves of the opportunity

which we have spoken of, however much they might wish to do so. But we do believe there is no need of the apathy and poor taste which this chronic absence would suggest.

W E would like to call attention once more to the fact that the Student is one of the factors of our college life, and as such should be warmly supported. In some ways the Student represents Bates as can no other part of the college work. Since other colleges judge us by the quality of our paper, it is most necessary that our literary work be of the highest grade. Now we urge those who can write well not to wait for the solicitations of the harassed editor, but to offer their work voluntarily. We need more good poetry; we want short, bright stories; we wish also serious articles upon which time and thought have been expended. In co-operating with us in the effort for greater excellence in our paper, you will be contributing largely to the respect in which our college is held abroad.

I F the students think that the success of the foot-ball season depends only on the men of the first team and Mr. Richardson, they will have several chances to think again before the season is over. It is certainly disgraceful when there are so many ablebodied men walking around the campus to find only seventeen or eighteen on Garcelon Field. Every victory is as much an honor to the second as to the first team.

S O much attention does the routine of college life demand that we are in a straight way of forgetting the phase of education to be found outside of books—in other words the development of the social self. Since it is acknowledged that we can sympathize only with what we know, how is this capacity for putting ourselves in other people's places going to be developed if we go so far as to graduate from school with an acquaintance with but four or five in his own class? An intimate friend is enjoyable, helpful, soothing no doubt—that is the trouble. His sympathy is dwarfing; he makes concessions that are often out of all proportion to the right of any man or woman; blunders are overlooked as a matter of course in a friend who means all right—mistakes which society would consider unpardonable.

Let a student sacrifice, if need be, some of the pleasant intimacy of old friends to acquire different view-points and a manysided interest in life. Perhaps he will find out that the world has used him tolerably well, after all, and even if his concerns are noted in the same glorified light, his opinions will necessarily be changed and enriched. According to Mr. Richard G. Boone: "One at sixteen may better be left by his family, ignorant of the multiplication table and of the art of the pen than of the right conditions of getting along with others, and the disposition to observe them. The one is easily learned even at such age: the other is acquired with difficulty or not at all." An athlete is doubtful of his power until he has matched his strength with that of his fellows. In order to be certain of our own opinion, we must know what other thinking minds are about and if we do believe in ourselves we shall respect the ideas of others. Consideration for one's neighbor, generosity, kindness—these elements may be gained in the education through social intercourse.

THE man who becomes a member of a college, owes a certain duty to *Alma Mater*. The college looks to him to sustain her good name not only by his general conduct and scholarship, but he is also bound in honor to give his earnest support to all college interests.

At this time of year foot-ball interests are paramount. Every man in college who is physically fit, should be out on the gridiron in a suit. Every man who is unable to play himself, should give the team ardent support and all the assistance in his power. The spirit of the college should be such that the man who breaks training in any way should receive the heartiest condemnation. Let us take our defeats if we must, and lose like men. Above all let us remember the old Bates spirit, that spirit which makes men fight a game to the finish, winning or losing. Nothing is so disgusting as whining, after a game is over, and the rehashing of plays or decisions of officials which supposedly affected the result. We are Bates men; let us play hard, clean foot-ball, and we will have the support of our alumni and friends, whether we have a winning team or not.

Local Department.

GLIMPSES OF COLLEGE LIFE.

Hon. O. B. Clason watched practice the other night.

Bucknam and Stone, 1903, were on the campus the other day. Powell, 1900, and Silas Clason have been seen on the campus lately.

Mr. McNeil takes the place of Mr. Foster in the English department.

Ralph Kendall has been coaching Edward Little and Gardiner High for the past few weeks.

Charles P. Allan, 1903, was out with the foot-ball team, coaching the backs for a few nights.

Mr. Charles B. Seliger of Cobb Divinity School, has taken a residence for his family on Russell Street, Lewiston.

1904 gladly welcomes back Mitchell and Hammond, who have returned to resume their studies after a successful summer's work.

Some of the Senior young ladies of Milliken Hall, delightfully entertained their gentlemen friends Saturday evening, October 10th.

D. L. Bryant of North Leeds has just entered college in the Sophomore year on the combined course. He was formerly a member of 1904.

Lament of the "'Varsity:"

"Oh, wad some pow'r the giftie gie us, To see ourselves as some of our supporters see us."

Miss Louise Barker, 1904, has undergone a successful operation for appendicitis at the Maine General Hospital. Her many friends are glad to learn that she is getting along finely.

Dr. Schmidt, late of Harvard University, has taken the place of Professor Clark, in the physics department this year. Professor Clark has gone to Clark University, where he will take a year's advanced work in physics.

The foot-ball management was fortunate in securing the services of Frost, sub-guard on Harvard, 1901, to help coach the line for a few days. Frost is a clever guard, and the line under his instruction received much valuable knowledge of the game.

Letters received from Professor Clark, who is studying at Clark University, state that he is pleasantly situated at Worcester and is well under way in his work at the University.

Professor Jordan from the Faculty, W. F. Garcelon of Boston, and Harry Doe of the college, were elected as representatives to the Maine Intercollegiate Athletic Board which met at Orono, Saturday, October 17. The duties of this board were to decide on the eligibility of athletes for Maine, Colby, and Bates.

The annual foot-ball game between teams composed of green players of the Seniors and Sophomores against the Juniors and Freshmen, was played on Garcelon Field before the usual crowd of interested and noisy students. The teams played remarkably good foot-ball, and the score of 5 to 5 gives evidence of the closeness of the game.

The course of lectures given by Leon H. Vincent of Boston, under the auspices of the literary societies, gave the students and citizens of Lewiston and Auburn a rare opportunity to hear one of the foremost lecturers before the American public. The lectures were held in the Main Street Free Baptist Church on October 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th and 19th, and the subjects were Hawthorne, Dickens, Emerson, Lowell, Victor Hugo. Mr. Vincent is an entertaining, brilliant speaker, and all who attended feel more than repaid for their time and money. Let us hope that in the near future we may have the pleasure of listening to Mr. Vincent again.

The Advisory Board of the Athletic Association has voted to charge 50 cents admission to all games of foot-ball with the other Maine colleges in the future. This action was taken on account of the heavy expenses required to equip and maintain the football team and in the belief that the games with all the Maine colleges will be of sufficient interest to warrant it. Fifty cents has always been charged in recent years for the Bowdoin game and was last year charged for the game with the University of Maine. and the action taken last evening only puts the Colby game in the same class with the others. It was also voted to build two additional sections of the bleachers of the same kind as those now at Garcelon Field. They were completed before the Colby game on October 24th. For the Bowdoin game coupon tickets will be on sale at some convenient place for at least a week prior to the games for the grand stand and bleachers. For the grand stand the seats will be numbered and each purchaser will know just where his seat is, and no more tickets will be sold than there are seats. The bleachers will be divided into five sections each seating 100. The sections will be lettered and tickets sold for each section, but the seats in the sections will not be numbered. In this case also no more tickets will be sold than there are seats to accommodate. With a seating capacity of about 700 in the grand stand and 500 on the bleachers the public will be better cared for than ever before.

Athletics.

Harvard defeated Bates, Wednesday, October 7, at Cambridge by a score of 23 to 0. Bates was outweighed in every position, and in the first half Harvard scored three touchdowns. In the second half Bates held her opponents to one touchdown and

prevented another by holding Harvard for downs within a few yards of the goal line. The line-up and summary:

HARVARD.	BATES.
	201111111
Burgess, 1.e	l.e., Cole.
Knowlton (Bleakie), 1.t	l.t., Reed.
Shea, 1.g	l.g., Johnson.
Carrick, c	c., Cutten.
Coburn, r.g	
Parkinson, r.t	r.t., Connor.
Bowditch, r.e	
Noyes (Elkins), q.b	
Randall (Nesmith), l.h.bl.h	.b., Mahoney.
Hurley (Schoelkopf)), r.h.b	
Harrison (Mills), f.b	f.b., Briggs.

Score—Harvard 23, Bates o. Touchdowns—Harrison, 2; Hurley, 1; Mills, I. Goals—Noyes, 3. Umpire—Holton. Referee—R. Brown. Timer—Fred Wood. Linesmen—Sturgiss and Hurd. Time—15- and 10-minute halves.

Exeter defeated Bates Saturday, October 3d, at Exeter by a score of 11 to o. Bates fought hard for every inch of ground, but the heavy line of Exeter proved too much for her, for slowly the garnet would be driven back by attacks on either tackle, and when she had the ball could make little impression on her opponent's line. Both teams lost the ball several times on fumbles. The summary:

Exeter.	BATES.
Vaughan, l.e	r.e., Libby.
Hagan, l.e.	•
Marshall, l.t	r.t., Connor.
Peyton, 1.t.	
MacFadden, l.g	r.g., Turner.
	r.g., Pettengill.
Bankart, c	c., Cutten.
Seldon, r.g	
Porter, r.t	l.t., Reed.
Elder, r.e	l.e., Cole.
Grover, r.e.	
Heim, q.b	q.b., Rounds. •
Luby, q.b.	
Booker, 1.h.b.	r.h.b., Wight.
McKusker, I.h.b.	
Jones, l.h.b.	
Bradley, r.h.b.	
Elliott, r.h.b.	.l.h.b., Mahony.
McCormack, f.b	f.b., Briggs.
Ewing, f.b.	

Score—Exeter 11. Touchdowns—Seldon, Eliott. Goal from touchdown—Ewing. Umpire—R. C. Stevenson. Referee—G. F. McCarthy. Linesmen—Rider and Doyle. Timers—Kinsell and Moody. Time—20-and 15-minute periods.

Tufts 23, Bates o.

At Medford October 23d, Tufts defeated Bates on Tufts oval 23 to o. The first half of the game was played in a drenching downpour, and when the weather cleared somewhat in the second half, the water was standing in pools all over the field. Under such conditions there was considerable fumbling and the punting was poor.

Tufts seemed to have slightly the advantage in weight, and the weather conditions favored them on this account. The game

was an interesting one, with many spectacular plays,

In the first half Cannell caught a punt on the 60-yard line and ran through the whole Bates team for a touchdown. He was the most reliable man in the back field, and could be counted on for a gain most any time.

Buchanan tried a quarterback run when the ball was near Tufts' goal, and ran the whole length of the field with excellent interference, but was downed on the one-yard line just as time was called. Mains made pretty runs of 30 and 40 yards.

Bates was decidedly weak in the first half, but defended their goal in the second half in good style. Twice Tufts brought the ball to the 10-yard line, but was held for downs, and Bates succeeded in finding holes in the Tufts tackles and ends in the second half.

Cannell kicked off in the first half. It was Bates' ball on the 35-yard line, and Mahony on the first play carried it 15 yards. Tufts then held for downs. Mains made 25 yards, Cannell got five and Mains went through once more for 30, and the ball was on the five-yard line. In two plays Cannell went over for the first touchdown after four minutes of play.

The second touchdown was made in short order by Cannell, who received a punt on the 60-yard line and evaded the whole

Bates team.

Cannell kicked off again. Bates could not gain, and punted. Mains was sent through right tackle, and, dodging the Bates secondary line, ran 40 yards and was downed within one yard of the goal. Cannell went over for the third touchdown. During the rest of the first half Bates showed more fight and once got the ball within 20 yards of Tufts' goal, but Tufts held and Buchanan made a 90-yard run, leaving the ball on the one-yard line.

In the second half Tufts received the ball on the kick-off and rushed it back for the last touchdown. Mains scored the point, going through right tackle for the last 10 yards. During the rest of the game Bates played desperately and defended its goal whenever it was threatened. Once they rushed back from their 10-yard line to the center of the field. The summary:

TUFTS. BATE	ES.
Viles, 1.er.e., Doyl	e.
Reynolds, l.t r.t., Conno	or.
Hall, l.gr.g., Turne	er.
Prince, 1.g.	
Hill. c	
Garlarneau, r.gl.g., Johnso	n.
Hurley, r.tl.t., Ree	d.
Sullivan, r.el.e, Col	
Buchanan, q.b	ls.

Dunham, q.b.	
Mains, l.h.b	Wight.
Peterson, l.h.b.	
Cannell, r.h.bl.h.b., M	Iahony.
M. Smith, f.b	Briggs.
R Smith f b	50

Score—Tufts 23. Touchdowns—Cannell 3, Mains. Goals from touchdowns—Sullivan 3. Umpire—Frank I. Storey of Harvard. Referee—George F. McCarthy. Linesmen—Peterson of Tufts and Hamlin of Bates. Time—20-minute halves.

Bates won the first game of the season from Hebron Academy, September 28th, at Lewiston, by a score of 11-o. Hebron played a plucky game and gained their distance several times. In the second half Wight, McIntire and Mahony substituted for Rounds, Corneilson and Redden. Summary:

Bates.		HEBRON.
Cole, 1.e		r.e., Kelley.
Reed, l.t	r.t	., Andrews.
Turner, l.g		g., Stanley.
Cutten, c		c., Boynton.
Johnson, r.g		, Robinson.
Connors, r.t		l.t., Corson.
Libbey, r.e		l.e., Torrea.
Rounds, Wight, q.b)	a.b., Dwyer.
	e, r.h.bl.h	
Redden, Mahoney,	1.h.b	ı.b., Abbott.

Score—Bates 11. Touchdowns—Rounds, Connors. Goal from touchdown—Rounds. Referee—McCarty, Lewiston. Umpire—Moulton, U. of P. Linesmen—Bowman, Bates; — . Hebron. Time—II-minute and IO-minute periods.

Exchanges.

N the Chicago Monthly Maroon is a chatty paper on James Whitcomb Riley, our rhymester of rural folk. The story is told of his clever imitation which went through the country under the title "Leonaine," as a newly discovered poem of the author of "The Raven," although it was signed "Benjamin F. Johnson of Boone." Riley's acknowledgment of his production brought him the ridicule of the public, including such men as William Cullen Bryant and Edmund Clarence Stedman. Poe's style is plainly discernible in the first stanza, which runs:

"Leonaine—angels named her;
And they took the light
Of the laughing stars and framed her
In a smile of white;
And they made her hair of gloomy
Midnight, and her eyes of bloomy
Moonshine, and they brought her to me
In the solemn night."

THE HARPIST.

The master's dead; and through the harpist's hall
The night breeze moans and sobs; while in their places
Left, as when he touched them last, the quivering harps
Long for the subtle hand. Here, years agone,
The master stood and played among them all.
"As now the breeze attunes your strings, alike
May I the hearts of men." The deepening night
Is hushed. In from the sea a zephyr steals,
Touches the strings; and gently through the gloom
A lingering wail gives echo to the bells,
Tolled and re-tolled in memory of the dead.

The Daytmouth Maga-

-The Dartmouth Magazine.

SHELLEY.

You say a burst of joy you hear? Why yes, The song is wondrous sweet—and yet The singer's pain, I think, we ne'er forget E'en when the music flows in glad excess. And now, you say, a note of deep distress? But while we list and while our eyes are wet, And while we hear despair, dismay, regret, Untrammeled hope arises still to bless.

Anguish and misery must pass away

And yet their scars upon the heart remain.

The wind-tossed skiff returns to port again

And nestles safely in the peaceful bay;

But as the voyager prays with grateful tears

The sea still murmurs threatenings in his ears.

—The Mount Holyoke.

SEA-LOVE.

The love of sea swells strong in me,
Of wave and rock and foam,—
The fog hung low, the wind blown free,
The world my heart calls home!

Oh, for the thunder the wave repeats,
Where silence can never be!
Where the whole air throbs with the pulse that beats
From the deep, deep heart of the sea.

Where the brown coast rocks with the echoes ring And the anthems clearer grow Till e'en the stars in the heavens swing In time with the waves below.

Oh, for a world that is never the same!

Where fate is the will of might,

From the gale that heralds the moon's mad name

To the calm that governs the night,—

Where the warm grey sand with its sparkling eyes, And the green marsh grass beside, A broad blue lakelet of ripples lies In the flood of the rising tide.

The love of sea is strong in me,
Of wave and rock and foam—
The fog hung low, the wind blown free,
The world my heart calls home

-Helen Corliss Babson, 1905.

BEETHOVEN.

He caught from silver stars, each one, a note, And strung them into linkèd melody; From crashing storms he took his thundering chords And raging tempest music; The still calm of a starless, breathless night Sang in his soul its wonderful adagios.

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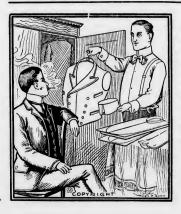
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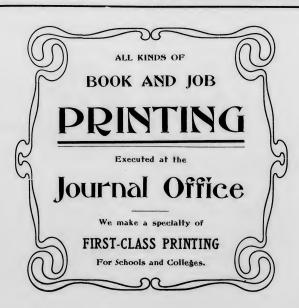
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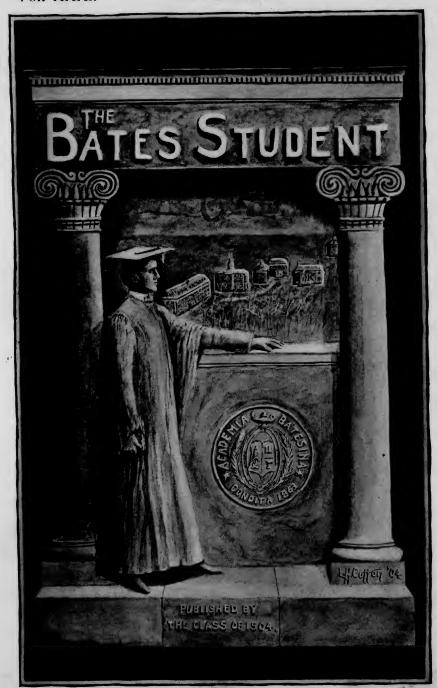
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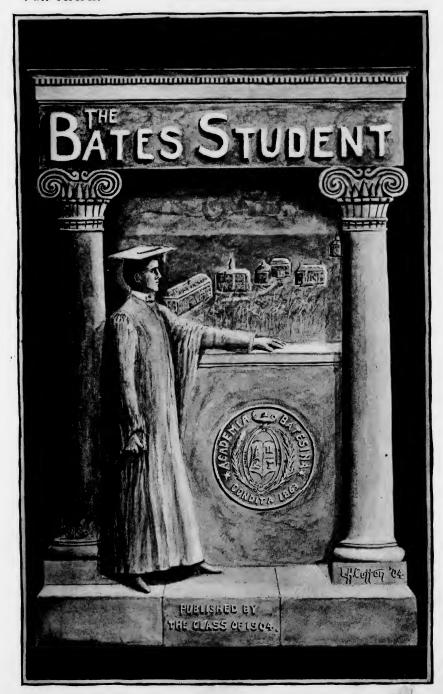
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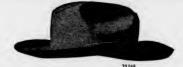
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Literary.

THE CHILD AT NIGHT.

Nights when I have gone to bed,
And everything's as still as dead,
I look up and only see
Just the darkness over me—
'Cept one side along the wall,
Where the streaks of moonlight fall.
Then sometimes I am afraid:
Seems as though queer sounds are made—
P'rhaps there's something there, who knows?
So I hide my head 'n the clothes,
Then I think I hear 'em creep—
Till at last I go to sleep.

-Ross M. Bradley, '06.

LOUISA M. ALCOTT.

W HILE Emerson, Thoreau and Hawthorne were in the midst of their literary careers, there lived in Concord a child, who was to win a fame nearly as wide as theirs—Louisa May Alcott, whose stories for children have been read even in the languages of Europe and have brought happy hours to millions of little people.

In knowing her books one knows her life, and in knowing her life one knows her books; for her best works are almost exact accounts of her child life—a life so unselfish, earnest and active that it is inspiring to those who are no longer children. Through her journals, the history of her inner life, we can best understand the child and woman.

She was born in Pennsylvania in 1832, but the most of her life was spent in Boston and Concord.

When Louisa was two years old the family moved to Boston. Six years she lived there, making friends with every child she met. On one occasion she fell into a frog pond, but was fished out by a negro lad. Of this period of her life she has given us a humorous picture in her book called "Poppy's Pranks."

At the age of eight she moved to Concord, which was her home during the remainder of her life. At seven she had begun a journal which her parents required her to keep. It was always open to their inspection, but she felt free to express in it her thoughts and desires. As might be expected from a child, this early journal gives accounts of her difficulties and sorrows more than of her pleasures, though she was really a merry, lighthearted girl. She seems to have had a tender conscience and was always repenting for some hasty act. Her quick temper troubled her sorely. Many a day she wrote, "I was cross to-day and I cried when I went to bed."

Her father's school was almost the only one she ever attended. The children had their lessons in his study in the morning. Some of his methods of discipline were original. He laid great stress on language and often conveyed a moral lesson by the meaning of a word. In her journal Louisa wrote: "I got angry and called Anna mean. Father told me to look out the word in the dictionary, and it meant 'base,' 'contemptible.' I was so ashamed to have called my dear sister that, and I cried over my bad tongue and temper." The mother often wrote confidential notes to her children when she had any advice or reproof to give them. These were precious to Louisa who has preserved many of them. Her advice to her passionate child is worth remembering. "When you are angry, keep quiet, read, walk, but do not talk much till all is at peace again," and her motto—"Rule yourself, love your neighbor, do the duty which lies nearest you."

On Sundays the children had a simple service of Bible stories, hymns, and conversations about their consciences and childish lives. In these the journals show the child's originality. At ten years she wrote: "Father asked us what was God's noblest work. Anna said *men*, but I said *babies*. Men are often bad; babies never are. We had a long talk and I felt better after it."

Louisa was fond of reading and at this early age spoke of Martin Luther, Scott, Plutarch and "my dear 'Pilgrim's Progress.'"

She early learned to sew and at twelve she wrote:

"I set up as dolls' dressmaker with my sign out and wonderful models in my window. All the children employed me, and my turbans were all the rage at one time, to the great dismay of the neighbors' hens, who were hotly hunted down that I might tweak out their downiest feathers to adorn the dolls' headgear.

"Active exercise was my delight, and no boy could be my friend till I had beaten him in a race, and no girl, if she refused to climb trees, leap fences and be a tom-boy."

One more picture of this early life, for it is this active nature and these early experiences which give life and interest to her books. Many of the pictures she has drawn in her stories are directly from life. On this occasion Mr. Emerson, who was an intimate friend of the family, brought Margaret Fuller to call. The conversation turned on educational subjects and Miss Fuller said, as they stood on the doorsteps: "Well, Mr. Alcott, you have been able to carry out your methods in your own family, and I should like to see your model children." "She did in a few moments," says Louisa. "For around the corner of the house came a wheelbarrow holding May arrayed as a queen; I was the horse, bitted and bridled and driven by my elder sister Anna; while Lizzie played dog, and barked as loud as her gentle voice permitted.

"All were shouting with wild fun, which, however, came to a sudden stop as we espied the stately group before us; for my foot tripped, and down we all went in a laughing heap; while my mother put a climax to the joke by saying, with a dramatic wave of the hand, 'Here are the model children, Miss Fuller.'"

It was a free,happy life in Concord, with the woods to run in and the big barn where "Jack the Giant Killer" could tumble off the loft, and where they could show their dramatic ability in representing Mother Goose's creations. Louisa had already begun to write poems and compose dramas to be enacted in the big barn. In this her efforts were encouraged by both father and mother. She loved and reverenced her father, but Mr. Emerson was her ideal.

Louisa early began to see the hardships her mother was enduring for want of money, and longed to earn for herself. So at the age of fifteen she gave up this free and easy life for the heavier burdens which awaited her. It was to earn money that she began to write stories, taught school, took in sewing and even went out as a hired servant. She was willing to do anything to pay her father's debts and make the family comfortable. Her life was strictly unselfish. She placed the pleasure of others before her own.

The Alcotts now spent a few years in Boston, where Louisa kept her mind and hands constantly at work. She began to have some literary success, occasionally receiving five dollars for a magazine story. Her book "Flower Fables," a collection of stories written when she was sixteen, for Mr. Emerson's daughter, she now succeeded in getting published. This sold well, but she received only thirty-two dollars from it. She wrote several dramas, but only one was accepted. "They were written in

stilted, melodramatic style," says Mrs. Littlehale, "full of highstrung sentiments, with the most improbable incidents and without a touch of common life or a flavor of humor."

She had a strong desire several times in her life to be an actress. But her mother dissuaded her from this and she continued sewing and planning poems, plays and stories which she made use of later. Her stories which appeared in the papers from time to time now began to be recognized by the publishers and were soon in such demand that she was kept busy writing. She dashed them off in such a hurry that they cannot be called carefully written, but by this practice she gained a freedom and command of language and an interest in boys and girls which were useful to her in her later works.

In 1861, Miss Alcott began her first novel, entitled "Moods." Silvia, the heroine, was intended to represent Louisa herself, a girl of moods; but the plot was mostly the work of her imagination. This book was not successful. As it was one of her favorites, she made it over again and again, but not until she had won a reputation by her later works did she succeed in getting it published. It is well written and more finished in style than any of her other works except "A Modern Mephistopheles."

Her next novel, though she did not complete it until later, she called "Work." For this she took experiences from her own life. ["Christie," says Mrs. Littlehale, "is Louisa herself under very thin disguise, and her own experiences as servant, governess, companion, seamstress and actress are brought in to give vividness to the scenes."]

During the war Miss Alcott was filled with great pity for the wounded soldiers, and in 1862 she went as nurse to a hospital in New York. Though she remained there only a few weeks, her experiences gave her a far greater knowledge of the world and of human nature, and gave to her succeeding works just what her previous ones had lacked—reality. She wrote sketches of the life with which she had become acquainted, which were so popular that they were collected and published in book form under the name. "Hospital Sketches." This was the beginning of that great success and fame which were hers during the remainder of her life. She now wrote stories continually, receiving seventy-five or a hundred dollars for them. She would carry a dozen or more plots in her mind at once and have several stories uncompleted at the same time.

But this excessive labor was wearing her out and she took

advantage of an opportunity to visit France and England. The broader knowledge of the world gained by this trip, the variety of characters whom she met and the change of scenes had a marked effect on her writings. She was able to group better the incidents of her early life and to understand better its significance to herself.

On her return to America she was asked to write a book for girls. "I will try," was her reply. She immediately set to work and in three months had completed her masterpiece-"Little Women." This is, in the main, a story of her early family life. It is simple in style and the language colloquial. Mrs. Littlehale says of it: "Another generation has come up since she published this book, yet it still commands a steady sale, and the mothers who read it in childhood renew their enjoyment as they watch the faces of their little girls brighten with smiles over the theatricals in the barn, or moisten with tears at the death of the beloved sister. One of the greatest charms of this book is its perfect truth to New England life. But it is not merely local; it touches the universal heart deeply. The influence of the book has been wide and has helped to make a whole generation of girls feel a deeper sense of family love and the blessings to be gained by earnest effort and high aims." [Thousands clamored for a sequel to "Little Women" in which the girls should marry. Miss Alcott herself never married. She always said she got tired of everybody and thought she should of her husband if she married. So she never cared to have her heroines marry, though in this she yielded to the demands of the public.]

She did not care particularly for the fame which came to her. Her life was so crowded with work that she had little time to devote to her numerous admirers.

"Their doorsteps are the strangers camp, Their trees bear many a name, Artists their very night-caps sketch; And this—and this, is fame!"

Still, Miss Alcott continued to write stories. She was no longer obliged to write stories for money, as her receipts for "Little Women" supplied her with all she needed. She was able to send her sister May abroad to an English art school and to see her mother and father supplied with everything which her childish generosity had longed to give them. But her mind had been too active to rest and the public made such demands for her stories that she was almost compelled to write. So during the

next few years appeared: "The Old-fashioned Girl," "Aunt Jo's Scrap-Bag," "Little Men," "Eight Cousins," "Rose in Bloom," and "Under the Lilacs."

During 1877, Miss Alcott wrote a novel which was published without her name. It was entirely unlike her books for children. It dealt with tragic mysteries somewhat as her early dramas and sensational stories had done and was entitled "A Modern Mephistopheles." Mrs. Littlehale suggests that she got her inspiration from Hawthorne. Though the structure was well finished, the plot and characters were poorly developed and the book was not much of a success.

Her last years were saddened by the death of her mother and her favorite sister, May. Her sister's child, Lulu, who was given into her care, helped to brighten these years and keep her still in touch with the young. Miss Alcott wrote a collection of stories which she called Lulu's library and a little later, one of her most pleasing books, the "Garland for Girls." But her life had been too busy to be of long duration, and in 1893 this friend of children died.

Such a life of love and self-sacrifice surely merits nothing but praise. We might censure her for overwork, but we must admire her energy and perseverance. She had misfortunes and sorrows, but she used them as a means for gaining her success. She had also many advantages which we might covet. The Emersons, Thoreaus, and Hawthornes were the constant companions of her childhood and youth. She learned to love the true and beautiful in the days of her father's teaching and the love and harmony in the home strongly influenced her character and writings. We must cal! "Little Women" and "Hospital Sketches" her best works, though in style "Modern Mephistopheles" and "Moods" are equally as good. She always wrote in a hurry and did little correcting. Her rule was:

"Use short words and express as briefly as you can your meaning. Read the best books and they will improve your style. See and hear good speakers and wise people and learn of them."

Her stories tend to inspire her youthful readers with high ambitions and true nobility of character. Her presentation of scenes is so vivid that they weep over the pathetic and laugh aloud over the humorous. It is this sympathy, this comprehension and appreciation of the young which bid fair to keep dear to the hearts of children for generations to come, the name of Louisa May Alcott.

—MARION E. MITCHELL, 1905.

THE FALL OF THE ACRE'S INVINCIBLE.

TIM MULLANEY felt blasê. He had evolved this conclusion through no intricate mental process; he was conscious only that the keen edge of desire was dulled. Being, however, neither French nor fashionable, he did not thus express his emotions. He simply regarded with extreme disfavor the scraggly terrier at his feet, and received his mother's well-meant suggestions in sullen silence, punctuated at intervals with "Air, g'wan!" The terrier, who was not sensitive, blinked joyfully, and Mrs. Mullaney who was used to it, applied herself to the warm suds in stoical content. Evidently, there was no ground for quarrel by the domestic hearth. Tim stalked disgustedly from the room, and shut the screen-door hard behind him.

Mrs. Mullaney glanced after her son apprehensively. There passed before her mind in quick panoramic succession, a procession of irate parents, bearing in tow their mutilated and protesting progeny, and fiercely demanding the author of the outrage. This was a thing not wholly unknown after the deadliest of Tim's raids. "He's his father's own son, the little divil," said Mrs. Mullaney proudly, and with this encomium on the belligerent powers of the elder Mullaney, his wife turned philosophically from the contemplation of possible disaster to an able and muscular consideration of the wash-tub. This, to Mrs. Mullaney, was an ever-present reality.

Her son, in bitterness of spirit, paced sourly up and down the enclosure, picturesquely called a yard, and sighed for new worlds to conquer. Despite the glory, there was, he reflected morosely, one drawback in having licked, in fair fight, every boy in the Acre. This drawback he felt most keenly now. Oh, for a chance to swing those doughty fists! He regarded them admiringly. So unbroken was the monotony of his existence, that he might almost have brought himself to lick them all over again, although the first undulled delight of conquest would be past. But unfortunately, the etiquette of the Profession demanded that the vanquished one prefer the challenge, and not one of his victims had ever evinced the slightest desire to have the operation repeated. Tim was very thorough. He reviewed his career with pardonable pride. Never but once had he released his grip until the other protested, with an earnestness accentuated by the threatening proximity of the youth himself, that Tim Mullaney was the gamiest lad in the Acre. Never—but once! Tim's face darkened. He snorted disgustedly. To be fighting fair, and to be scooped up

like a bag of meal, by his opponent's father! It was an affront—an outrage!

He flicked viciously at a piece of the tallest sunflower, and regarded with fiendish amusement the shamed shrinking of little Jakey Schwartz, who was engaged in the laudable task of wheeling up and down the yard the youngest lamb of the Schwartz flock.

"Hi, Dutchy," called Tim, facetiously. And then-

"How is your baby this fine day, ma'am?" The inflection, which was Mrs. Mullaney's own, was the maddening blend of pity and laboriously concealed contempt, in which she inquired every morning after the material well-being of the Flaherty twins, who were new to this world, and inclined to take shrill exception to the entertainment supplied them. The polite interest in Tim's tones gored the other to premature revelations.

"You shut up mit your dalk," he conjured Tim excitedly, "You ain't have licked *efferpody*—I guess *so.* Kid Cronin has got back from the Fresh Air place they dook him mit. You can't lick *him.*"

Tim got down from the fence hastily. He even forgot to slap Jakey for his impudence. The light of oncoming battle blazed in his eyes. Jakey looked after him remorsefully. He liked Kid Cronin—and—he groaned inwardly—he had felt the might of Tim's pelting blows. The weight of these reflections resulted in his leaving the youngest lamb unceremoniously hitched to the clothes-line, an unattached end of which the abandoned infant made a spasmodic effort to digest.

Jakey presented himself before the unconscious object of his anxiety, with voluble explanations and warning, enveloped in a thick Teutonic mist.

"He's goming," panted Jakey, between expository jerks of the astonished Kid,—"he's goming, I dell you—the poy mit der fists."

The light of comprehension dawned on the Kid's ingenious countenance. There was no doubt in his simple mind of the excellence of Jakey's counsel. One course stretched straight and clear before him, and he took it. Without consuming precious moments in useless expressions of gratitude, the Kid retired, with marvellous celerity, to the highest plank of the shed roof. From this point of vantage, he called upon Jakey to witness that he felt no fear. His situation established, he proceeded to summarize the personal character of his pursuer. At the point where the epithets overlapped each other, a frowsy red head rose cautiously

from behind the Cronin. Jakey gave the alarm, and the Kid gasped, and was silent. Two malignant eyes followed the head, and—

"You would, would yer?" demanded Tim, furiously, which is the accepted form of challenge in the Acre. Then the Kid made some rapid mental calculations of the distance to the ground, and answered boldly that he would. Upon this, well knowing that arbitration was impossible, Jakey seated himself contentedly on the edge of the ash-barrel, and viewed subsequent proceedings with an interest in no wise impaired by personal prejudice. So the best of us, sustained by the remembrance of having striven for an amicable readjustment, look tolerantly upon the settlement of difficulties, by that most primitive and efficacious of methods. Civilization still tarries on the outskirts.

The instant Tim's foot touched the shed-roof, Kid dropped from it and ran. Tim regarded this delicate bit of finesse with grim good-nature. It was—at best—a weak evasion; pitted against the long legs of the Acres Invincible, a subterfuge all in vain. Tim took to the chase resignedly, and finally confronted the legs of the fugitive to the windward side of the Flaherty abode. The head was lost to view somewhere in the recesses of the Flaherty hen-coop, through whose low door the Kid was trying vainly to coax the remainder of his pudgy form. Choking mightily, he was dragged forth by a sternly silent youth, with lurid locks and a purposeful jaw. Brought to bay the Kid was decidedly averse to personal combat, and confided to Tim, with such dignity as might be, his attitude.

"I ain't feeling very good, to-day," he told Tim lamely. "I—I ain't feelin' good,—you wait, a couple er days, Tim."

Now in the Acre, you may accept a challenge or you may withdraw discreetly, but to do both betokens a lack of sportsmanship not to be tolerated. Tim continued to roll up his sleeves in heavy silence—obviously but one course lay open to the Kid.

What occurred during the next five minutes has never been definitely known. Jakey, who collapsed promptly into the ashbarrel, at the end of the first round, and who lay there, waving his legs ecstatically in the air, until exhaustion overtook him, has never been able to give any intelligible account of the fray, and the two combatants were each too much astonished by the outrome to remember distinctly what occurred.

After a curt preliminary signal, Tim took the initiative. With an assurance born of many victories, he swung out his arm in the direction of the Kid and listened indifferently for the accustomed thud. During the interval, he reflected vaguely that his sensations were unfamiliar. He did not remember to have ever before experienced this whirring tingle in his ears, or to have seen such multitude of dazzling, shifting lights. After awhile, he sat up uncertainly and regarded the Kid with a dazed wonder. The Kidstared back at him with dilated eyes. It was at this point that Jakey gurgled and lost his balance.

As Mrs. Mullaney was hanging out the last pair of stockings, and making a few consolatory observations to the youngest lamb, who was wailing dismally in b flat (the clothes-line affected her pessimistically), her son entered the yard with inflated chest and sprightly gait. One cheek was unduly swelled, and one eye encased in an ominous rim of black, but all the morning's sullenness had vanished from his determined face. With the joyous abandon of one who has passed from mere existence into living, he swirled the yelping terrier dizzily in the air, a form of exercise for which that animal evinced a hysterical admiration. At a discreet angle to the rear of Mrs. Mullaney's portly form he paused to execute a swift pantomimic movement, the chief feature of which appeared to be a deft manipulation of his nose.

Then the Acre's Invincible disappeared into the house through the supporting medium of five handsprings performed with such reckless hilarity that the youngest lamb, who was used to handspring, and sunk in grief, ceased from her wail, and regarded him in awed silence.

"1'll ketch him," said the Invincible to himself, joyfully, and with head erect.

"I'll ketch him, an' whin I do—!" He rounded his lips expressively, and burst into a loud whistle.

Mrs. Mullaney, dishing up the cabbage for her son's noon-day repast, took up the strain.

"There'll be a hot toime," she sang ponderously, "in the ould town to-night."

—Isabel Barlow, 'o6.

DAY.

Across the starless gloom with soft caress
The dawn's gray trembling light.
Dew-laden winds from out the silent west
Pressing from earth the curtains of the night.
Far off bird voices greet the day star's rise.
My soul awakes, behold
My morn, love, in thine eyes.

Clear skies, folded to the mountain's breast, A billowing cloud sublime. Silence save, o'er the strand where the billows press, The distant ocean's voice with breath of brine. No shadows linger 'neath the gleam the while Enraptured eyes behold My noon, love, in thy smile.

Twilight and stars, beyond the azure deep
The dying day's soft glow,
Uplifted heavenly white the hands of peace
In benediction o'er the day's last close.
Lulled by sweet strains from night's soft symphonies
Enraptured eyelids close
My night in dreams of thee.
—1904.

THE MESSAGE OF THE DAWN.

WATCHED by my study window one morning while the night was being transformed into day. Spread out before me, it seemed, was a vast hollow square. Its eastern wall was the long, low ridge, known as Sunset Hill. On the west, like a vanquished giant, blackened by fire and hideously disfigured by the woodsman's axe, lay Beech Hill. Many miles to the south, yet seeming within reach of the voice—so deceptive is distance in that region-the mountains of the Franconia Range presented the appearance of a wall with turrets reaching even to the skies. The easternmost is the Twin; next in order the Haystack; then Garfield with sharpened apex and sides of regular and gentle slope—a mammoth pyramid, chiseled from the solid rock; and last in the line is noble Lafayette, towering above its fellows with pride and independence, appearing to revel in its rugged strength and in its freedom from mathematical laws of angles and curves. All over the plain shut in by these walls lay shadows, heavy, dark and damp. And the grass in the field near by is loaded with myriads of glittering dew-drops. The sky is clear except for a few fleecy clouds floating near the horizon. Not a sound breaks upon the air. The whole universe holds its breath in eager, anxious expectation, awaiting the strange transformation. I, too, not caring to move, hardly daring even to breathe, watch, entranced by the spell of the presence of the Dawn, while she, in tones both soft and clear, tells to me her message.

Look at Lafayette—its brow bathed in the light of the on-coming sun, reflecting that light into the dark recesses below and pro-

claiming far and wide that day is at hand and is to triumph over the night. And see those gloomy shadows, stealthily creeping down into the valleys as if trying to hide themselves from the sun. "But," whispers the Dawn, with a tone of triumphant cheer, "there is no retreat for them. They will know that the forces of light will seek them out in their lurking places; and that their lifetime of gloom is quickly to end. Just see how they cower and cringe as they slink away!"

Now the sun's rays have just fallen upon the summit of Mt. Garfield, and the mountain, like a strong man with a kindly, genial countenance, seems to beam upon the valleys below, as if to say, "Be of good courage, all of you who have been battling with the shadows of night. Day is at hand; vice and terror and treachery thrive only in the night. Turn your eyes upon me, all you who fear and tremble and are well nigh broken by the power of temptation, and you shall see in my countenance promise of safety for you borne on the wings of the morning."

I throw open the window; but, with a shiver, I quickly close it again; for outside the air is chill and damp. But the faithful Dawn, touching my arm, then pointing away to the distant hills, cried with confident hope, "Don't you see that faint halo of light about the summits of the Haystack and the Twin? It is but the damp night air, rallying itself for one more resistance ere it be dispersed by the power of the day." And even as we look, the victory is won. The night air, gathered for a moment on the mountain tops for the final contest, is scattered, and in its scattering it gives out a radiance, in which all who see may read an assurance that chill and dampness will not linger long after the passing of the night.

Note also how the clouds, so lately cold and forbidding in their aspect, now glow with warmth and beauty. Basking there in the sun-light, they remind us of the foam on the crest of a wave for lightness, while in color they are like the blossom of the mountain laurel. And again the Dawn whispers her message: "Those clouds are no different than they were a few moments ago. The radiance you admire is not in them. They are the same dull, gray and lifeless masses, only now they are kindled by the rays of the approaching sun. They have entered upon a new life—a life with a mission. And they tell us that the coldest nature, when it has been transfused by the sunlight of truth, will become warm with love and sympathy; that the gloomiest disposition will take on a smiling countenance, radiating the spirit of good cheer and

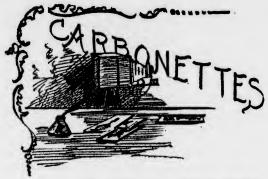
of loving helpfulness; that the most unresponsive soul will be made to live anew, reflecting into some other soul that same light and warmth and life which has been its own source of transformation."

Then, lost in thought, almost overwhelmed at the significance of the lesson, I allow my eves to wander until at length they turn to the near-by field bathed in dew. I shudder. Why this lack of harmony with the rest of nature? On every side but here we read a promise of the day; a radiance of hope and cheer and joy pervades the world, but over this little field still broods a shadow—the shadow of a grief so lately passed that nature still weeps. I turn to the Dawn, wondering what explanation can be given. And with a smile of gratitude, she recognizes the dewdrop as one of her most efficient attendants. "At the close of yesterday," she says, "the grass was withered and drooping. Though greatly refreshed by the cool of the night, it is hardly able to endure unaided the heat of another day. The dew-drop is its food and drink; it gladly gives itself for nourishment; it clings lovingly to its friend, as if anxious to beall-absorbed, if only thus it may enable the grass to stand in the blaze of the sun. The earth was dried and parched last evening; and though the cool, reviving shadows have brought healing, still the unselfish dew-drop lingers, ready to give the last atom of itself, if there is need of more refreshment-yearning to fill its last moments with usefulness, yet welcoming the day with a gleam of satisfaction, rejoicing in a life well spent."

And as we look, the sun appears above the horizon. A flood of light pours over the mountain sides and fills the world. The dew-drops glitter, and one by one they rise to greet the sun and are lost in its light. The Dawn has given her message and has mysteriously flown. The day has come.

-IRVING H. GRAY, '99.

Twin Mountain, New Hampshire.



THE STORY OF A BIRD'S HEART.

White Throat was crouched under a bush close up to a stone wall. The bush had kept a few of its leaves—had just clung to a few of its brown, curled leaves to shelter little White Throat. For the wind had been blowing very hard, sometimes so hard that it pushed White Throat right against the stone wall which was very cold. Little White Throat did not dare venture far from the bush which had sheltered her for so long—for she had watched the green leaves turn yellow and red and then brown,—and then she watched them wither and fall to the ground.

At every rustle of the few curly leaves on the bush she would flutter her little wings and hop out into the open to look down the glade. The leaves had rustled many times—her heart had beat faster many times,—she had hopped back many times. She had been waiting so long. If birds could cry I know little White Throat would have cried out her heart long ago when the leaves were yet green. She was waiting for Black Wing. Ever since she was big enough to hop around, Black Wing had been telling her about the far-away South Land where it was so warm, where the bright sun made the birds glad all day, and where there were flowers and beautiful trees. She had so longed to go there, and, Black Wing,-he had told her he would take her. They would fly the long, long way together and Black Wing would show her so many wonderful and pretty things; but he had not been seen since one time a large flock of birds had come to the glade. She saw him fly away with them one day when the leaves were green and ever since then she had been waiting for him to come back. Every day it grew colder and every day the sun set without bringing Black Wing to her. She thought he must have forgotten her and gone away to the South Land. But she had rather stay by the cold stone wall all the long winter than go without him. So she waited.

One day, when the rain had chilled everything with an almost icy coldness, and the wind had made White Throat very, very cold,—she heard a tiny noise—a far-off noise. Little White Throat tried to move, but she could not, her little legs were too stiff and she was cold. The noise came again. Again she tried to move. O, she must move, she must fly, for the noise was growing fainter.

Her *heart* must have lifted her, for she rose from beneath the wall and swiftly dropped down into the open. She saw one tiny black speck way down the glade. Black Wing!

It did not take White Throat long to get to the black speck. The noise was growing fainter.

Then there was a little fluttering sound and a rustle of the dead leaves and a low chirping.

The next morning was clear and bright and White Throat and Black Wing had been warmed by the sun which shone upon them through the bare branches.

The beautiful South Land lay afar off. But Black Wing had come home.

—B., '04.

WITH THE FLIGHT OF THE SPARROW.

The little three-year-old boy threw aside his toys. He ran from window to window, looking down, with troubled blue eyes, upon all the men and women who had come to his mother's lawn party. He saw his mother there. He knew he could get her to play with him, she was always so good and kind. Nurse would not let him out of his play-room, if she knew, but he would evade her.

Quietly he tip-toed to the door. No one was there, so he hurried down the hall. Nurse, however, sat at the head of the stairs. She let her sleepy eyes rest for a moment upon her young charge, then rose, took him by the hand, led him back to the nursery and left him.

He looked up at the wide-open window and saw there on the sill a sparrow hopping about, and chirping with all its might. It remained a moment, then flew away.

The little boy, his face bright now, and smiling, ran to the window. He, too, would fly—fly down to his dear mother. He

climbed to the window-sill and stood there with his chubby arms out-stretched.

Those below saw him and startled cries broke from their lips. But it was all over in a few moments. They carried him tenderly into the house—a still, broken little body.

—L., '04.

Alumni Round-Table.

ALUMNI NOTES.

'69.—W. H. Bolster is pastor of the Congregational Church in Nashua, N. H.

'75.—Rev. A. T. Salley at the last annual meeting of the Maine Sunday School Association was elected president of that organization.

'76.—Rev. F. E. Emrich, D.D., after serving for thirteen years as pastor of Grace Congregational Church, South Framingham, Mass., has recently accepted the position of Traveling Secretary for the Massachusetts State Board of Home Missions.

'76.—Rev. Thomas H. Stacy was elected president of the New Hampshire State Sunday School Association at its annual convention held in Dover, November 4th.

'79.—R. F. Johonnot, D.D., Oak Park, Chicago, has published an address on "The Advantages of the Small College."

'81.—Hon. Charles S. Cook of Portland has recently been bereaved of his wife.

'81.—Rev. W. W. Hayden is pastor of the Free Baptist Church in Milo, Me.

'81.—F. H. Wilbur is principal of the grammar school at Camden, Me., and a member of the town's Board of Selectmen.

'85.—Alfred B. Morrill has been warmly congratulated upon his success as president of the Hampshire Co. Teachers' Association. "The Hampshire Gazette" voiced the universal verdict when it said of their annual meeting at Northampton, Mass.: "The program was in all respects the strongest ever provided for a meeting of the Association."

'87.—John R. Dunton was one of the speakers at the recent meeting of the Maine Educational Association at Augusta.

'87.—Rev. Israel Jordan of the Congregational Church, Scarboro, Me., was a speaker at the meeting of the Cumberland Congregational Association.

'87.—Miss Mary N. Chase, president of the New Hampshire Women's Suffrage Association, was one of the speakers at the meeting of the Maine Association held in Auburn.

'90.—George H. Hamlen, on furlough from his duties in India, addressed the college Y. M. and Y. W. C. A. on Wednesday evening, November 11.

'94.—A. H. Miller, M.D., of Providence, R. I., has won distinction by his skillful use of anæsthetics. Dr. Miller's professional services are frequently sought in Boston and are in requisition from some of the most famous surgeons in the country.

'96.—Mr. O. F. Cutts, coach for the foot-ballteam of De Pauw University, Greencastle, Ind., was in the fearful railroad accident in which ten of the foot-ball squad and six other students of that university were killed. Mr. Cutts himself suffered injuries so severe that he must remain for some time in St. Vincent's Hospital, Indianapolis. In his devotion to the injured men he employed himself for a day and a night without realizing the extent of his own injuries.

'96.—On October I, Lester Purinton was united in marriage to Miss Virgie Chadbourne of Mattawamkeag, Me.

'97.—A. L. Sampson is in the employ of the Steinert Piano Co., Boston.

'98.—Bertha F. Files is convalescing at home, preparing to resume her work as teacher of modern languages at Maine Central Institute, Pittsfield.

'98.—R. H. Tukey has been appointed instructor in Greek at Yale University.

1900.—N. A. Jackson is Professor of Mathematics and director of athletics in Keuka College.

1900.—George E. Manter is Field Agent for the Free Baptist Young People's Societies of Maine.

1900.—Mrs. Grace (Summerbell) Coffin is at Maine Central Institute, filling the place made vacant by the temporary withdrawal of Miss Files.

'OI.—On October 29, Percy D. Moulton was united in marriage to Miss Evelyn Williams, daughter of a wealthy, retired glove merchant of Germantown, Penn.

'or.—Walter B. Pierce is pleasantly located at Goffstown, N. H., as principal of the High School.

'02.—A. L. Dexter is serving his second year as principal of Sherborn (Mass.) High School. He is making arrangements to take graduate work in English at Harvard.

'02.—Miss Florence Kimball is teacher of modern languages in the High School at Bristol, Conn.

'03.—The engagement is announced of James E. Pray of Gardiner and Miss Ethel Tortal of Peabody, Mass.

'03.—Miss Linneon R. Smith has been visiting friends at the college.

'03.—On October 28 in Auburn occurred the marriage of Emery H. Purinton and Miss Mabel Jordan. Leon W. Elkins ('02) was present as the groom's best man. Mr. and Mrs. Purinton will reside in Akron, Ohio.

'03.-Mr. C. L. Beedy is one out of some 3,000 Yale students of whom six were to be chosen for the debate with Harvardthree as regular speakers and three as alternates. The various departments of the University conducted separate trial debates in order to get their best men. Seventeen Law School men held such a trial debate and from this number five were selected to contend with those chosen from the other departments, two of these Seniors, one a middle-year man, one a post-graduate who debated with Harvard last year, and Mr. Beedy who has just entered the Law School. These five with twelve others representing the other departments then held another trial debate; from these seventeen, six were chosen—two from the college proper; two from the Theological School, the post-graduate in the Law School and Mr. Beedy. From these six the three regular speakers have been selected of which Mr. Beedy is one. (Mr. Beedy had desired that no account of this should be given, but as the daily papers have secured the facts and published them, the STU-DENT feels no compunctions at doing likewise.)

Around the Editors' Table.

THE JOY OF CALM.

NONTEMPORARY criticism on the tendency of college women to "push," suggests a characteristic which must force itself upon every visitor to a girls' dormitory, and that is, the all-pervading spirit of restlessness. Whether there be clamorous outcries or not, it matters little; there is always the pell-mell of multitudinous calls, the nervous skurry through corridors, the spasmodic swallowing of shredded biscuit during a belated dash for chapel. Having waded through the outer tumult, the stranger grasps at the nearest door-knob and swings into the retreat with a feeling that here at last is peace for the giddy. Not so. Myriads of photographs stare at her from all directions, while a sidelong glance reveals unlovely posters and a medley of clutter without significance, pinned to curtains, screens, to every available support. Is it unaccountable that an environment containing so many meaningless objects should produce nature's lacking discrimination in courses of study, language, reading, or in the choice of all work or play? Few girls desire a gown "like everyone else's," but the number of those is still smaller who have about them the charm which repose alone can give. And this gulf between the ideal home and college, the girls themselves can bridge; they can cultivate a modulated voice, a manner of quietness and calm, devoid of unnecessary movement and governed by the thought embodied in the words of William Ellery Channing:

"To live content with small means, to seek elegance rather than luxury, and refinement rather than fashion, to be worthy, not respectable; and wealthy, not rich; to study hard, think quietly, talk gently, act frankly; to listen to stars and to birds, to babes and sages with open heart; to bear all cheerfully, do all bravely, await occasions, *hurry never*—in a word, to let the best, unbidden and unconscious,—grow up through the common: this is to be my symphony."

In all this fall's foot-ball battles, one incident stands out on the borders of my memory distinct and individual. It was like this. The game was most important, it being a champion-ship game. Neither side had scored. The crisis was reached. It was in the last few minutes of play, in the second half. Stead-

ily the home team was pushed within a few feet of its goal line. Should the opposing side make the distance the game was lost. The call was—"Third down, line to make." Here is the problem. Imagine what it meant to those carrying the ball, what to those defending their line. The whole season's work was in that last rush. All the hopes, all the support of friends and students; all the patient, conscientious training and self-denial, all the hard work and bruises, all the excitement and interest of the season was wrapped up in the breathless stillness of that moment. Above the awful silence the voice of only one man is heard. The voice of the home captain rings clear but with two words, firm, dominant, irresistible,--Boys,-HOLD! It makes no difference who won the game, nor do you, reader, care for a picture of that last rush, all you wish to know is that the opponents did not score that time. that the home team held—held as one man, like a perfectly adjusted piece of machinery. The point of the story is this, not who won the game, but who, in the face of defeat, could rouse themselves as one man, sacrifice individual glory, defeat the on-rush and stand fast their ground.

Hail, Heroes of the Gridiron, your names shall live with the eternal! Let the world receive a lesson. Let it be proclaimed everywhere that there is still something that teaches men to see the objective point, to act as a unit and to STAND. Who has the courage to stand? It means something more than being a bulk of avoirdupois stuck on two pins employing involuntarily certain mechanical motions to adjust the equilibrium. It requires in these days the stiffening of the back-bone, the tension of the muscles, the clear eye to flash its message to an intelligent and attentive brain.

The world is looking for men who can stand. College men are wanted, who see the realness of life, who will not be led astray by the accidental or incidental, whose vision is broad enough to have an opinion, whose brains are developed enough to weigh rightly that opinion and then to stand. There are enough brakes and ferns in the world; there are not enough oak trees.

Attention, minute, patient attention to details, however insipid and prosaic,—who in yonder large business establishment will give it and then prepared *stand?* Find him, a place he can fill is waiting for him.

Politics are corrupt. Why? Because those who rule have not drunk in the spirit of these Heroes of the Gridiron. Because they have not the courage to sacrifice individual preferment and glory for the common good. Because they are not strong enough to throw aside the affiliations of the unscrupulous, the jeers of injured political parasites, the influence of the whimpering few which they count more than the honest opinion of the many just without influence. Because they cannot stand on principle with immovable determination.

Hark, for the signal, the exhortation! Is every man in his place without questioning? Does he know his duty? Is he ready? Religion needs such a man. Not "How much salary;" Education waits to recruit her ranks. Not, "Who has brains?" There is an abundance of brains, but "who has character?" Who has the courage to say "I will," and to stand?

COLLEGE students should remember that everything good in college life is not found between the covers of musty books. On the other hand they should not let the pendulum swing to the other extreme and make a resolution "Not to let study interfere with the regular college course." There is a golden mean. The best men that Bates has sent out into the world, were those who, when in college, took a healthy part in all college interests, building on the broad foundations of diversified labor and interests, that solid manhood which characterizes the well-rounded man.

W HEN we hear college students using some extravagant or vulgar phrase, we are really pained, are we not, although we are conscious that we ourselves are guilty of the same fault. All of us have our favorite words, our slang expressions. To one everything is "perfectly fierce;" to another, "positively awful;" to another, "bum." Many of us expect to be teachers, all of us desire to fill a high place. People will expect us to be refined and cultured. Have you ever thought how shocked they will be to hear us talking slang and other vulgarisms?

You may think, when you are graduated and are in possession of your coveted position, that these pet phrases will vanish, that you will choose your work with precision, because of your new obligations. The difficulty is that we become enslaved to our habitual expressions. The way to free ourselves from their control is to begin now. The reason of such vulgar expression is simply a limited vocabulary.

Why not promise yourself that you will look up the meaning of every unfamiliar word? Then try these new expressions on your friends. Use them at every opportunity and they will soon become a permanent part of your vocabulary.

Of course the acquisition of an extensive vocabulary is not easy. Like the breaking of all vicious habits, it is hard to restrain ourselves from using our customary expressions. It requires constant attention and patience. The acquisition of new words to fill their places is also difficult, but there is this satisfying thing about such self-imposed culture, that the results are perceptible.

The vocabulary of many of us, we think, is not copious. Let us all, then, try to cultivate greater refinement and precision in speaking, even at the risk of becoming pedants or purists. The old saying of Holmes is applicable here as well as in its usual moral sense,—"Carve every word before you let it fall."

Local Department.

GLIMPSES OF COLLEGE LIFE.

Egbert Case, 1904, is with us again after teaching a successful term at Lincoln, Me.

Percy Blake, 1905, is with us again, after a successful expedition in pursuit of the root of all evil.

Miss Bertha Files, '05, of Bangor, has left college to teach in one of the towns adjoining her home.

Professor Jordan is offering special work in chemistry to members of the Senior Class, for next term.

The board of editors to be appointed from the Junior Class will not assume its duties until the winter term.

The Bates Round Table met with Mrs. Addison Small, 173 Wood street, November 20, about 40 being present.

The foot-ball men are now taking moderate work in the gymnasium so that the change from rigid training will not be too abrupt.

John A. David, the college reader, has returned from teaching at Garland High School. He reports a successful term, and a large sized roll.

The genial manager of the STUDENT, F. W. Rounds, has left for Garland, Me., where he will teach the Garland High School for a short winter term.

A very pleasant reception was tendered the students Thursday evening, November 19th, in the vestry of the Pine Street Congregational Church.

The Class of 1905 has elected E. A. Turner of Palermo Centre, business manager of the BATES STUDENT for the coming year.

Many are beginning to leave college to teach a winter term of school. This is an excellent method of earning money during the long winter vacation.

Professor Anthony entertained his Sunday-school class, of college men, Thursday evening, November 19th. A delightful evening was enjoyed by all.

The students were favored with a short address by the famous "Parson Cutten," the old Yale center, brother of our own plucky little center, the other morning in chapel.

The Glee Club is being coached by Edwin L. Goss, the well-known basso. The Bates College Club is planning to give a concert in Lewiston, the latter part of this month.

Bucknam, Stone, and Charles Allan of 1903, visited their friends at Parker Hall a short time ago. It will probably be some time before Bates has such a trio of ball players in one class again.

Rev. Judson Wade Shaw of Portland gave a very interesting and instructive lecture in the chapel Wednesday evening, November 18th. His subject was "Our National Perils and How to Meet Them."

There is talk of forming a College Dramatic Club and presenting some Shakespearian play in the winter term. Such a move would add a new and important interest in our college life. We hope that the plan will be carried out.

The fact that C. L. Beedy, 1903, has been chosen as one of the three-for the Yale debating team against Harvard should give our debating work a new stimulus. Although Beedy is a man of remarkable ability, no doubt his Bates training counted.

The work of the literary societies this term has been above reproach. The society rooms are crowded Friday evenings. This phase of work peculiar to our own college is certainly not only entertaining but beneficial. They offer unlimited opportunity for literary and musical work, with an enthusiastic and sympathetic audience assured.

The Freshman Class began gym. work November 2d. The work for the other classes will not begin until the winter term. This year as usual the Freshmen commence work early so that they may become familiar with the gymnasium and know how to go through their work before the regular classes are formed. Harry Doe, '05, has been appointed by Professor Bolster, as leader.

The meeting was very interesting and instructive. Professor Robinson presided. President Chase of Bates led in the discussion of the educational convention held in Boston last summer. His remarks were listened to with rapt attention. Interesting remarks were made by other educators including Dr. Veditz,

Professor Anthony, Professor Hartshorn, Dr. Schmitz, Mrs. Cheney, Mrs. A. T. Salley, Dean Howe, Professor Jordan and Professor Purinton. Fruit was served.

Two intercollegiate debates have been arranged this winter; one with the University of Vermont; also a return debate to be held at Hartford, Conn., with Trinity. The team to go against University of Vermont will consist of Briggs, '04, Parsons, '05, Peavey, '06. The team to go against Trinity will be the victorious team of last year against Boston University Law School, Spofford, '04, Swan, '04, Weymouth, '04.

On Monday afternoon, November 16, the foot-ball team met and re-elected John S. Reid, 1905, of Frye, Me., as captain, by a unanimous vote. Mr. Reid has shown himself a hard worker, a thorough foot-ball man who has the entire confidence of the men and one who never wavers in the face of opposition. He is well worthy of the position, and doubtless no wiser choice could have been made.

Quite an important meeting of the managers of the Maine college base-ball teams was recently held at Waterville, to arrange a schedule for next season. Those present were John B. Roberts of Colby, W. F. Finn, Jr., of Bowdoin, P. H. Plant of Bates, and John A. McDermott of the University of Maine. It was found that each member had arranged a number of outside dates and that these caused confusion. Most of the time was spent in clearing the way for the Maine schedule. The Maine schedule was blocked out and agreed upon but not finally accepted. It will be completed by correspondence and announced later. Two games will be played with each of the colleges by each team. The complete schedule will be finally settled and given out in a few days. The base-ball season another year, gives promise of being a most successful one. It is thought that all of the colleges will be represented by strong teams.

On November 14th Bates was defeated on Garcelon Field by Bowdoin by a score of 11-5, in the last Maine college foot-ball contest of the season. It was a magnificent game. The records of both teams showed them about equal, and every man on each team fought with grim determination to save his college from the unenviable position at the bottom of the list.

The game in detail:

Bates kicked to Bowdoin, Chapman receiving the ball on his 10-yard line and running it back 20 yards. Bowdoin was unable to gain and punted, but was off-side and the ball was taken back and a penalty imposed. Bowdoin immediately punted, Bates receiving the ball on Bowdoin's 45 yard line. They advanced it 15 yards and were then thrown back and compelled to kick. A place kick for goal was tried, but failed. Bowdoin, by steady line bucking, most of the time for gains of from 3 to 8 yards, took the ball over for the first touchdown in 14 minutes after play

began. Bowdoin kicked to Bates, and the latter did just what Bowdoin had done—took the ball straight down the field 85 yards for a touchdown, almost entirely by line bucking and hurdling for short gains. The goal was at a difficult angle and Rounds missed it, the ball striking the post. Bates kicked to Bowdoin and the latter took the ball from her own 5-yard line to Bates' 12-yard line, where they lost it on a fumble. Bates took it back 30 yards, when the half ended.

In the second half Bowdoin kicked to Bates, who took the ball from her 5-yard line to Bowdoin's 35-yard line. Here Bowdoin broke through and pushed Bates for a loss, and they took the ball back 20 yards to retain possession. They then continued their march to the goal and had the ball on Bowdoin's 18-yard line when the penalty was inflicted for side-line coaching. The penalty gave them 10 yards to gain for a first down, and they missed it by a scant yard.

Bowdoin then took the ball to her 50-yard line, where Kinsman got around Bates' right end with a clear field, except for Rounds, who failed to down him, and he ran 60 yards for Bowdoin's second touchdown. Chapman kicked the goal, making the score II to 5.

Bates again received the ball and advanced it from their 10-yard line to the 45-yard line, where they were compelled to kick, Johnson getting a fine punt to Bowdoin's 10-yard line, and Mahoney downing Chapman in his tracks. Bowdoin again took the ball straight down the field to Bates' 30-yard line, and the game ended there, with the ball in her possession.

Baldwin of Bates had his nose broken and had to retire. Speake and Cox were compelled to go out of the Bowdoin line. Their places were taken by Redman and Fernald.

This was the first victory Bowdoin has scored over a Maine college team since 1900. The summary:

Bowdoin.	BATES.
Drummond, 1.e	r.e., Libby.
Cox, 1.tr.	
Fernald, l.gr.g	
Finn, l.gr.g	g., Jackson.
Philoon, c	
Davis, r.g	., Johnson.
Haley, r.t	
Bean, r.e	
Wiggin, q.bq.b	
~	I.b., Wight.
Speake, l.h.b	o., Kendall.
Redman, 1.h.b.	
Kinsman, r.h.b1	
Chapman, f.bf	.b., Briggs.

Score—Bowdoin 11, Bates 5. Touchdowns—Speake, Kinsman, Johnson. Goal from touchdown—Chapman. Umpire—Hammond, Harvard Law School. Referee—Crowley. Bangor. Linesmen—Clemens, Head. Time—30m. and 25m. periods. Total number yards made by Bates, 217; by Bowdoin, 325.

In the postponed game with the University of Maine on Alumni Field, Monday, November 9, Bates was defeated by a score of 16-0.

Bates went to Bangor Friday afternoon, but Saturday morning the field was covered with about ten inches of snow, which made a game for that day impossible, so it was decided to postpone the contest until Monday. By Monday afternoon the field was cleared of snow and the two teams met for the contest under very unfavorable conditions for good foot-ball. The deep mud gave both teams many a chance to indulge in the luxury of fumbling and made fast foot-ball almost impossible.

At the end of the first half the score stood 6-0 in favor of Maine, and in the second half two more touchdowns were made:

Maine. Bates.
Bean, r.el.e., Cole.
Wood, r.tl.t., Turner.
Sawyer, W. Bearce, r.gl.g., Johnson.
Learned, c
Ricker, l.gr.g., Baldwin, Jackson.
Reed, l.tr.t., Connor.
Taylor, l.er.e., Libby.
Bailey, q.bq.b., Rounds.
Parker, Collins, r.h.bl.h.b., Reed.
Thatcher, Crowe, l.h.br.h.b., Kendall.
Bearce, f.b., Briggs.

Score—Maine 16. Touchdowns—Thatcher 2, Bearce. Goal from touchdown—Bean. Referee and umpire—Carter of Michigan, and Crowley of Bangor. Head linesman—Pugsley of Colby. Time—25-min. periods.

Exchanges.

PERTINENT article about the neighborly relations existing between Emerson and Hawthorne, appears in the Smith College Monthly, which refutes statements that they had no use for each other. True, Emerson designated "The Scarlet Letter" "ghastly," that which we now cherish as the greatest name which America has produced. The philosopher added, however: "I don't read the sad in literature." He realized the charm of the other's personality, the nobility and tender reserve manifested in his daily life. Miss Marble says: "Hawthorne, on the other hand, recognized the charm of Emerson's lofty idealism and his simple, stimulating presence, but he found a theme for gentle satire in 'Mosses from an Old Manse,' in depicting the many 'hobgoblins of flesh and blood' who were attracted to Concord by cravings for sympathy and intimacy with the man whose spiritual visions had magnetized them. With a bit of rare self-revelation Hawthorne concluded: 'For myself, there have been epochs in my life when I, too, might have asked of this prophet the master word which should solve me the riddle of the universe; but now, being happy,

I felt as if there were no question to be put, and therefore admired Emerson as a poet of deep beauty and austere tenderness, but sought nothing from him as a philosopher.' Here is a suggestion of the keen literary appreciations often found among Hawthorne's chance journal notes."

And when the author of "Tanglewood Tales" had gone, and long talks and the woodland strolls about the "Old Manse" were

memories, Emerson wrote his tribute to the wife:

"I have had my own pain in the loss of your husband. He was always a mine of hope to me, and I promised myself a rich future in achieving at some day, when we both should be less engaged to tyrannical studies and habitudes, an unreserved intercourse with him. I thought I could well wait his time and mine for what was so well worth waiting."

The Moment of Clear Vision.

The blinding sun has set; Earth is sincere.
Through the undarkened air sight travels free
To hills against the warm sky carven clear.
There are no shadows now. The wind is under key—
In the pure air lives the pervading light.
A moment truth and beauty meet e'er night.

—Marjorie Helen Van Deusen, 1904, in Vassar Miscellany.

HORAS NON NUMERO NISI SERENAS.

"I only count the sunny hours."

O worn Sun Dial, thou dost state
The art of life; unmarked by thee
Are all life's tempests on thy slate.
Thou hast no count of listless days,
Of bitter winds and skies of lead,
When all the earth is wrapped in mist,
And young hearts cold, and young hopes dead.
Thou knowest only the skylark's song:
And the passionate kiss of a rose of gold,
The deep of the sky and the meadows' scent,
Are in thy grey heart shrined and told.

And I, too, wish in my untried heart,
O lover of sun, who know'st no tears!
That when I am old and my pulses calm
And memory walks through the garden of years,
She may gather only the fairest flowers—
The thoughts that still keep a sweet perfume,
The friends who were true, the melodies gay,
And give them to me in a mass of bloom.
I shall gather them fast in my trembling arms
And over them bend my silvery head;
My age shall be noble and fresh and sweet
With a fragrance of thoughts from a youth long dead.
—Frances Thomsou Towers, 1906.

THE QUEST.

There's a Dreamer abroad in the day's young dawning, Slow-musing, he wanders wide; The world calls cheerly, and life's in its morning, A god is the Dreamer's guide.

The broad fields are green, and the gardens fair,
The Dreamer smiles as he goes;
And ever, above and about him, the air
Is sweet with the breath of the rose.

There's a Lover a-speed where the grasses are growing, His heart will not let him bide; He hastens afar where the pale buds are blowing. A god is the Lover's guide.

Here flit dancers with silvery feet,—and there Lurk the deep-laid snares of his foes; But no toil is too strong for the Lover to bear, His quest is the heart of the Rose.

There's a Spirit a-seek in the world's young dawning.
Eager for things untried,
It dreams and loves through the long June morning,
And the god who is its guide
Points still to the faint blue distance, where,
Half hidden, the flower glows;
But no way is too rough for the Spirit to dare,
Its life is the quest of the Rose.

ENVOL

Ye seekers, above you, beyond you, it blows, By the side of your far, toilful pathway it grows; Be true to the quest: the God who guides knows, And beauty lies hid in the heart of a Rose.

-The Wellesley Magazine.

Books Reviewed.

Mosanto and Langullier's Practical Course in Spanish.

For many years this has been one of the most successful Spanish grammars before the public. It aims to make the basic principles of Spanish grammar familiar to the student by constant practice and repetition in Spanish, and to this end the Spanish examples are made as numerous as possible. The advance in linguistics, and the new rules of accentuation promulgated by the Spanish Academy, have made a revision of the book necessary. The original form of the work has been retained so far as possible, but such grammatical statements as needed change have been receast. The Spanish text is presented in accordance with the latest rules for orthography and accent. In its revised form, this popular grammar will doubtless enjoy a new and even longer lease of life.

Revised by Freeman M. Josselyn, Jr., Assistant Professor of Romance Languages in Boston University. Half-leather, 12mo, 398 pages. Price, \$1.25. American Book Company, New York, Cincinnati, and Chicago. GRIMM'S KINDER-UND HAUSMARCHEN.

These tales need no introduction. There are no others which from the day they were published to the present time have so steadily retained their hold on childhood. Their interest and their simplicity render them particularly suitable for elementary reading. The collection here given consists of twenty-one of the most popular stories, seven of which have not hitherto been accessible in an annotated edition. The selections chosen are those which will possess the greatest interest for the American boy and girl. The introduction offers for the first time in an edition of the Murchen a fairly complete sketch of the two brothers Grimm. It gives also a brief estimate of their work from the literary, the stylistic, and the scientific points of view. The vocabulary is complete. The notes deal with the stories solely as literature, no attempt being made to treat them from the point of view of folk-lore.

Edited by B. J. Vos, Associate Professor of German in Johns Hopkins University. Cloth, 12mo, 191 pages. Price, 45 cents. American Book Company. New York, Cincinnati, and Chicago.

McMahox's Elementary Plane Geometry.

This is the first volume to be published of the secondary school books of the well-known Modern (Cornell) Mathematical Series. It carries out the spirit of the suggestions made by the Committee on Secondary School Studies appointed by the National Educational Association, and meets the most exacting college entrance requirements in this subject. It offers a combination of demonstrative and inventional geometry. The subject is presented with Euclidean rigor; but this rigor consists more in soundness of structural development than in great formality of expression. Many changes, from the usual methods of presentation have been made and independence of reasoning is fostered by compelling the student, no less in the demonstrated theorems and problems than in the original exercises to rely on the propositions already proved. The work throughout aims to develop his powers of invention and generalization. The book is decidedly practical in plan and scope, and will doubtless be welcomed by teachers of mathematics.

By James McMahon, Assistant Professor of Mathematics in Cornell University. Half leather, 12mo, 368 pages. Price, 90 cents. American Book Company, New York, Cincinnati, and Chicago.

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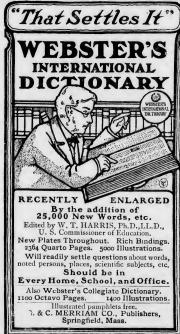
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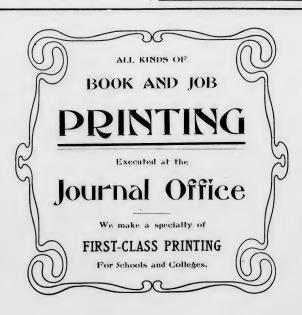
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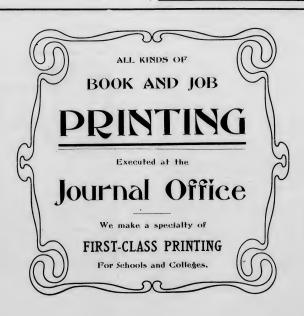
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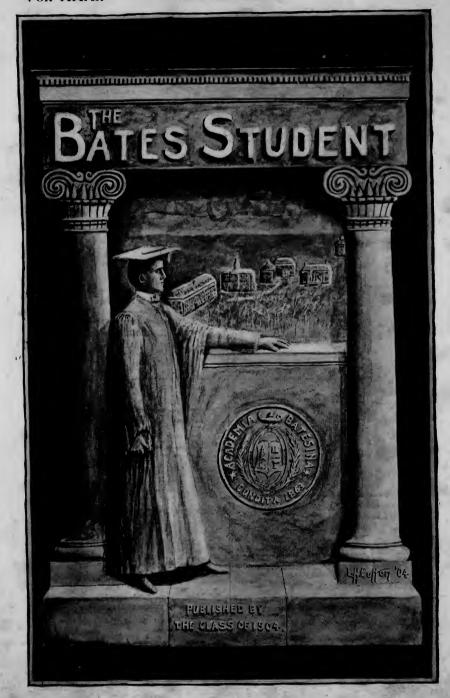
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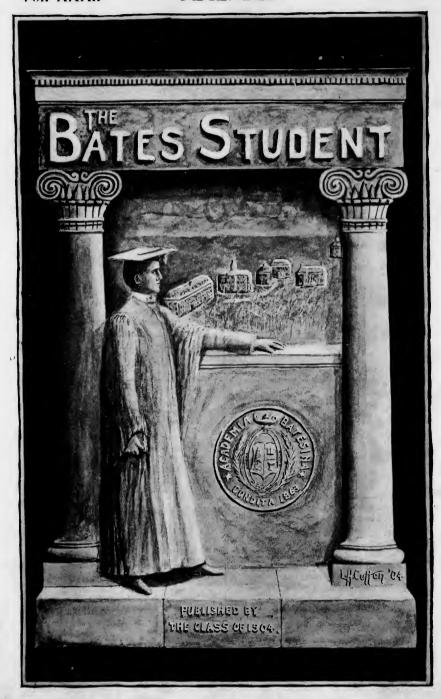
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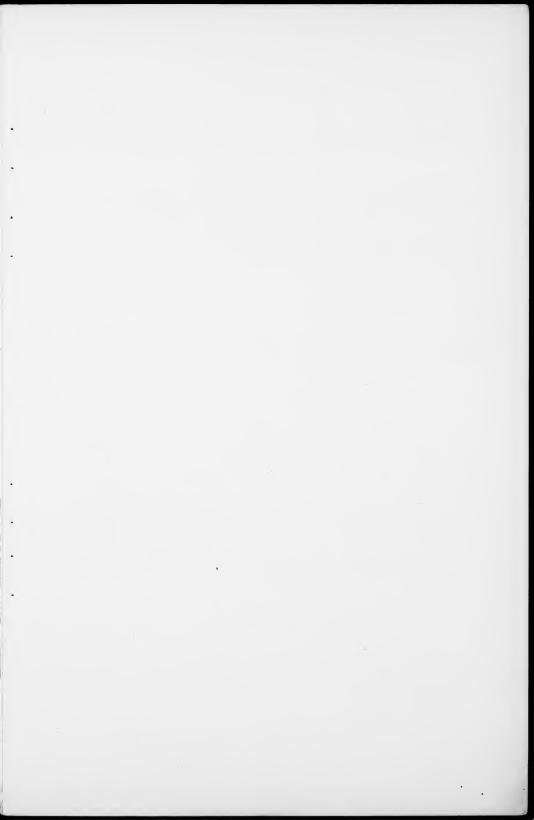
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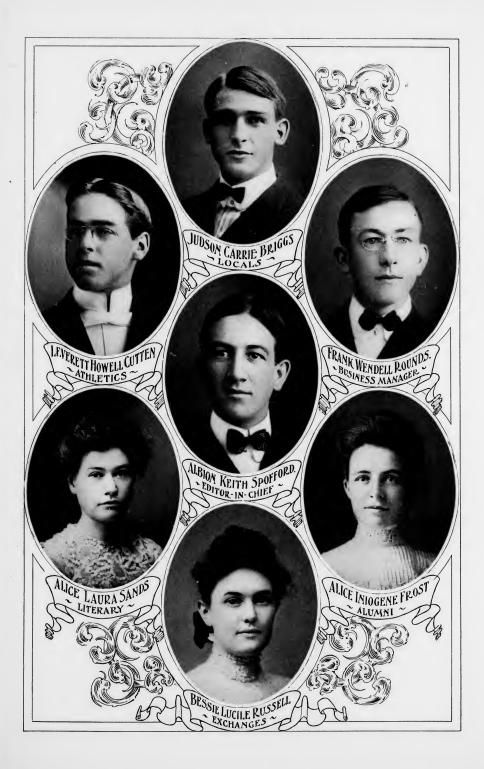
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Literary.

MY PRESIDENT.

Snow on the bier and the campus is white: What is the vision that comes with the night? Long was the summer, the rose blossomed sweet, Hiding the thorn that sprang up at his feet. Clear was the springtime, thrilling the voice, Calling him unto the life of his choice. Pride and humility both marked his mien; With the high and the lowly his laurel is green. Slaves heard his voice, 'mid the pines' whispering boughs Rising to heaven in Freedom's firm vows; Mountains of gold and the plaudits of men Nothing availed to silence him then. A chivalry truer than knighthood of old Ever blazoned in light on escutcheon of gold Was his, for no sex in the wide realm of mind Would he bar of the culture that honored his kind: And this is the crown that his victory won, To foster the lowly, both daughter and son. Snow on the bier and the campus is white-Such is the vision that comes with the night. After a little verdure and bloom-Fragrance and beauty over his tomb.

December 26, '03. —Franklin F. Phillips, Bates, '77.

ORATORY.

RATORY, the significance of words; the spice of thought; the illuminator of ideas; the inspiration to action. No passion of the human heart, no aspiration of the immortal soul eludes its reflection. Memory and all that lies in the wondrous "to be" yield to the stillness their music as this master art lightly touches the keys. Life is the stone it chisels, and life ennobled is the monument it shapes. The voice throbbing with the earnestness of resolve, the eye which mirrors the soul, the every feature informed by the pent-up fire of high purpose within, are the mysterious translators of the orator's indefinable power.

As the eye rests upon some face, which a master has painted, a feeling of reverence and admiration seems to invite a closer inspection, and as the observer with lingering glance finds new expressions revealing new thought, and as the artist's true conception gradually develops and unfolds from the dimly defined

to the distinct and visible, he stands transfixed with awe and admiration.

In the sculptured marble the finely chiseled limbs seem almost to swell and vibrate with life, while the expression of the features is so true to life that sympathy is excited spontaneous and irresistible.

The master-musician lets his fingers wander over the keys till strains of sweet music flow into the troubled heart, speaking silence and mystery and forgetfulness.

But if painting, sculpture, and music are works of art capable of producing ecstacy of sense, enduring enough to weave a spell about the imagination long after the master-hand has lost its cunning; there is another art more ravishing because eloquence charms both sense and soul; more life-like because it has been fashioned from life; more animated, itself being the embodiment of animation; more expressive, because its fairest production is a reflection of its own expression.

The orator knows no rule of color, or unity of form; no principle of concord which is constant and inflexible, but with instant decision, he must apply with unfailing accuracy the wisest course to a human throng, wavering, discordant, hostile. Most delicate of all arts is the subject; appealing to a higher moral purpose in the treatment of its subject, oratory is the finest of the arts.

But oratory has power. It fights its battles in the souls of men. It conquers by its charms. Would you gain a glimpse of its power? Listen- It is not an unusual day. Other days have been flooded by a brighter sun. Others, too, have been darkened by clouds heavier and blacker, if not less prophetic, than the small patches which now lace the Western horizon. Early morning is marked by an unwonted number on the streets. And as the day wears on the streets are thronged. The seriousness of every face indicates unusual excitement. A common interest seems to pervade all. From a little band yonder rises the agitated tremor of voices. Above the confusion are heard such words as home, fatherland, war. The surging crowd slowly moves toward the great market place. Suddenly as this jostling, huddled throng wavers and sways like a human ocean in a tempest, on a platform erected in front all behold a man step forward, and an expectant hush, like the wings of peace over a far-resounding sea announces—The Orator. "His look draws audience and attention still as night or summer's noontide air." How noble! What dignity! His very bearing inspires confidence. His first words,

clear and firm, display the sovereignty of self-possession, tempered and refined by a gentleness that seems almost demonstration. There appears to be reason in his words. The rich, full cadence of his voice is loaded with a vehemence of meaning. Under his genius the tame and the spiritless acquire a beauty and vitality to thrill with conviction even the indifferent. Under the fluctuations of passion, the audience sways with expectation and ceaseless agitation. What chord of their hearts has not yielded its sympathy, its sob, its effluence of patriotism? What cleverness of touch! How happy the allusion! How rich the color of illustration! What a mighty grasp of principle! The eye, every gesture, the whole manner are growing more eloquent. The contagion of his own convictions enforces the truth of his statements. Now he persuades by inflection sweet and musical, and new the force and rumble of his mighty syllables work an irresistible domination. Wholly forgetful of himself he seems to penetrate their souls, and before their eyes they see truth and justice, honor and virtue more real and holier than they have ever dreamed before. All forgot that they have held different opinions. The exposition is so clear, the analysis so plain, the argument so convincing that there can be no doubt as to the issue, and even the conclusion appears imminent and inevitable. How grand to think and hope and believe in unison with so superior an intellect! So in accord are the periods of the speaker and audience both in thought and feeling, that every action seems to summon a response of resonance. Now even the suggestion of the speaker finds a throb of assent in the responsive heart of all, and a tremor of enthusiasm records the general approval. Till at last the eloquence of spontaneity prefigures the unuttered thought and the eloquence of the orator is dimmed by the superior eloquence of his audience. It shows itself by every heaving breast. every sigh of relief, every eye suffused by long ecstacy, every hand which has sought another in the transports of the hour and now closed in unconscious grasp. The power of the orator has prevailed. -A. K. Spofford, 04.

OREN BURBANK CHENEY.

December 26, 1903.

The strong hand still and the great heart at rest? Dear master-builder, loyal, steadfast, true. Rearing thy house of hope the long years through, Seest thou now the ending of life's quest,

Of the steep path thy tireless feet have prest?

Ever for thee faith's star burned on the blue,

Stout-hearted toiler, and in sun and dew

Blossomed the flowers that spring at love's behest.

Patience, the keystone of thine arch that rose

What time thy sun was dropping to the west,

Upholds the temple thou hast built for those

Who shall come after thee. Oh tear-dimmed eyes,

Behold the work and now the deep repose

Of him who wrought. Complete a life task lies.

—Mabel S. Merrill, '91.

THE LOYALTY OF EAST TENNESSEE.

THE great fighting ground of our civil war, as of any other of similar nature, was in the borderlands. For though the interiors at times were raided by such daring invaders as Morgan and Sherman, the heat of the battle, the terrible destruction of life and property took place in the border States. No land in modern times ever suffered severer punishment than did Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky and Tennessee during those four years of bloody warfare. Without doubt Virginia saw the most fighting, the worst slaughter; for there lay the objective points of both armies. But on the other hand, excitement was never lacking in the West. There was the great conflict for supremacy on the Mississippi, and from the great river eastward through Kentucky and Tennessee the action was constant, even if it were not so intense as in the East.

A condition of more than ordinary interest, at the same time peculiar and lamentable, existed in East Tennessee. The State of Tennessee had seceded and allied itself with the Confederacy. But that did not give a true idea of the situation in Tennessee. A large district, in fact nearly half the area of the State, had sent its delegates to the secession convention to insist that Tennessee should remain loval and the Union be preserved. But as the rough mountain country of the East was less populous than the busy slave-holding West, the State was carried for secession and rebellion. After such an occurrence West Virginia formed itself into a separate State. But East Tennessee was surrounded by hostile territory. Its only connection with the North was through Kentucky, and Kentucky, though saved for the Union, was in no condition to encourage or aid these loyal Southerners. So they continued citizens of a rebel State, but true to their country.

When soldiers for the Federal army were mustered in Kentucky, up from the rebel State of Tennessee came hundreds of recruits. The army was organized and preparations were made to defend the Union front. But the days dragged by and there was no sign of advance. Aid must come soon; the crisis was at hand in Tennessee. The Confederate army was coming, swelling its ranks day by day, stealthily, surely approaching and aiming at loyal East Tennessee. Still Sherman,—for he it was who commanded the Union army in Kentucky—lingered and delayed. The well-nigh defenceless people on the frontier insisted that Sherman was crazy and the Tennesseans in his army chafed and writhed to stay there in camp while their homes were plundered and their families scattered. It was no great wonder, then, that many deserted,—not to get away from battle but to get into the thick of the fight.

Already their homeland was flooded, from the West and from the South, by the Confederate hordes. Unable to protect their property, they withdrew, with what possessions they could carry, into the fastnesses of the mountains. This exile was relieved for a time by the further advance of the plundering army through the pass into Kentucky. Still it was a perilous existence for the inhabitants of this region for many months. Even when the Union army came, they treated the country as hostile. It did not for some time occur to the Union leaders that the whole of the State was not rebellious. So the country of the poor mountaincers in the course of the war was ravaged by the Confederates and despoiled by the Federals. Peace at last brought relief and an opportunity for recovery.

Progress has been slow on account of the isolation and poverty of the inhabitants. The North, however, has begun to feel deeply its debt to this unfortunate people and has established throughout this region institutions for the uplifting of these sturdy patriots of the South.

—'06.

A MATHEMATICAL GENIUS.

BIOGRAPHY OF JAMES JACOB JESSE JOHNSON.

(A Fish Story.)

JAKE JOHNSON was an imaginable absurdity. It would puzzle science to classify him accurately. Sometimes he seemed to accord with the natural laws of homogeneity, and always kept the laws of gravity in a way that would excite your

levity. It was said by some that he possessed a life of activity, but this could never be determined with authority. If he did not possess ingenuity, then the square root of Z is not a plus quantity. From these ideas of his identity you may derive the hypothesis that Jake was a curiosity. But the proof of this is an enormity which you may not attempt with impunity.

Professor Johnson was an original mathematician and attempted to invent the concept of abstract action. Our hero was much devoted to this concept, and generally speaking it received his undivided attention. The reason why it was not perfected will be explained presently.

Jake believed thoroughly in simplicity, and in conducting his experiments his only machinery was the same as that used by farmer boys in catching fish. The experimental process was also similar. The symbol for this process is a right angle with one leg hanging down. Jake believed in the common idea that for a brain-worker like himself there was no food better than fish. While Jake was thus

Looking for food, he gave his attention To quenching his thirst for inventing abst-act-tion. Earnestly seeking life's elongation, He found, on the contrary, saddest contraction.

It was a peculiar thing about Jake that his body and mind worked together in perfect harmony and sympathy. The actions of his mind seemed to correspond to those of his body. When his body was performing any particular motion his mind was also undergoing a similar action. When rocking in a chair his thought went changing back and forth from one to another of two related ideas (eating and sleeping, for instance), and this course of thought continued until he ceased rocking, when, his motion having ceased, his thought ceased also (and he was asleep). When he walked his thought also moved from one idea to another with a speed directly proportional to his bodily velocity and varying in breadth, depth, and variety proportionally to the corresponding features in the surrounding scenery.

Mr. Johnson had a peculiar form, consistently corresponding to his qualities of mind. His body was nearly spherical in the main part. But above this sphere was a smaller sphere attached by a short hollow cylinder. The upper sphere was marked by indentations much like the surface of the earth or the moon, but its revolutions depended principally upon those of his larger or physical world. To both the northern and southern hemispheres of this physical world were attached combinations of cones, cylinders, and irregular solids which formed very good and accurate pendulums, for they were always in perfect harmony with the revolutions of his physical world just as the minute and second hands of a clock are in harmony with the hour or day hand. But in this case, of course, the time was measured much more accurately than ours, for his pendulums were in perfect harmony with the revolutions of his physical world, and they in turn were in perfect harmony with the revolutions of our physical universe from which we get our standard of time.

Accordingly, Jake was exceedingly regular in his habits, which regularity he always declared was an absolute necessity to the performance of accurate mathematical calculation. always went to bed at nine and reversed the operation by rising at six, for the very plain reason that six is the reverse of the figure nine. When retiring for the night he always left his right leg swinging over the side of the bed, which clockwork alarmed him in the morning by striking against the bed-post. He always slept with his head to the north, for since he lived in the northern hemisphere his head would be nearer the earth's axis, and consequently would not suffer so much from the whirling motion of the earth. But Jake did not always sleep well, for there was one matter that did not readily adjust itself. The moon affected him somewhat as it does the tides, and at the full of the moon he sometimes found himself obliged to lie awake and struggle with this difficulty.

But, as I said before, Jake Johnson's great problem and lifework was to be found in the development of his concept of abstract action. Let us now observe him at his experiments in his customary place of study.

It is a warm day in June. Under a spreading maple tree bythe side of a small sluggish river we behold his spherical body perched upon a *log-a-rhythm-atic* motion accompanying his clockwork. The northern hemisphere of his upper sphere is protected by a large straw hat whose broad brim graphically marks the equatorial circle, giving the little sphere much the appearance of Saturn.

At a tangent to the circle formed by passing a plane through the equator of the larger sphere, extends a long alder rod, L O. At the extremity of this pole, O, a fish line, O P, is attached, thus forming the symbolic right angle P O L. E [HE] is in the habit of talking to himself while conducting his experiments. Let us listen:

"I ought to succeed this morning. The breezes have been eliminated during the night and the whole aspect of nature seems propitious for accurate experiment. But I perceive one difficulty, namely: A line has only length, and mine has some thickness. What shall I do? If I make the thickness of the line equal to zero, then I won't be able to draw in the fish. Well, then, let it approach zero as a limit. [He puts on a small trout line.] Now we have conditions nearer to the ideal. The fish should not notice that line, and yet perhaps it is too large. [He puts a silk thread in place of the trout line.] Now let us consider that the line P O of the angle P O L has approached the limit zero. Success will result or else all my calculations are in vain and these hypotheses that I have been working on so faithfully in developing this theory leading up to my one great, and indeed excellent concept, are in error. Consequently decreasing angle P O L until it approaches the limit I ought to bring the perch from P in the water to my perch here at L on the log. But in order to do this while making allowance for friction it will be necessary to apply the first power at point L."

Jake applies his power of the first degree. The fish-hook evidently has caught on an unknown or imaginary root at the bottom. Jake raises his power to the second degree. The diameter of the silk cord begins to approach the limit zero. Jake does not observe this, however, and applies the third power, whereas said silk line reaches the limit, and Jake Johnson, losing his balance for the first time in his life, rolls off the log, down the muddy bank and, true to the laws of falling bodies, approaches the bottom of the river with uniformly accelerated motion. His specific gravity was greater than that of water, consequently his life and concepts were there contracted.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Johnson's character was beyond reproach. He was the exponent of the principle of consistency. Only once had he been diverted in the least from his great principle of life. The circumstances were as follows:

While his physical sphere had revolved in the usual circle of his bed, dining-room, favorite shady nook and fishing grounds, it is said that his upper sphere had been attracted from its usual circular orbit by the magnetism of a differential coefficient and his little world began to revolve about hers in a course which might be called *a-lip-tickle*.

But Jake soon found that his usual successes were so diminished by this division and diversion of his life that his functions and concepts of abstraction were reduced to a fraction, and since de-duced things are of little value in such cases, he promptly cancelled all the prime factors of the female denomination. His practical interest in mathematics was then reduced to a unit, the equilibrium of his astronomical universe was restored, and his concepts of abstraction again received his undivided attention. He then multiplied his experiments and it seems theoretically probable that there was an equal chance for him to obtain a rational result, if his progression had been carried out to infinity.

-D. L. BRYANT. '06.

PEEPSIE'S SURPRISE.

PEEPSIE had been having more than his share of trouble, He could not get work. It was in the dead of winter and his family was destitute. Hunger and cold were becoming unendurable. At last, driven on by the cries of his children, he stealthily stole out into the cold, dark night with a croaker sack under his coat.

He had not been gone long before he emerged in the shadow of Farmer John's barn where he suspected he could find bran enough for his starving children's breakfast. He looked around, everything was deathly still. The pale moon just retreating behind a cloud made the darkness even blacker. On pulling a rope which he had examined a few days before, the door swung open. He peeped within. He took a single step forward and he was within the barn. The air was fragrant with the odor of hay and warm with the presence of cattle. How quiet it was! The deep breathing of cattle, the shrill cry of a cricket at intervals from the haymow, and a ground mole working in his subterranean home, was all that startled the stillness, the only sounds that could be heard. In the quiet he tiptoed his way across the barn floor. By instinct and by feeling along he found the grain box. Noiselessly he lifted the lid. After filling the bag with as much as he could comfortably carry, he began to retrace his steps. The darkness grew to a blackness that bewildered him. thoughts of what he had done and if he were discovered confused his mind. As a child lost in a forest he groped his way about in the barn. Where was the rope? His heart rose in his mouth. He could not swallow it down. He was becoming desperate. It would soon be morning and Farmer John always came to the barn to milk before daylight. At last his hand fell on that dear old rope. His spirits rose mightily. The thoughts of freedom exhilarated his whole frame so that it fairly trembled. His breath came quicker. His strength increased an hundred fold. With an exultant mighty jerk he relieved himself. With one tremendous pull he started the mechanism that would place him once again in the crisp, free air of heaven.

But behold. By the Nemesis!

Retribution was bound to come. It happened that Farmer John's brindle was not used to being thus suddenly and violently roused when she was peacefully and unoffendingly wrapped in the balmy dreams of her heiferhood. And being a little nervous, when she felt this tremendous endeavor on the part of some creature which in her cow imagination loomed up to formidable proportions, to extract that long, lumbrous, fan-tipped organ which aforetime she had found of such indispensable importance in keeping at bay whole battalions of flying, buzzing musical cowbiters, she acted at once from an impulse of the sensorial, immediate, reflex order, and with both heels fairly poised and well aimed, she projected the offender with dynamical fluency as true as an archer could his arrow, toward the barn window, which Peepsie enlarged as he left the barn.

The next morning Peepsie was found still clinging tight to the bag of bran, in a critical state in Farmer John's barn-yard. However, the doctor thinks that as his troubles are mostly of a mental nature, due to great fluctuations of passion and undue excitement, he will shortly recover.

-EDWIN D. CONNER, 1906.

FROM FOUR TILL FIVE.

"YOU are quite wrong," said I, severely. Lydia reached for the rope, and swung herself absently. She burrowed deeper into the pillows, and appeared to be smiling at something over my head. I sighed—more heavily, I fear, than is permissible. But when one offers a seriously considered and unbiased opinion upon the digressions of one's ward, to have his remarks received in serene silence, is not conducive to the best of humors. Lydia stopped her monotonous swaying and eyed me curiously.

"What are you puffing about?" she inquired.

"You," said I.

"Oh," said she—and went back to swinging herself. I confess I was angry.

"Yes, you," I repeated disagreeably.

"And why the deuce I was ever singled out to perform the functions of nursemaid to an irresponsible baby, I don't know!"

I leaned back against the tree and caught my breath. There was a swift, bewildering swirl of skirts.

"Baby," mimicked Lydia, childishly, "baby, am I? Ther what, I should like to know, are you?"

I am twenty-five and Lydia's guardian. Naturally her flippancy angered me. "That is beside the point," I replied with dignity. "We are not discussing myself. What I wished to say to you, Miss Lambert, is this—you are not to accept any further attentions from Jim Weston."

I had not intended to put it thus positively, but her impertinence decided me,—one must preserve a semblance of authority.

"Why?" demanded Lydia, pointing her chin aggressively, and fixing me with defiant gray eyes.

This interrogatory method of discussion is very disconcerting. Together with Lydia's gray stare it quite unnerved me.

"You flirt with him disgracefully," I said. Lydia raised her eyebrows.

"How?" said she.

"It is quite unnecessary to define my terms—to you," I answered coldly.

"You have too extensive a practice not to understand me?"

I suppose I was a fool, but it was the only thing I could think of. Lydia faced about. More, she stamped her foot.

"Beast!" she cried. "I'm thankful I'm almost twenty-one!"
"So am ——" I stopped abruptly. Deliberate lying is not in

my line.

"You are always finding fault with me," continued my ward.
"And all just because I must enjoy myself! Would you have me mope? "I did believe,' said Lydia, "you'd like me never to see a man."

This remark, with one exception, was so near the truth that I glanced at her apprehensively. She was, as she supposed, star-

ing scornfully over my head. In reality, she was peeping over my shoulder. I am a fool, but I am not small of stature.

"Why don't you say something?" demanded my ward. Evidently she was waiting for an apology.

"I have nothing to say," I replied frigidly. Then I went on to say it.

"Only why in thunder you want to go and get yourself engaged to a young idiot like that, is beyond my comprehension."

Lydia opened her eyes widely. "I don't," she said sweetly.

She trailed her white gown daintily over the long grasses, and dropped on the turf beside me, nodding her head with an alluring friendliness.

"Between us, John," she said pleasantly, "I quite agree with you, I think he's all you say."

Presently I discovered a sliver in Lydia's finger. She had not noticed it, but I assured her it might become very unpleasant if not removed. She held out her hand to me doubtfully.

When I had taken the sliver out for her, she arose and looked down at me. The corners of her mouth twitched wickedly.

"I am sorry I was bad, Boy," she quavered, clasping her hands primly before her.

"Please, I will be good."

Suddenly the corners drooped pathetically. The childish treble trailed into a sob. I arose hastily.

When I put her down—in the hammock—she was smiling mistily. She caught the rope and swung herself to and fro₄ Her lips twitched.

"I'll be twenty-one to-morrow," she ventured.

"I don't care," said I.

—Isabel Barlow, 'o6.



A HEART.

Among the ruins caused by the awful explosion at Lowell there was found a human heart. There is something deeply suggestive in this little heart, loving some earthly thing so fondly that even in death it still lingered on earth. Do you think that it was the heart of a man? Oh, I do not. The heart of a man would not stay behind. A man's life is not of the heart, it is of the mind. But the essence of a woman is the heart. Surely this poor little heart left behind while the soul was wafted on to Heaven, was the heart of some woman, loving with a deathless love.

Perhaps this heart belonged to a maiden. She is in that blissful age, the age of sweet virginity. Her heart is young, with all the innocence and simplicity of joyful childhood and is blossoming into the depths of serious womanhood. Never in the heart's life, perhaps, does it love so widely. Now the home seems sweetest, now as the maiden stands "with reluctant feet," gathering strength for that new life before her. Now the heart is expanding with an unselfish love of friends. And do you not think that this heart, if it be a maiden's heart, is just beginning to love with the innocent wonder of girlhood some noble, knightly youth?

But perhaps this little heart, left behind because it loved some earthly one too dearly, was that of the woman. Now the heart is different. The timid, questioning love of maidenhood has changed to the deep, confident love of womanhood. Now, though the mother still has a place in that heart, though there is still room for the friends there, the thought of one only fills every corner of the heart, for one best beloved the heart ever beats.

But is the love of the maiden so strong that the heart in long-

ing lingers? Has the love of the wife such depth? I think, do you not, that this passionately-loving heart was the heart of a mother. For a mother's love is immeasurable. In its self-sacrifice it approaches the divine. This heart belonged, I think, to some mother whose children needed her. She was their very life. She could not go and leave them. She loved them too much. God took her to Him, but in her flight upward her heart fluttered down to find her children. Oh, I hope that they picked up that mother's heart tenderly. I hope the children found that heart that loved them. I am sure that God lets her look down from her star in Heaven upon those dear ones. Are not you?

Alumni Round-Gable.

The last meeting of the Maine State Ornithological Association was held the Friday and Saturday after Thanksgiving, at Gardiner. There were present of our alumni: Judge A. M. Spear of Gardiner, William L. Powers, principal of the Gardiner High School, and Bertram E. Packard of Leavitt Institute.

Boston, Nov. 27th, 1903.

Editor of Bates Student, Lewiston, Me.:

DEAR SIR—It may be of interest to the students and friends of Bates College to know something of the work of the College Club during the last year.

June 1, 1903, the Club had seventy-six members. The membership is limited to seven from each class. The following alumni were elected to membership at the annual meeting in June:

F. L. Blanchard, '82; B. W. Tinker, '88; A. A. Knowlton, '98; H. L. Moore, '01; J. A. Lodge, '02; J. A. Hunnewell, '02; H. A. Blake, '02; C. L. Beedy, '03; G. E. Ramsdell, '03; G. E. Stebbins, '03.

The Constitution allows the election of only three members at the year of graduation. The annual dues of the Club are \$3.00.

The expenditures for the last year amounted to \$200 and are as follows:

Safe for Treasurer of Athletic	Asso 25	5
Subscription for Portrait of		
The Athletic Field Fund		

It is proposed this year to endeavor to stimulate the interest in Track Athletics by making a contribution for expenses in that branch of sport. The Club will arrange with the Manager of the Track Team to assist in furnishing suits for those who compete in the Intercollegiate Meet and to contribute something towards procuring assistance in coaching. The Club welcomes any suggestions from Faculty, students or Alumni as to expenditure of this money. About \$250 will be available this year.

Very truly,

WILLIAM F. GARCELON, Secretary.

No. 603 Sears Building, Boston, Mass.

Boston, Nov. 27th, 1903.

To the Editor of Bates Student, Lewiston, Me.:

DEAR SIR—During the past ten years a few of the classes at Bates College have made special contributions to the Institution. One class presented the bust of Charles Summer, which is now in the Library. The Class of '93 made its gift last Commencement. Several other classes within the last five years have furnished and decorated class rooms and have contributed to the welfare of the college in other ways.

The Class of '90 has now about \$175, which within a year or two is to be expended for the library.

I wish to suggest to the classes that are now in college that the plan of assessing each member one dollar a year be inaugurated while in college and continue after graduation. During the college course there will probably not be much of a surplus, after the payment of the class expenses, but later, the amount available from the class funds would be of material assistance to the college. Out of a class of fifty, probably forty would annually contribute a dollar each. In ten years the fund of such a class would amount to \$400. If each class will follow up this plan the result would be that in a few years the alumni would be contributing to Bates College from \$500 to \$1,000 a year more than at present. This plan, if considered a good one, should be carried out with system and organization. I suggest that a Committee consisting of representatives of the classes now in college, and perhaps a

member of the Faculty, be appointed to investigate the plan followed by the Class Secretaries of Harvard and other colleges, and to inaugurate the plan at Bates.

Very truly,

WM. F. GARCELON, '90.

ALUMNI NOTES.

'67.—Dr. F. E. Sleeper of Sabattus is one of the consulting physicians and surgeons for the Central Maine General Hospital at Lewiston.

'81.—On November 16, Rev. E. T. Pitts, pastor of the Fryeburg Congregational Church, delivered a lecture in Norway, Me.

'82.—George P. Emmons, M.D., is the very popular superintendent of the Central Maine General Hospital. Its annual report just issued shows rapid progress and great prosperity in the institution.

'83.—John L. Reade, Clerk of Courts for Androscoggin County, will receive subscriptions for the *Bates Bulletin*, four numbers a year, at fifty cents per annum.

'84.—Mrs. Ella Knowles Haskell of Helena, Mont., was mentioned by Mrs. Catt, president of the Equal Suffrage Association of America, as the woman attorney in the United States receiving the largest annual income from her practice.

'85.—W. B. Small is one of the attending physicians at the Central Maine General Hospital.

'85.—B. G. W. Cushman, M.D., of Auburn, is an adjunct surgeon for the same institution.

'86.—H. S. Sleeper is an attending physician at this hospital.

'90.—W. J. Pennell, M.D., of Auburn, is a hospital ophthalmic surgeon.

'92.—C. N. Blanchard, Esq., gave an address at the recent centennial celebration of the town of Wilton.

'92.—W. B. Skelton, mayor of Lewiston, seems to be the prominent Republican candidate for that office during the coming year.

'93.—John Sturgis, M.D., is an adjunct surgeon for the Central Maine General Hospital.

'94.—Dr. E. F. Pierce of Lewiston holds the same sort of a position.

'95.—James G. Morrill, superintendent of schools for Hudson and Billerica, Mass., is recovering, after protracted hospital treatment, from a severe attack of appendicitis.

'96.—J. B. Coy is pastor of the Free Baptist Church in Prospect, N. Y.

'96.—November 13th L. G. Purinton, M.D., died after a short but severe illness at the Central Maine General Hospital in Lewiston.

'98.—Ellen W. Smith is teacher of mathematics in the High School at Brockton, Mass.

'99.—W. S. Bassett is completing his course at the Theological School, Newton, Mass. Mr. Bassett recently visited Lewiston.

'99.—O. A. Fuller is Professor of Greek and Latin in Bishop College, Marshall, Texas—an institution of between five and six hundred students.

'99.—Eva A. (Maxim) Moulton has recently visited the college with her husband, Dr. Moulton.

'or.—Miss Josephine Neal is principal of the High School at Wayne, Me.

'02.—Clarence E. Park, instructor of sciences at Cushing Academy, Ashburnham, Mass., recently visited Bates.

'03.—C. L. Beedy, Yale Law School, '06, was a member of the winning team for the Yale-Harvard debate held in New Haven, December 4th. Mr. Beedy presented the concluding argument for the affirmative, as well as the final rebuttal.

'03.—The following members of this class were recently in town: Mr. Kelley, Miss Norton, Mr. Roys, Mr. Tozier, Mr. Witham.

Pround the Editors' Table.

ITH this issue ends the editorial duties of the present Student board. However, we cannot lay aside the pen without saying a word of thankful appreciation to those who have co-operated with us in an endeavor to make our college paper truly represent us in our various and peculiar interests. If in this period of office the Student has improved even a very little, whatever praise there may be must be placed to considerable extent on the credit side of the patriotic friends, alumni, and students who rally to its support and who find their interests and its interests the same.

It is needless to say that we have not attained the high mark as editors that we hoped to reach when we embarked upon our cruise at the beginning of the year. Yet experience has done something and we are able to appreciate, we think, better than ever before how high are the heights on which the truly successful and first-class editor stands.

To the board just initiating we extend greeting. In confidence and enthusiasm there is strength. We are more patriotic for the Student and all it represents than ever before. Our experience has not diminished our zeal. We are ready and glad to help them to improve the Student in every possible way.

We offer no side remarks like "you will know more when you have done." Such a spirit we repudiate and deny. We suggest no condolences. We are confident the work is worthy of the very best thought and labor of those who are privileged to undertake it.

Our congratulations are most hearty. Our expectations, we believe, are well grounded. Our criticism shall be to encourage. The thing to be accomplished shall ever be before us. We will not let sundry considerations dissipate our attention.

W E are surely progressing. We have improved in our conduct at chapel, we refrain from talking in the library. There is one thing which has been lately called to our attention, and that is the thoughtlessness of students who make a disturbance while meetings are in progress. Friday mornings at prayermeeting in Piæria it is often hard to hear the words of the leader, so great is the racket outside. Students entering bang the door,

shout at the telephone or stand and halloo to the other end of Parker Hall. The same disturbance occurs on Monday night during the Y. W. C. A. meeting. Now of course the students creating such disturbances do not mean to be discourteous. It is simply carelessness. They forget that religious exercises are being held in the Hall, or they fail to realize how plainly noises can be heard. The disturbance often is very annoying. Our attention having been called to it, we believe that in the future we all will be more careful of our conduct during the session of meetings.

[]HILE everyone will admit that physical development is exceedingly important, it is not to be supposed that athletics should be the chief, and often the all-absorbing, item in the college man's curriculum. True it is that a great many people when comparing the standing of different institutions and weighing their advantages, ask first of all about the attention paid to athletics and the school's rank in that department, yet there is another branch of work which is coming more and more into favor among college students and the great value of which is growing to be more generally appreciated—debating. And this is well, for the true test of the value of a college training ought to be primarily the amount of brain power developed in the man-his capacity for reasoning-because this is something which will stand him in good stead in his life after leaving college and something which he must have to some degree if he would be at all successful. Bates was quick to recognize this fact, and has made the study and practice of debate one of the principal characteristics of the institution; in the required class debates, the work of the Student Senate and discussions in the literary society meetings, students here have excellent training in this line. We are proud of the success which our men have had in intercollegiate debates and hope that students' interest in debating will continually grow stronger.

Local Department.

OREN BURBANK CHENEY, D.D.,

FOUNDER AND FIRST PRESIDENT OF BATES COLLEGE.

Rev. Oren Burbank Cheney, D.D., the founder and first president of Bates College, died at his home in Lewiston December 22, 1903, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. The funeral services, held in the Main Street Free Baptist Church, December 26th, were attended by many of the alumni of the college, the townspeople and friends.

Dr. Cheney was born of pious, energetic parents in Holderness, N. H., December 10, 1816. His father was a paper manufacturer. At thirteen years of age, while at work in the mill, the boy, Oren, lost the end of a thumb. That accident, unfitting him for paper-making labor, sent him to school.

His first school experience, after this accident, was at New Hampton, N. H., in the Institute, which still exists. Here the students were divided upon the great question of national concern, then under discussion, what to do with the slave. Some favored colonization: others believed in abolition. Oren declared himself an abolitionist,—a conclusion which was confirmed in later years. At New Hampton he came under the influence of Hosea Ouimby, a young man who subsequently graduated from Colby College and became a leader in education among Free Baptists. Mr. Quimby fired the young lad with a zeal for a complete education, and when in 1832 Mr. Quimby became principal of Parsonsfield Seminary, Parsonsfield, Me., the first school established by Free Baptists, young Cheney was in attendance on the opening day. Here among the students he helped form a total abstinence society, supposed to be the first society of the kind ever organized in any school. This was back in the days when drinking was an almost universal custom; ministers drank, and liquors were served on all social occasions, even at funerals. But young Cheney had learned at home to abhor drink, as well as slavery, and he was consistent with home instruction. His mother had signed the pledge in a public meeting, when she and a half-witted boy were the only ones to do so, and she had faced all manner of ridicule for her action. Oren Cheney was never belligerent, but he had courage and perseverance, inherited and personally strengthened.

He entered Brown University in 1835, but the university and the city of Providence at that time were too much tinctured with slavery sentiments to satisfy the young student. He saw a mob threaten to break up a meeting which had been appointed by some women to pray for slaves. His indignation made him more outspoken as an abolitionist, and sent him off at the end of the first term to Dartmouth College, where negroes were admitted to college classes.

Mob violence as an argument against abolitionists was not infrequent in those days. Garrison was mobbed in the streets of Boston. In the town of Canaan, Conn., the building of the academy, which received a few colored pupils, was taken bodily by the farmers and hauled into a swamp. Young Cheney, then a college student, taught a term of school in that town the succeeding winter. He had been told that no abolitionist could teach in the town. For three weeks he was dumb respecting his principles; then he could keep silence no longer, and openly professed his convictions. He finished his term of teaching, however, unmolested.

It was that kind of a young man, sturdy, independent, a man of righteous principles, who graduated from Dartmouth College in 1839. He first taught as principal of the academy at Farmington, Me., and his sterling qualities won here the friendship of persons whose assistance in later years materially aided the great object of his life. Among these friends were such persons as Judge Parker, whose name is now perpetuated in Parker Hall, and the Mrs. Belcher whose benefactions founded the professorship now occupied by Professor Stanton. After two years Mr. Cheney became principal of the academy in Strafford, N. H., and then in Greenland, N. H., near Portsmouth, where he was licensed to preach. In 1843 he was principal of Parsonsfield Seminary, in which but eleven years before he had entered as a member of the first class, to fit himself for college. While here, both teaching and preaching, he was ordained to the Free Baptist ministry, and here his home became one of the stations of "the underground railroad," aiding runaway slaves to find their way north into Canada. His utterances in the school-room, the pulpit. and on the lecture platform against slavery and intoxication were bold and frequent.

In 1844, then twenty-eight years of age, Mr. Cheney went to Whitestown, N. Y., to study theology in the Biblical School, which in 1870 was brought to Lewiston and incorporated as a

department of the college, and is now known as Cobb Divinity School. While studying, he also taught Latin in the academy connected with the Biblical School. The death of his young wife caused a return to New England, with his course of theological study incomplete. He then took a pastorate in West Lebanon Me. Still an outspoken advocate of the abolition of slavery, he was nominated without his knowledge by the Free Soil Party as a representative to the State Legislature from the towns of Lebanon and Sanford, and, much to his surprise, supposing himself to be in the unpopular minority, was elected. He sat in the Legislature during the winter of 1851-52. In this capacity he performed two conspicuous acts, characteristic of the man: he obtained a charter for the foundation of Lebanon Academy, an institution still in useful activity, and cast his vote for the enactment of the original Prohibitory Law, then championed by Neal Dow.

While a member of the Legislature the young minister attracted the attention of the Free Baptist church of Augusta and was invited to become its pastor. This call he accepted, and served in that capacity from 1852 to 1857.

In the Augusta pulpit the same fearlessness of utterance was manifest. It is on record that a man from Winthrop abandoned his own church and joined that over which Mr. Cheney presided because of the anti-slavery sentiments there expressed.

This second pastorate proved to be Mr. Cheney's last. He has often told the story of the founding of Bates College, how in September, 1854, a letter came to him announcing the burning of Parsonsfield Seminary, and that then the conviction came to him that he should found a seminary in a more central location.

Mr. Cheney straightway took others into consultation. Few favored his plan. Yet he persevered. He solicited funds, he secured a charter, he canvassed many locations and finally decided upon Lewiston as the place.

September 1, 1857, Maine State Seminary at Lewiston was opened. Hathorn Hall, the only building, was incomplete, but students came in almost overwhelming numbers, 137 appearing on the first day. Mr. Cheney, resigning his pastorate at Augusta, became principal. So great was the success of the institution, so promising did it appear as a feeder to other colleges that the principal was made a trustee of Bowdoin College, a position which he held until Bates College was chartered in 1864.

How early the design of converting the Maine State Seminary

into a college was fully formulated in Mr. Cheney's mind is not known, but in 1862 he made the proposal to the board of trustees. They rejected the proposition. But the next year, Mr. Cheney renewed the recommendation, this time backed by the offer of a wealthy business man of Boston, Mr. Benjamin E. Bates, who had large investments in Lewiston, to give one hundred thousand dollars for the endowment of the college, provided an equal amount should be raised by other friends for the same purpose. Here was a task, but also a spur. The trustees yielded. president undertook to secure the needed money. A charter was obtained. Many men opposed the enterprise. The country was in the throes of a civil war. Hard times had been encountered in 1857, and not far ahead, in 1873, was another season of financial panic, all unforeseen. The time came when the chief benefactor of the college died, leaving unfinished some additional gifts which he had proposed; litigation ensued; the very existence of the young institution seemed threatened; yet undaunted, the president steadily bore the burdens, hopefully faced all discouragements, persistently sought friends for the institution, found new means, and tenaciously held the college up to her ideals and growth. It was not an easy task. Many a modern university has come into full-fledged activity with less opposition and with less expenditure of effort.

President Cheney has held a few simple objects constantly in view. He meant that Bates College should be a liberal institution: in it there should be no distinction on the basis of sex, or color, of wealth, or station; it should be a poor boy's college, in which the expenses should be kept low and the standard of living should be plain, and a man should be judged by what he was, not by what he had. While scholarship was not sacrificed, yet character was emphasized; from the outset students were obliged to sign the pledge against intoxicants; and Christian influences and Christian culture have been sought.

Owing to advanced age, Dr. Cheney resigned the presidency of the college in 1894, after a term of forty years, since the time when the vision of a more centrally located educational institution, to replace the one burned at Parsonsfield, first came to him. The work of those forty years will reach on through all the graduates of the college and all that they may achieve, far beyond the thought or the imagination of any man now living. A teacher wins a kind of earthly immortality in the lives which he molds and inspires and the succeeding lives elevated and aroused.

Bates College, great as is the achievement, is not the only result of Dr. Cheney's living. His activity for the institution in Lewiston led to the founding of Maine Central Institute at Pittsfield. He obtained the gift of ten thousand dollars which made Storer College at Harper's Ferry, West Virginia, possible, a school for colored young men and women. He was interested in the foreign missionary work of his denomination and for many years was a member of the executive board of foreign missions and recording secretary of the society. He was active in the conventions and conferences of his church and was three times moderator of the general conference of Free Baptists. In 1876 he was delegate to the General Baptists of England. Twice he travelled abroad. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him in 1863 by Wesleyan University.

Dr. Cheney was a gentle man, a true gentleman. He would not willingly hurt any person. He was particularly observant and thoughtful of children, tender and sympathetic with them. A tall man, genial, dignified in bearing, of courteous manners and kind heart, he has left behind in the college and for the college an ideal of simple, yet great, manhood, which the world needs. Here is his monument, "more enduring than brass," in the college and the characters here developed.

—A. W. A.

BATES COLLEGE CATALOGUE.

The covers of the Bates Catalogue, just issued from the *Journal* press, indicate a new system of publication. The present number is a Bulletin, First Series, No. 1. This is explained by the fact that hereafter the catalogue will be one of a series of four brochures published yearly. There will be another sent out in February, the third in April and the fourth in July, which last will include the reports of the Faculty. This system is similar to the colleges throughout the country.

The list of the Board of Fellows and of the Board of Overseers records the changes made last Commencement. The list of

the Faculty also names several new instructors.

Under the head of requirements, it will be noticed that students are now admitted for the A.B. degree without Greek. The Point system is in operation, by which admission is given to the Freshman Class when 26 points are offered. Of these 19 are required subjects, while the other seven may be selected by the student from optional subjects. If Greek is not taken, French or German must be; and if Greek is chosen, Greek history also must be taken.

This outline is substantially that recommended by the Maine

Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools. It is also stated, in this connection, that as soon as the New England Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools has issued its list of approved schools this list will be adopted by Bates. This list will be adopted by all New England colleges except Harvard and Yale.

New this year is the dropping of the B.S. degree, which has been conferred the last few years upon students taking certain courses. Now only the A.B. degree will be given the student completing the regular work of the college. On the other hand, for the first time for years, special students will be admitted. This is not designated in the catalogue, the Faculty taking such action only recently. This undoubtedly will result in the development of a variety of new courses.

To the Spanish introduced last year is now added a new course in Italian, both under the direction of Miss Caroline E. Libby, the instructor in French.

The course of lectures to the entire Freshman Class in hygiene by Prof. W. W. Bolster is a new feature, while the work in physiology has been extended to three terms, where it was but two last year.

THE COMBINED COURSE.

This course permits students of the Sophomore, Junior and Senior classes, who have the ministry in view, to elect each year one study in the classes of Cobb Divinity School. This enables the student to complete, while in college, the equivalent of one full year's work of the divinity course; so that upon graduating from the college, two more years in the divinity course will entitle him to graduate therefrom; thus reducing by one year the length of his entire course in college and divinity school.

By the institution of what amounts to college commons, the students can be boarded under the auspices of the college authorities for about \$2 per week. Heretofore the boys have had charge of the board at Science Hall. Now the college will make the arrangements and give the matter supervision in order that more healthful and palatable food may be assured the students at minimum cost.

To the list of prizes and awards is added a list of the intercollegiate debaters whose work has been such a credit to the institution during the last year.

The class membership for the Seniors is 67; for the Juniors, 63; for the Sophomores, 107, and for the Freshmen, 105, making a total of 342. This is an increase of 21 over the total of last year.

The resources are named thus:

"A fair valuation of the grounds, buildings, libraries, and apparatus of Bates together with her permanent fund, shows that her total property amounts to nearly \$750,000. Of this sum about \$400,000 is in invested funds. While this discloses great

progress, it leaves her still one of the most scantily endowed of New England colleges. Of the fund in her treasury about \$150,000 really belongs to Cobb Divinity School and the income of that amount is, therefore, not available for the maintenance of the college. Again, more than \$70,000 of her fund is in the form of endowed scholarships—the income of which goes to help deserving students. The amount, therefore, from which an income is available for the direct uses of the college after deducting the above sums from her total fund is less than \$200,000.

"To all who can prize her contributions to the intellectual and moral forces that must save our country Bates can unhesitatingly

appeal.

"Down to 1902, of her 965 graduates, 417 had become teachers—more than 43 per cent.—and 122 ministers, the latter being distributed among ten religious denominations. Forty had filled positions in universities and colleges, and more than this number had won distinction as State, city, and district superintendents and as principals of important secondary schools. In authorship, on the bench, in legislation, in journalism, law, medicine, and engineering, she had distinguished representatives; while nearly the entire body of her alumni had proved themselves pure, earnest, useful citizens, ready for every good word and work, and making happier and better the communities in which they lived. The thorough preparation that Bates gives for public speaking is shown by the honors won in the last seven years in nine out of ten intercollegiate debates,—three of these with universities."

Under the head of needs, Bates calls for a total of \$1,000,000.

1. \$500,000 as an immediate addition to the permanent fund, in order to ensure the efficient maintenance of present work, the development of existing departments, the establishment of a chair of pedagogy, and the increase of the salaries of the teachers to a living basis. Of this amount \$150,000 is required to relieve the college from the necessity of raising \$7,000 annually for current expenses.

2. \$100,000 for the benefit of the women students—\$35,000 to complete the amount required for the erection of a building, and \$65,000 to maintain such a building and to ensure a proper

salary to a woman gymnasium director.

3. \$10,000 for the reconstruction and equipment of Science Hall.

4. \$5,000 to pay for the furnishing of Coram Library and to secure additional appliances.

. \$25,000 as a permanent fund for the library.

6. \$50,000 for an auditorium with rooms for the library and religious societies.

7. \$100,000 for additional scholarships for deserving students.

8. \$40,000 for the erection of a new gymnasium for the men students.

9. \$100,000 for the erection and maintenance of an astronom-

ical laboratory and the support of its director.

10. \$10,000 for the grading and improvement of the campus. Forty thousand dollars will endow a professorship. One thousand dollars will endow a perpetual scholarship. Fifty dollars will pay the tuition of a deserving student for one year.

GLIMPSES OF COLLEGE LIFE.

F. S. Doyle, 1906, is teaching at Sebago Lake.

Phil Burkholder, 1905, is teaching at Cranberry Isle.

L. H. Cutten, 1904, is working during this vacation at Brattleboro, Vt.

 $P.\ H.\ Plant,$ manager of base-ball, is teaching a ten-week term at Cranberry Isle.

F. W. Rounds, the genial manager of the STUDENT, is teaching the winter term of the Garland High School.

The debates for this winter have been decided and the teams chosen. The team which will meet Trinity at Hartford in March is the team which defeated B. U. Law last year. The question to be discussed is: Resolved, That it would be for the best interests of England to adopt a policy of protection. The men who will hold up our end of the argument are A. K. Spofford of South Paris, Fred M. Swan, Jr., of New Sharon, and Guy L. Weymouth of Greene, all of 1904. Bates has the negative. The other team consists of J. C. Briggs, 1904, of Caribou, Louis Parsons of South Portland, 1905, and Phil Peavy, 1906, of Roxbury Mass.

As time goes on and the intercollegiate debates draw near, the old question arises, who shall furnish the finances for their support? In years gone by the college club has generously offered large sums. But it is hardly proper to call on the alumni for the support of interests so purely collegiate. Now we have in college three prosperous literary societies, who heretofore have found outlet for their surplus cash in fitting up their rooms. At the present time the rooms are in good condition and all the societies have money in the treasury. The interests of these societies are literary and they claim as one of their great purposes the support of debate. In fact, we are all well aware that the training obtained in these organizations is of enormous benefit to intercollegiate forensic work. If, then, the support of debate is the declared object of our societies, and they are financially able, why should they not, with due propriety, furnish the finances?

Exchanges.

IN the Nassau Literary Magazine a contributor with desire for classification writes, over a pseudonym, of a company known intimately to some of us, and he heads the article "Concerning

Fools." It is, in brief:

"Father of this family is the plain fool. The earth is his by torce of numbers. You find him in every phase of life's labyrinth. Give him a crumb, he demands the cake; grant him the cake, he anathemizes the chef. He places his outstretched arm where it will effect your utmost inconvenience, he hums discords into your outraged ear, he makes remarks about the weather. He believes

not in the golden rule of silence.

"First cousin to him is the fool who believes that he alone is not a fool. His province is egotism. Venture an opinion in his presence, 'tis pooh-poohed, press him for reasons, he abandons wisdom, and in his extremity resorts to vapid nothingness. What he cannot understand he scoffs at, hence he scoffs at everything,—saving his deified self. His treatment demands the best of pervasive thought and rare tact. Snub him, and his soul rejoices in the snub; bear with him, and he soars far above you, looking down from the lofty heights, disdainful of the means that lifted him. Pity, magnanimous, great-hearted pity should be his reward.

"Scarce is the fool who knows not he is not a fool. Blinded by the mote in his brother's eyes, he cannot conceive his own innocent of beam. He stumbles along the byways of life, harmless in his assumed imbecility, amusing in his self-depreciation. But he is the bull in the china shop of social gatherings; unwittingly, he smashes the delicate conversational ware, which less roughly treated, passes without detection of crack or blemish for the par excellence of gracious decorum. Unfathomed, he is the still water, running deep, that reflects the wanton, meaningless jibes produced by grosser stupidity. He should be stirred from his apathy.

"The fool (may his days be lengthened!) who knows he's a

fool;—he, at least, is the wise man."

Of the following pieces of verse, selected from a surprisingly large number of good contributions, the sonnet in the *Harvard Monthly* pleases us more than anything we have seen in undergraduate work:

Mt. Lykaion.

Alone on Lykaion since man hath been Stand on the height two columns, where at rest Two eagles hewn of gold sit looking East Forever; and the sun goes up between. Far down around the mountain's oval green An order keeps the falling stones abreast. Below within the chaos last and least A river like a curl of light is seen. Beyond the river lies the even sea,

Beyond the sea another ghost of sky.—
O God, support the sickness of mine eye
Lest the far space and long antiquity
Suck out my heart and on this awful ground
The great wind kill my little shell with sound.

-The Harvard Monthly.

ON READING THE BROWNING LETTERS.

As once when walking idly in a wood I chanced upon a still, half-hid retreat Untrod ere this by all save fairy feet, And, all abashed, I ventured not, but stood Reverent before the forest's maidenhood; Saving against a future day the sweet Still memory of the silver ferns, the fleet Bright water, the red cardinal, a good Not to be reft away;—so in this book I dare not enter deeply to profane Its secret fastnesses; with awe I pore Upon the silvern words, whose brightness took From poet passion all its sacred stain, But leave, unswung, the guardless inner door.

—Emily Louise Cobell, 1901, in the Mount Holyoke,

A WHITE MOUNTAIN TRAGEDY.

'Twas August, in the Notch. A path Through tangle, scrub and wood, I took. Where tall trees, awed, hung back, I found The skeleton of a brook.

Lifeless it lay; and its stony eye Stared at its murderer—the sky.

-C. P. Cleaves, '05, in the Bowdoin Quill.

COLLEGE BY MOONLIGHT.

Sweet with the mellow touch of days,
And hallowed by old deeds,
She not in halls her wealth displays,
Nor outward glory needs—
A little college on a hill,
Sleeping in golden silence still!
—James H. Tuckley, 'oi, in Wesleyan Literary Monthly.

GOOD-BYE.

Drear wastes of gray deep-furrowed ice
Lashed by the sea;
Dark trees, wind-racked and bare and torn,
Swayed heavily.
Why do we linger here and wait
The coming night?
No more through the endless cloud-pall black
Shall stream the light.
Once more your hand—for auld lang syne—
One long good-bye—
Shall we meet some day in the land of dreams,
You, love, and I?
—The College Foho.

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This is a department in the College, established by vote of the corporation July 21, 1870. It occupies Roger Williams Hall, a new and beautiful building, and is in charge of a special Faculty appointed by the College corporation.

Candidates for admission are required to furnish testimonials of good standing in some Christian Church, and to tive evidence of their duty to prepare for the gospel ministry, certified by the church of which they are members respectively, or by some ordained minister.

by some organized minister.

Those who are not graduates from College, previous to entering upon the regular course of study, must be prepared for examination in the common English branches, Natural Philosophy, Physiology, Chemistry, Geology, Astronomy, Algebra, and in the Latin and Greek languages.

Tuition, room rent, and use of libraries free.

THE BIBLICAL TRAINING SCHOOL.

This school was established by vote of the Trustees, June 27, 1894, to provide for the needs of students not qualified to enter the Divinity School. Its students have equal privileges in the building, libraries, lectures, and advantages already described. Its classes, however, are totally distinct from those of the Divinity School, the students uniting only in common chapel exercises and common prayer-meetings. This department was opened September 10, 1895. The course of study is designed to be of practical value to Sunday-school superintendents, Biblic class teachers, evangelists, and intelligent Christians generally, as well as to persons who contemplate the ministry.

Certificates of attainment will be granted to those who complete the course.

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Latin Composition; Latin Gramman (Harkness or Allen & Greenough). GREEK: In three books of Xenophon's Anabasis;
three books of Homer's Iliad; twenty exercises in Jones's Greek Composition; Goodwin's or Hadley's Greek Gramman,
MATHEMATICS: In Arithmetic, in Wentworth's Elements of Algebra, and Plane Geometry or equivalents. ENGLISH:
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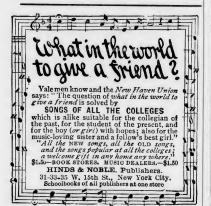
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